For use in selected agricultural crops

Active Ingredient:
safufenacil: \( \text{N'}-[2\text{-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3,6-dihydro-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)benzoyl]-N-isopropyl-N-methylsulfamide} \) 29.74%

Other Ingredients: ................................................................. 70.26%

Total: .................................................................................... 100.00%

Contains 2.85 pounds active ingredient safufenacil per gallon formulated as a water-based suspension concentrate.

EPA Reg. No. 7969-278

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

See inside for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves (such as natural rubber)
- Protective eyewear such as face shield, goggles, or safety glasses

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

**Engineering Controls**

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

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

**Environmental Hazards**

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

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

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

**FIRST AID**

| If swallowed          | • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.  
|                       | • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.  
|                       | • **DO NOT** give any liquid to the person.  
|                       | • **DO NOT** give anything to an unconscious person.  
| If in eyes            | • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.  
|                       | • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.  
|                       | • Call a poison control center for treatment advice.  
| If on skin or clothing| • Take off contaminated clothing.  
|                       | • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.  
|                       | • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.  
| If inhaled            | • Move person to fresh air.  
|                       | • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible.  
|                       | • Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information at 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

Users should:

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

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/, or call 1-800-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will generally be available from the above sources 6 months before their effective dates.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application.

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.

Observe all precautions and limitations in this label and the labels of products used in combination with Sharpen® herbicide. The use of Sharpen not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals or persons. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed.

BASF Corporation does not recommend or authorize the use of this product in manufacturing, processing or preparing custom blends with other products for application in crops.
In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spill of this product, call:

- CHEMTREC  1-800-424-9300
- BASF Corporation  1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation  1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Steps to take if material is released or spilled:

- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

Product Information

**Sharpen** herbicide provides both contact burndown and rate-dependent residual preemergence broadleaf weed control (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for lists, respectively). It can be used in select field and row crops (chickpea (garbanzo beans), corn (field, seed, silage, and popcorn), cotton, edible pea, field pea, forage grasses (cool-season and warm-season), grass grown for seed, lentils, rice, small grains, sorghum, soybean), fallow and postharvest croplands, pasture, and in noncropland areas. Sharpen does not control grass weeds and must be used sequentially or tank mixed with a grass herbicide for a complete weed control program. Refer to Crop-specific Information section for recommendations on herbicide tank mixtures or sequential programs.

Make burndown applications of Sharpen when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing. An adjuvant is required with Sharpen for optimum burndown activity (refer to Additives section for details). Burndown activity may be slowed or reduced under cloudy and/or foggy or cooler weather conditions, or when weeds are growing in drought or other stress conditions. When targeting dense weed populations and/or larger broadleaf weeds, use a higher application rate within an application rate range and/or higher spray volumes. Angling nozzles forward (to 45 degrees) may improve penetration of denser weed canopies.

Residual preemergence applications of Sharpen must be activated by at least 1/2 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation before weed seedling emergence. When Sharpen is not activated, a labeled postemergence herbicide or cultivation may be needed to control weed escapes.

Sharpen may also be used for harvest aid/desiccation in select field and row crops (dry edible beans; dry peas; oilseeds canola (rapeseed) subgroup 20A; oilseeds cottonseed subgroup 20C; oilseeds sunflower subgroup 20B; and soybean). Make harvest aid/desiccation applications when crops have reached physiological maturity or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Maximum Height or Diameter (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amaranth, Palmer</strong></td>
<td><em>Amaranthus palmeri</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bedstraw, catchweed</strong></td>
<td><em>Galium aparine</em></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beggarticks, hairy</strong></td>
<td><em>Bidens pilosa</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beggarweed, Florida</strong></td>
<td><em>Desmodium tortuosum</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bindweed, field</strong></td>
<td><em>Convolvulus arvensis</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buckwheat, wild</strong></td>
<td><em>Polygonum convolvulus</em></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canola, volunteer (rapeseed)</strong></td>
<td><em>Brassica spp.</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carpetweed</strong></td>
<td><em>Mollugo verticillata</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chickweed, common</strong></td>
<td><em>Stellaria media</em></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cocklebur, common</strong></td>
<td><em>Xanthium strumarium</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cotton, volunteer</strong></td>
<td><em>Gossypium hirsutum</em></td>
<td>≤ 6 leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cowcockle</strong></td>
<td><em>Vaccaria pyramidata</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dandelion</strong></td>
<td><em>Taraxacum officinale</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eveningprimrose, cutleaf</strong></td>
<td><em>Oenothera laciniata</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Falseflax, smallseed</strong></td>
<td><em>Camelina microcarpa</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filaree, redstem</strong></td>
<td><em>Erodium cicutarium</em></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fleabane, hairy</strong></td>
<td><em>Conyza bonariensis</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flixweed</strong></td>
<td><em>Descurainia sophia</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Groundcherry, cutleaf</strong></td>
<td><em>Physalis angulata</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Groundsel, common</strong></td>
<td><em>Senecio vulgaris</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hawksbeard, narrowleaf</strong></td>
<td><em>Crepis tectorum</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hemlock, poison</strong></td>
<td><em>Conium maculatum</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Henbit</strong></td>
<td><em>Lamium amplexicaule</em></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Horseweed (marestail)</strong></td>
<td><em>Conyza canadensis</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Knotweed, prostrate</strong></td>
<td><em>Polygonum aviculare</em></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kochia</strong></td>
<td><em>Kochia scoparia</em></td>
<td>1 to 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ladysthumb</strong></td>
<td><em>Polygonum persicaria</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lambquarters, common</strong></td>
<td><em>Chenopodium album</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lambquarters, narrowleaf</strong></td>
<td><em>Chenopodium pratericola</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lettuce, prickly</strong></td>
<td><em>Lactuca serriola</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mallow, common</strong></td>
<td><em>Malva neglecta</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mallow, little (cheeseweed)</strong></td>
<td><em>Malva parviflora</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mallow, Venice</strong></td>
<td><em>Hibiscus trionum</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marestail (horseweed)</strong></td>
<td><em>Conyza canadensis</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morningglory, entireleaf</strong></td>
<td><em>Ipomoea hederacea var. integriuscula</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morningglory, ivyleaf</strong></td>
<td><em>Ipomoea hederacea</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morningglory, palmleaf</strong></td>
<td><em>Ipomoea wrightii</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morningglory, pitted</strong></td>
<td><em>Ipomoea lacunosa</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morningglory, tall</strong></td>
<td><em>Ipomoea purpurea</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mustard, black</strong></td>
<td><em>Brassica nigra</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mustard, tumble</strong></td>
<td><em>Sisymbrium altissimum</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mustard, wild</strong></td>
<td><em>Sinapis arvensis</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needles, Spanish</strong></td>
<td><em>Bidens pilosa</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nettle, burning</strong></td>
<td><em>Urtica uren</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>C = Control</th>
<th>S = Suppression</th>
<th>Maximum Height or Diameter (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, black</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, cutleaf</td>
<td>Solanum triflorum</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, Eastern black</td>
<td>Solanum ptycanthum</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, hairy</td>
<td>Solanum saccharoides</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parthenium</td>
<td>Parthenium hysterophorus</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennycress, field</td>
<td>Thlaspi arvense</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, prostrate</td>
<td>Amaranthus blitoides</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pusley, Florida</td>
<td>Richardia scabra</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, common³</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisifolia</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, giant</td>
<td>Ambrosia trifida</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocket, London²</td>
<td>Sisymbrium irio</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesbania, hemp</td>
<td>Sesbania exaltata</td>
<td>C4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd’s-purse</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida, prickly</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Polygonum pensylvanicum</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowthistle, annual</td>
<td>Sonchus oleraceus</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowthistle, spiny</td>
<td>Sonchus asper</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower, common</td>
<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tansy mustard, pinnate</td>
<td>Descurainia pinnata</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texasweed</td>
<td>Caperonia palustris</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Canada</td>
<td>Cirsium arvense</td>
<td>S1³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Russian</td>
<td>Salsola kali</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
<td>C6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemp³</td>
<td>Amaranthus tuberculatus</td>
<td>C4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow weed</td>
<td>Epilobium adenocaulon</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Control of seedling stage and suppression of perennial growth stage.
² Not controlled in California
³ Populations of noted weeds exist that are known to be resistant to burndown applications of Group 14/Group E herbicides and will not be controlled by herbicides like Sharpen. See the Resistance Management section for practices to manage and minimize the impact of resistant weeds (e.g. tank mixes or alternation with other herbicide modes of action, crop rotation, and mechanical control).
Table 2. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled with a Residual Preemergence Application of Sharpen® herbicide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>C = Control</th>
<th>S = Suppression¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth, Palmer</td>
<td>Amaranthus palmeri</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth, Powell</td>
<td>Amaranthus powellii</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beggarweed, Florida</td>
<td>Desmodium tortuosum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat, wild</td>
<td>Polygonum convolvulus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burcucumber</td>
<td>Sicyos angulatus</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola, volunteer (rapeseed), all types²</td>
<td>Brassica spp.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>Mollugo verticillata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed, common</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur, common</td>
<td>Xanthium strumarium</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copperleaf, Virginia</td>
<td>Acalypha virginica</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galinsoga, smallflower</td>
<td>Galinsoga parviflora</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcherry, cutleaf</td>
<td>Physalis angulata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseweed (marestail)</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimsonweed</td>
<td>Datura stramonium</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladysthumb</td>
<td>Polygonum persicaria</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambsquarters, common</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow, Venice</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marestail (horseweed)</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, entireleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea var. integriuscula</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, ivyleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, pitted</td>
<td>Ipomoea lacunosa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, tall</td>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, wild</td>
<td>Sinapis arvensis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, black</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennycress, field</td>
<td>Thlaspi arvense</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, prostrate</td>
<td>Amaranthus blitoides</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, tumble</td>
<td>Amaranthus albus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursley, Florida</td>
<td>Richardia scabra</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, common</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, giant</td>
<td>Ambrosia trifida</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida, prickly</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Polygonum pensylvanicum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starbur, bristly</td>
<td>Acanthospermum hispidum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower, common</td>
<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texasweed</td>
<td>Caperonia palustris</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Russian</td>
<td>Salsola kali</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemp</td>
<td>Amaranthus tuberculatus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Use Sharpen in tank mixes or sequential applications with other labeled herbicides that provide additional control of noted weeds.
²Not controlled in California
Mode of Action

Sharpen® herbicide is a potent inhibitor of protoporphyrinogen-oxidase belonging to herbicide mode of action Group 14 (WSSA)/Group E (HRAC). Sharpen is rapidly absorbed by roots and foliage. Following inhibition of protoporphyrinogen-oxidase, plant death is the result of membrane damage. Under active growing conditions, susceptible emerged weeds usually develop chlorotic and necrotic injury symptoms within hours and die within a few days. Susceptible emerging weed seedlings usually die as they reach the soil surface or shortly after emergence.

Resistance Management

While weed resistance to protoporphyrinogen-oxidase-inhibiting herbicides is relatively infrequent, populations of resistant biotypes are known to exist. Resistance management practices include:

1. Following labeled application rate and weed growth stage recommendations
2. Avoiding repeated applications of herbicides with the same mode of action
3. Using tank mixes and sequential applications with other effective herbicides possessing different modes of action
4. Using crop rotation so crop competition, tillage, or herbicides with alternative modes of action can be used to control weed escapes

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended.

Crop Tolerance

Crops listed on this label are tolerant to Sharpen when applied according to label directions and under normal environmental conditions. Crop injury may occur under stressful growing conditions (e.g. low soil fertility, seedling disease, extreme hot or cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought).

Severe crop injury will result if Sharpen is applied postemergence (over the top) to any crop (except for forage grasses, grass grown for seed, and rice).

Application Instructions

Sharpen may only be applied before crop emergence, except for harvest aid/desiccation uses and postemergence in forage grasses and rice.

Application Rates

Application rates of Sharpen may vary depending on soil texture and organic matter. Refer to Table 3 for soil texture groups used in this label.

Table 3. Soil Texture Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coarse</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Fine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>Silt</td>
<td>Sandy clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loamy sand</td>
<td>Silt loam</td>
<td>Silty clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy loam</td>
<td>Loam</td>
<td>Silty clay loam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sandy clay loam</td>
<td>Clay loam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to the Crop-specific Information section for specific application rate, timing, and restrictions and limitations by crop and use pattern.

In California, DO NOT apply more than 2.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen in a single application.

Application Methods and Equipment

Sharpen may be applied by ground or air. Thorough spray coverage is required for optimum broadleaf weed control and can be improved with proper adjuvant, nozzle, and spray volume selection.

Use and configure application equipment to provide adequate spray volume, accurate and uniform distribution of spray droplets over the treated area, and to avoid spray drift to nontarget areas. Equipment should be adjusted to maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above use rates specified in this label.

Sharpen may be applied using water or sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer solutions as the spray carrier. Additionally, Sharpen may be impregnated on and applied with dry bulk fertilizer.

Aerial Application Requirements

Water Volume. Use 3 or more gallons of water per acre for weed control application. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre for harvest aid/desiccation application.

DO NOT apply aerially in California.

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

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the fixed wingspan or 90% of rotor blade diameter.
2. Use low-drift nozzles such as straight-stream nozzles (D-8 or larger). DO NOT use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.
3. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never point downward more than 45 degrees.

4. Without compromising aircraft safety, application should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants.

5. **DO NOT** apply during periods of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

6. Avoid potential adverse effects to nontarget areas by maintaining a 160-feet buffer between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, shrub lands, and crop lands).

### Ground Application Requirements

#### Spray Carrier Volume

Use 5 or more gallons of water per treated acre or 20 or more gallons of sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer per treated acre for weed control application. Thorough spray coverage is required for control of emerged broadleaf weeds. High populations and/or variations in size can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Controlling fall-germinated weeds in the spring (e.g. horseweed/marestail) also requires thorough spray coverage. Use higher spray volumes (e.g. 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre) in these situations to increase spray coverage and optimize burndown activity. Use a minimum of 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre for harvest aid/desiccation application.

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

1. Apply this product using nozzles which deliver medium-to-coarse spray droplets as defined by ASAE standard S-572 and as shown in nozzle manufacturer’s catalogs. Flat-fan nozzles are recommended for burn-down applications while flood-jet type nozzles are recommended for residual soil surface application. Nozzles that deliver coarse spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of target (i.e. weeds or soil surface). **DO NOT** use nozzles that produce fine (e.g. cone) spray droplets. In California, nozzles must be affixed to spray no higher than 20 inches above the spray target (e.g. top of weed foliage).

2. Apply this product only when the potential for drift to adjacent nontarget areas is minimal (e.g. when the wind is 10 MPH or less and is blowing away from sensitive areas). **DO NOT** apply during periods of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

3. Avoid potential adverse effects to nontarget areas by maintaining a 75-feet buffer (120-feet buffer in California) between the application area and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, shrub lands, and crop lands).

**Ground Application (dry bulk fertilizer)**

**Sharpen® herbicide** may be impregnated or coated onto dry bulk granular fertilizer carriers for residual soil surface application. Impregnation or coating may be conducted by in-plant bulk or on-board systems. Perform the mixing operation in well-ventilated areas.

Addition of a drying agent may be necessary if the fertilizer and herbicide blend is too wet for uniform application because of high humidity, high urea concentration, or low fertilizer use rate. Slowly add the drying agent to the blend until a flowable mixture is obtained. Drying agents are not recommended for use with on-board impregnation systems.

Under some conditions, fertilizer impregnated with **Sharpen** may clog air tubes or deflector plates on pneumatic application systems. Mineral oil may be added to **Sharpen** before blending with fertilizer to reduce plugging. **DO NOT** use drying agents when mineral oil is used. To avoid separation of **Sharpen** and mineral oil mixes in cold temperatures, keep mixture heated or agitate before blending with fertilizer. Mineral oil may be used with in-plant blending stations or on-board injection systems.

Generally, fertilizer application rates of at least 200 lbs to 700 lbs per acre of herbicide and fertilizer blend provide adequate distribution or coverage of **Sharpen** across the soil surface. Application must be made uniformly to the soil to prevent possible crop injury and offer satisfactory weed control. Impregnated fertilizer spread at half rate and overlapped for a full rate offers a more uniform distribution. A shallow (less than 2 inches) incorporation is desirable for improved weed control. Deeper incorporation dilutes the herbicide layer near the soil surface and may result in unsatisfactory weed control.

To calculate the herbicide rate when using dry bulk fertilizer application:

\[
\text{fl ozs herbicide per acre} \times 2000 = \text{fl ozs herbicide per ton of fertilizer}
\]

**Cleaning Spray Equipment**

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

**Spray Drift Management**

It is the responsibility of the applicator to avoid spray drift at the application site, especially onto nontarget areas. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following spray drift reduction advisory information.
Controlling Droplet Size. The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control.

Volume. Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure. DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

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

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

Swath Adjustment. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment (e.g. aircraft, ground) upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if:
1. Conditions of temperature inversion exist, or
2. Stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height.

DO NOT make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>For optimum burndown or harvest aid/desiccation activity with Sharpen® herbicide, an adjuvant system must be used that includes the following:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjuvant</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>methylated seed oil* (MSO)</td>
<td>1 gal/100 gals* (1% v/v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUS</td>
<td>PLUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ammonium sulfate (AMS)</td>
<td>8.5 to 17 lbs/100 gals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>(1% to 2% w/v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urea ammonium nitrate (UAN)</td>
<td>1.25 to 2.5 gals/100 gals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>(1.25% to 2.5% v/v)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* MSO-based adjuvant MUST contain at least 60% methylated seed oil. Poor performance may occur with adjuvants containing less than 60% methylated seed oil.

DO NOT use less than 1 pint/A of MSO with low-volume (less than 12.5 gallons per acre) aerial or ground application.

Refer to the Crop-specific Information section for specific adjuvant requirements for certain crop uses.

Use of AMS fertilizer is highly recommended when mixing Sharpen with glyphosate-based herbicides.

DO NOT use nonionic surfactant (NIS) as a substitute for MSO, or poor performance on broadleaf weeds or for desiccation will occur.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, BASF recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

DO NOT add acidifying agents to the spray tank when applying Sharpen.

Tank Mixing Information

Sharpen may be tank mixed with one or more registered herbicide products according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Always follow the most restrictive label use directions. Refer to Crop-specific Information section for tank mixing details.

Tank mixes with contact herbicides (e.g. carfentrazone, paraquat) may reduce the burndown activity of Sharpen.
Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

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

Mixing Order

Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application until spraying is completed.

1. **Water** - Fill tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. **Inductor** - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
3. **Products in PVA bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-soluble additives** (including dry and liquid fertilizers such as AMS or UAN)
5. **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspeso-emulsions)
6. **Water-soluble products**
7. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (including MSO adjuvants)
8. **Remaining quantity of water**

If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Continue agitation while spraying.

Use Precautions

- **Maximum seasonal use rate** - Refer to **Crop-specific Information** section for maximum cropping seasonal application use rates for each crop and use pattern. A cropping season is defined as the period following harvest of the preceding crop through the harvest of the planned or current crop.
- **Except for labeled harvest aid/desiccation uses and postemergence uses in forage grasses, grass grown for seed, and rice, DO NOT apply Sharpen® herbicide after crop emergence or severe crop injury will occur.**
- **Rainfastness** - Sharpen is rainfast 1 hour after application. Burndown activity may be reduced if rain or irrigation occurs within 1 hour of application.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** apply Sharpen through any type of irrigation system (e.g. chemigation).
- **Sharpen is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.**
Crop Rotation and Emergency Replanting Intervals

Refer to Table 4 for the proper interval between Sharpen® herbicide application and planting of rotational crops or replanting after crop failure (because of environmental factors such as drought, frost, or hail, etc.). Determine the rotational crop interval for tank mix products and use the most restrictive interval of all products applied.

Table 4. Rotational Crop Planting and Emergency Replanting Intervals by Sharpen Application Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Sharpen Rate (fl ozs/A)</th>
<th>Rotational Crop Interval (months after application)¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, sweet</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small grains²</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickpea</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible pea</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field pea, dry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible bean³</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass (forage, seed Establishment)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean⁴</td>
<td>0 to 1</td>
<td>1 to 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentil</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton⁴</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarbeet</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover crops (winter, spring)**</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other crops</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ DO NOT include time when the soil is frozen.
² Small grains are defined in Crop-specific Information section of this label. For other small grains, use the rotational crop interval for Other Crops.
³ Edible bean refers to blackeyed pea, crowder pea, cowpea, southern pea. Use the Other Crops rotational crop planting interval for beans not specifically listed in this table.
⁴ The planting interval for these crops and rates is further defined in the respective Crop-specific Information section of this label. Use the longer interval within listed ranges for indicated crops grown on coarse-texture soils with organic matter less than 2.0%.
⁵ Interval is 0 months in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.
** Cover crops (winter, spring) may be planted after application of Sharpen, either inter-seeded into the current crop before harvest or after harvest of the current crop. Depending on the sensitivity of the sown cover crop to Sharpen, stand establishment may be reduced. DO NOT harvest cover crops as a food or feed crop, and DO NOT allow livestock to graze cover crops.
Crop-specific Information

This section provides use directions for Sharpen® herbicide in specific crops. Read product information, mixing, application, weeds controlled, and adjuvant instructions in preceding sections of the label. Read and follow tank mix product labels for restrictions, precautions, instructions, and rotational crop restrictions.

Depending on specific crop application directions, Sharpen may be applied for burndown control of emerged broadleaf weeds and/or residual control of germinating broadleaf weeds (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for list of weeds controlled) before planting (preplant and/or preseed) or after planting but before crop emergence (preemergence) and for harvest aid/desiccation uses (refer to Table 5 for list of crops).

Table 1

Application Rate

Sharpen can be applied as part of a planned sequential (two-pass) weed control program.

Application of Sharpen is best when weeds are actively growing and before crop emergence or injury will occur. Thorough spray coverage is required for control of emerged broadleaf weeds. High populations and/or variations in size can prevent adequate spray coverage. Controlling fall-germinated weeds in the spring (e.g. horseweed/marestail) also requires thorough spray coverage. Use higher spray volumes (e.g. 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre) in these situations to increase spray coverage and optimize burndown activity.

Table 2

Field Corn (grain, silage), Popcorn, and Seed Corn

Sharpen may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence to corn for broadleaf weed control (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for lists of weeds controlled). Corn in this label refers to field corn (grown for grain or silage), popcorn, and seed corn. Before applying Sharpen to seed corn or popcorn, verify the selectivity of Sharpen on your inbred line or hybrid with your local seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive inbreds or hybrids.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply Sharpen at use rates specified in Table 5 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence. Sharpen must be applied before crop emergence or injury will occur.

Burndown plus Residual Weed Control

In addition to residual broadleaf weed control at any of the application timings previously described, Sharpen also provides burndown of emerged broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1. An adjuvant system (refer to Additives section for details) is required for optimum burndown activity. Burndown control of emerged grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds not listed on the label requires a tank mix with another herbicide (such as glyphosate).

Burndown Weed Control Only

If limited or no residual broadleaf weed control is desired, Sharpen can be applied at 1.0 fl oz/A (all soil types) with an adjuvant system any time before corn emergence for burndown of broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1. A burn-down application of Sharpen can be followed by residual rates of Sharpen (Table 5) or Verdict® herbicide. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days. However, DO NOT apply more than the cropping seasonal maximum cumulative amount per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources per cropping season.

Seed Corn

Apply Sharpen preplant surface or preemergence at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A with an adjuvant system for enhanced...
burndown broadleaf weed control in seed corn before crop emergence. DO NOT apply more than 1.0 fl oz/A on coarse soils. Sequential applications of Sharpenn herbicide may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications. DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpenn per cropping season in seed corn.

**State-specific Use in California.** Apply Sharpenn early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A with an adjuvant system for enhanced burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Separate sequential applications of Sharpenn by at least 14 days. DO NOT apply more than 2.0 fl ozs/A in a single application.

**Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations**

- **DO NOT** apply Sharpenn after corn emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
- Sharpenn use may result in delayed corn emergence and stunting under certain environmental conditions including cool temperatures, excessive rainfall/irrigation, and/or persistent wet soil conditions occurring after application.
- Ensure the corn seed row is closed. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed corn emergence or stunting.
- **DO NOT** apply Sharpenn at greater than 1.0 fl oz/A where an at-planting application of an organophosphate (OP) or carbamate insecticide(s) is planned and/or has occurred because severe injury may result.
- EXCEPTION: Sharpenn may be applied when Aztec® 2.1% granular insecticide, Aztec® 4.67 G granular insecticide, Fortress® 5G granular insecticide, or SmartChoice™ 5G granular insecticide is applied at planting as a band, T-band, or in-furrow. Sharpenn may be applied with all other classes of at-planting insecticides including fipronil, neonicotinoids, and pyrethroids.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpenn (0.134 lb ai/A of saflufenacil) per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 0.134 lb ai/A of saflufenacil per cropping season in corn from all product sources.
- Corn forage and silage must not be harvested, fed, or grazed sooner than 80 days after application.
- Refer to Table 4 for rotational crop planting intervals.

**Tank Mixes**

Sharpenn may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- Clarity® herbicide
- Outlook® herbicide
- Prowl® H2O herbicide
- Status® herbicide
- Verdict® herbicide
- Zidua® herbicide
- atrazine
glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)
- Harness® herbicide
- Harness® Xtra herbicide

**Cotton**

Use Sharpenn as an early preplant burndown treatment before planting cotton.

Not for use in cotton in California.

**Application Method, Rate, and Timing**

Apply Sharpenn as a broadcast spray at 1.0 fl oz/A plus recommended adjuvants (refer to Additives section for details) for control of actively growing broadleaf weeds (refer to Table 1 for list of weeds controlled). Wait to plant cotton until at least 42 days and an accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall and/or irrigation occurring after application to avoid crop injury. In areas with average annual rainfall less than 25 inches, the 42-day preplant interval is required after accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall and/or irrigation. **DO NOT** apply to coarse soils classified as sand with less than 1.5% organic matter or cotton injury may occur.

**Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations**

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpenn per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply Sharpenn with other Group 14/Group E herbicides (such as flumioxazin) as a tank mix or sequential application within 30 days of planting because crop injury may result.
- Use the most restrictive preplant interval with tank mixes of other cotton burndown herbicides.
- Cotton gin byproducts may be fed to livestock.
- Refer to Table 4 for rotational crop planting intervals.

**Tank Mixes**

Broad-spectrum burndown control of grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with a herbicide such as glyphosate. Sharpenn may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following cotton burndown herbicide products:

- Clarity
- Distinct® herbicide
- Prowl H2O
glyphosate (e.g. Roundup)
Fallow and Postharvest

**Sharpen® herbicide** may be used as a burndown treatment to control broadleaf weeds at any time of the year during the fallow period following crop harvest and before the following crop is planted. **Sharpen** may also be applied for specific postharvest uses to burn down the remaining foliage after crop harvest.

**Application Rate and Timing**

Apply **Sharpen** as a broadcast burndown spray at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A plus recommended adjuvants (refer to **Additives** section for details). For best product performance, apply when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing (refer to **Table 1** for list of weeds controlled). Thorough coverage of existing weeds is essential and higher spray volumes may be needed for best performance.

Sequential applications of **Sharpen** may be made with a minimum of 14 days between applications; but **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl ozs/A of **Sharpen** per cropping season.

For residual broadleaf weed control, **Sharpen** may be applied at 2.0 to 4.0 fl ozs/A.

Specific rotational crop planting intervals must be observed between application of **Sharpen** and planting of the following crop (see **Table 4** for rotational crop planting intervals).

**State-specific Use in California.** Apply **Sharpen** as a broadcast burndown spray at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A with the recommended adjuvants. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl ozs/A in a single application.

**Postharvest use on tomato vines.** Apply **Sharpen** as a broadcast burndown spray at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A plus recommended adjuvants (refer to **Additives** section for details). Thorough spray coverage of existing tomato vines is essential and higher spray volumes may be needed for best performance. **DO NOT** apply before or during tomato fruit harvest. For use on tomato vines in California.

**Tank Mixes**

Broad-spectrum burndown control of grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. **Sharpen** may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Clarity® herbicide**
- **Distinct® herbicide**
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup® herbicide**)

**Forage Grasses Grown for Forage, Silage, and Hay Production**

**Sharpen** may be applied for broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled) in perennial cool-season and warm-season forage grasses grown in fields for forage (green chop), silage, or hay production.

Before applying **Sharpen** to forage grasses, verify the selectivity of **Sharpen** on your variety with your local seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties.

Not for use in forage grass grown for forage, silage, and hay production in California.

**Application Method, Rate, and Timing**

Apply **Sharpen** only to established (defined as planted in fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing) stands of perennial cool-season and warm-season forage grasses.

**Sharpen** may cause transitory injury to forage grasses (leaf necrosis under certain conditions, but new growth is normal and vigor is not reduced. Disease, extremely cold weather, drought, extensive frost heaving, low or high pH, salinity, and other environmental pressures may weaken grass stands and make the crop more susceptible to herbicidal injury.

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

Apply **Sharpen** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a broadcast burndown spray to emerged broadleaf weeds in the dormant season [i.e. when grasses are not actively growing in fall (postharvest), during winter dormancy, or in early spring before greenup]. An adjuvant system is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity.

For additional residual broadleaf weed control, **Sharpen** can be applied anytime in the dormant season (as previously described) at 3.0 to 4.0 fl ozs/A.

Sequential applications of **Sharpen** may be made within the dormant season if the maximum cumulative amount does not exceed 4.0 fl ozs/A of **Sharpen**. Apply dormant-season burndown applications sequentially when the first burndown application is in fall (postharvest) or during winter dormancy, and the second application is in early spring before greenup. Separate sequential dormant-season burndown applications by at least 14 days.

**Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Dormant-season Application in Warm-season and Cool-season Grasses.** For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvants are required for use with **Sharpen**:

- MSO at 1% volume/volume (v/v) plus AMS at 8.5 to 17.0 lbs/100 gallons

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

Apply **Sharpen** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a broadcast postemergence spray to control emerged broadleaf weeds in season (i.e. actively growing cool-season forage grasses). Make in-season applications before weeds reach the maximum size listed in **Table 1**. Postemergence application requires the addition of an adjuvant system.
Specific Adjuvant Requirements for In-season Postemergence Application in Cool-season Grasses.
For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvant is required for use with Sharpen® herbicide:

- MSO at 1% v/v

In-season Postemergence Application for Weed Control in Warm-season Grasses
Apply Sharpen at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a broadcast postemergence spray to control emerged broadleaf weeds in season (i.e. actively growing warm-season forage grasses). In-season postemergence applications can be made in the spring after greenup. Make in-season applications before weeds reach the maximum size listed in Table 1.
Postemergence application requires the addition of an adjuvant system.

DO NOT apply Sharpen in-season postemergence on Bahiagrass, buffalograss, and switchgrass.
DO NOT apply more than 1.0 fl oz/A of Sharpen in forage Bermudagrass applied in-season postemergence (i.e. after greenup) because higher rates may cause unacceptable grass injury.

Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Postemergence Application in Warm-season Grasses. For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvant is required for use with Sharpen:

- MSO at 1% v/v
- DO NOT add nitrogen-containing fertilizers when applying Sharpen to warm-season grasses.

Sequential Applications in Warm-season and Cool-season Grasses
Sharpen may be applied as a sequential or split program when application(s) is in the dormant season and subsequent application(s) is postemergence in season after greenup. DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen per cropping season.
In-season postemergence application of Sharpen may also be applied sequentially; separate sequential applications by at least 14 days. The maximum cumulative amount for in-season postemergence application must not exceed 2.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen.

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

Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations
- DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen per cropping season.
- For a mixed stand of cool-season and warm-season grasses, follow use directions for warm-season grasses when applying Sharpen in-season postemergence.
- DO NOT apply Sharpen to mixed stands of grass and forage legumes or to grass stands containing other desirable broadleaf species. Sharpen application will kill or cause severe injury to alfalfa, clover, other legumes, and most broadleaf species.
- There is no preharvest or pre-grazing interval for Sharpen-treated grass forage, hay, or pasture.
- DO NOT apply Sharpen to stands of annual forage (e.g. forage sorghum, Sudangrass).
- Refer to Table 4 for crop rotation intervals.

Grass Establishment
Sharpen may be applied for preemergence broadleaf weed control (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for list of weeds controlled) in fields when establishing stands of cool-season grasses grown for forage (in pastures or rangeland for livestock grazing); for forage (green chop), silage, or hay production; or grown for seed production.

Before applying Sharpen preemergence to cool-season grasses, BASF recommends consulting with your local seed company (supplier) on the selectivity of Sharpen on your species and/or variety to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties.

Not for use in grass establishment in California.

Application Method, Rate, and Timing
Sharpen may be applied preplant, preplant incorporated, or preemergence in the fall or spring while establishing stands of cool-season grasses.
Sharpen may cause transitory injury to cool-season grasses under certain conditions. Disease, extremely cold weather, drought, extensive frost heaving, low or high pH, salinity, and other environmental pressures may weaken grass stands and make the crop more susceptible to herbicidal injury.

Burndown and Residual Weed Control
Apply Sharpen at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a broadcast spray to the soil surface before grasses emerge. If burndown of emerged broadleaf weeds is desired, an adjuvant system (refer to Additives section for details) is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity.
Sequential Applications
Sharpen® herbicide may be applied as a sequential or split program when the initial application is made preplant or pre-emergence while establishing the stand, and the subsequent application(s) is post-emergence in season after establishment. However, DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen per cropping season.

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

Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations
• DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen per cropping season.
• DO NOT apply Sharpen when establishing solid stands of warm-season grasses or mixed stands of cool-season and warm-season grasses.
• DO NOT apply Sharpen when establishing mixed stands of cool-season grasses and forage legumes or other desirable broadleaf species. Sharpen® application will kill or cause severe injury to emerging alfalfa, clover, other legumes, and most broadleaf species.
• There is no preharvest or pre-grazing interval for Sharpen®-treated grass harvested as forage or hay.
• Refer to Table 4 for crop rotation intervals.

Grass Grown for Seed Production
Sharpen® may be applied for broadleaf weed control (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for list of weeds controlled) in perennial cool-season and warm-season grasses grown in fields for seed production.

Before applying Sharpen® to grasses grown for seed production, verify the selectivity of Sharpen® on your variety with your local seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties.

Not for use in grass grown for seed production in California.

Application Method, Rate, and Timing
Sharpen® may be applied to new establishment seedling fields and to established fields (stands defined as planted in fall, spring, or summer that have gone through a first cutting/mowing) of perennial cool-season and warm-season grasses grown for seed production.

Sharpen® may cause transitory injury to seed grasses (leaf necrosis) under certain conditions, but new growth is normal and vigor is not reduced. Disease, extremely cold weather, drought, extensive frost heaving, low or high pH, salinity, and other environmental pressures may weaken grass stands and make the crop more susceptible to herbicidal injury.

Cool-season Grasses
New Establishment Seedling Grass Seed Fields
Apply Sharpen® at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a broadcast burn-down spray to emerged broadleaf weeds in new establishment seedling grass fields after the first tiller of the grass is fully established in fall or spring. If the seedling grass field was established in fall, Sharpen® may also be applied sequentially in spring before green-up as a burn-down spray. A maximum of two applications may be applied. Applications must be separated by at least 14 days; DO NOT apply more than 2.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen® during this period.

Burndown application requires the addition of an adjuvant system (see the following adjuvant section).

Established Grass Seed Fields
Apply Sharpen® at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a broadcast postemergence spray to control emerged broadleaf weeds anytime in season (i.e. actively growing grass in spring after greenup until 1 week before boot stage).

Sharpen® may be applied as a single application or sequentially in season. A maximum of two applications may be applied. Sequential applications of Sharpen® must be separated by at least 14 days; DO NOT apply more than 2.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen® in season. Postemergence application requires the addition of an adjuvant system (see the following adjuvant section).

Sequential Applications in Grass Seed Fields
Sharpen® may be applied as a sequential or split program when the initial application(s) is during the period after a fully established first tiller in fall until spring greenup, and the subsequent application(s) is post-emergence in season.

Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Burndown and Postemergence Applications. For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvant is required for use with Sharpen®:
• MSO at 1% volume/volume (v/v)

Warm-season Grasses
New Establishment Seedling Grass Seed Fields
Apply Sharpen® at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a broadcast burn-down spray to emerged broadleaf weeds in new establishment seedling grass fields after the first rhizome or stolon of the grass is fully established. Sequential applications of Sharpen® may be made until 1 week before boot stage. A maximum of two applications may be applied. Applications must be separated by at least 14 days; DO NOT apply more than 2.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen® during this period.
Established Grass Seed Fields
Apply Sharpen® herbicide at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a broadcast postemergence spray to control emerged broadleaf weeds anytime in season (i.e. actively growing grass in spring after greenup until 1 week before boot stage).

Sharpen may be applied as a single application or sequentially in season. A maximum of two applications may be applied. Sequential applications of Sharpen must be separated by at least 14 days; DO NOT apply more than 2.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen in season.

Postemergence application requires the addition of an adjuvant system (see the following adjuvant section).

Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Burndown and Postemergence Application. For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvant is required for use with Sharpen:
• MSO at 1% v/v
• DO NOT add nitrogen-containing fertilizers when applying Sharpen to seedling or established stands of warm-season grasses.

Cool-season and Warm-season Grasses

Dormant-season Application in Established Grass Seed Stands for Burndown and Residual Weed Control
Apply Sharpen at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a broadcast burn-down spray to emerged broadleaf weeds in the dormant season [i.e. when grasses are not actively growing in fall (postharvest), during winter dormancy, or in early spring before greenup]. An adjuvant system is required for optimum broadleaf burn-down activity (see the following adjuvant section).

For additional residual broadleaf weed control in established stands, apply Sharpen anytime in the dormant season (as previously described) at 3.0 to 4.0 fl ozs/A.

Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Dormant-season Applications in Cool-season and Warm-season Grasses. For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvants are required for use with Sharpen:
• MSO at 1% v/v plus AMS at 8.5 to 17.0 lbs/100 gallons

Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations
• DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen per cropping season on established grass seed stands and 4.0 fl ozs/A on seedling grass seed stands.

Preharvest Interval (PHI) for grass seed: 50 days.
• DO NOT apply Sharpen to bahiagrass or buffalograss.
• Sharpen-treated grass forage or hay may be grazed by or fed to livestock; there is no preharvest or pregrazing interval.
• Grass straw remaining after seed harvest may be used as livestock bedding and/or grazed by or fed to livestock.
• Grass seed screenings remaining after seed harvest and processing may be fed to livestock.
• Refer to Table 4 for crop rotation intervals.

Tank Mixes
Broad-spectrum control of grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. Read and follow applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on the other product label. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Sharpen may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other herbicide products, such as but not limited to:
• Prowl® H2O herbicide
• Outlook® herbicide

Harvest Aid/Desiccation
Sharpen may be used for harvest aid/desiccation in the crops listed in the following table. Uniformly apply Sharpen as a broadcast spray by air or ground. Ground application is recommended at a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons/A. Aerial application is recommended at a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons/A. Thorough spray coverage and an MSO plus ammonium-based adjuvant system (refer to the Additives section) are required for optimum desiccation activity.

Sharpen may be applied in a single application or sequential applications.

Harvest aid/desiccation uses are considered separate and DO NOT contribute to the maximum cumulative seasonal use rates of Sharpen when applied during the cropping season.

Refer to Table 4 for rotational crop planting intervals.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th><strong>Application Timing</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sharpen® herbicide Use Rate (fl ozs/A)</strong></th>
<th><em><em>PHI</em> (days)</em>*</th>
<th><strong>Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Dry Edible Beans**  
Phaseolus spp. (all types)  
Vigna spp.  
[adzuki bean, mung bean]  
Garbanzo bean (Chickpea) | Spray over the top of dry edible beans that have reached physiological maturity (beans have at least 80% yellow/brown pods and no more than 30% of leaves still green for vine-type beans, and no more than 40% of leaves still green for bush-type beans; or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area).  
**Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease time period stated here.** | Single application: 1.0 to 2.0  
Maximum cumulative amount per cropping season for desiccation uses: 2.0 | 2  
(dry edible beans) | **DO NOT** apply on dry edible beans grown for seed production.  
**DO NOT** graze or feed desiccation-treated hay or straw to livestock.  
Not for use for garbanzo bean (chickpea) desiccation in California. |
| **Dry Peas**  
Dry field peas | Spray over the top of dry peas that have reached physiological maturity (peas with at least 80% yellow/brown pods and no more than 30% of leaves still green for vine-type peas, and no more than 40% of leaves still green for bush-type peas; or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area).  
**Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease time period stated here.** | Single application: 1.0 to 2.0  
Maximum cumulative amount per cropping season for desiccation uses: 2.0 | 3  
(dry peas) | **DO NOT** apply on dry peas grown for seed production.  
Desiccation-treated pea vines may be grazed or fed to livestock.  
Not for use for dry peas desiccation in California. |
| **Oilseeds Canola (Rapeseed) Subgroup 20A**  
*Brassica juncea*  
Crambe  
Gold-of-pleasure (Camelina)  
Mustard seed  
Rapeseed (Canola) | Spray over the top of crop(s) that has reached physiological maturity [seeds in the middle pods have started to turn in color for *Brassica juncea*, canola (rapeseed), and mustard; or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area for other crops].  
**Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease time period stated here.** | Single application: 1.0 to 2.0  
Maximum cumulative amount per cropping season for desiccation uses: 2.0 | 3  
(seed) | **DO NOT** apply on oilseed crops grown for seed production.  
Not for use for oilseeds canola (rapeseed) desiccation in California. |

(continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Sharpen® herbicide Use Rate (fl ozs/A)</th>
<th>PHI* (days)</th>
<th>Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Oilseeds Cottonseed Subgroup 20C** | Cotton (Cottonseed) including:  
- Spindle pick harvested cotton  
- Stripper harvested cotton  
Spray over the top of cotton that has reached physiological maturity (according to local State Agricultural Extension Service guidelines, such as nodes above cracked boll, accumulated heat units after cutout, or at least 60% to 70% boll opening).  
**Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease time period stated here.**  
Large plant size, dense canopy, and environmental conditions not conducive for defoliation may require a second defoliation application 5 to 7 days later. | Single application: 0.5 to 2.0  
Maximum cumulative amount per cropping season for defoliation/desiccation uses: 2.0 | 5 (cotton) | DO NOT apply on cotton grown for seed production.  
**Sharpen**-treated gin trash may be fed to livestock.  
Not for use for cotton desiccation in California. |
| **Oilseeds Sunflower Subgroup 20B** | Safflower  
Sunflower  
Spray over the top of crop(s) that has reached physiological maturity (seed moisture less than 36% for sunflower; when heads are fully mature for safflower; or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area). For many sunflower varieties, the back of the sunflower heads are yellow and the bracts are turning brown at this timing.  
**Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease time period stated here.**  
Minor frost events up to 3 days after **Sharpen** application may reduce harvest aid effects and cause sunflower to dry down less efficiently. | Single application: 1.0 to 2.0  
Maximum cumulative amount per cropping season for desiccation uses: 4.0 | 7 (seed) | DO NOT apply on oilseed crops grown for seed production.  
DO NOT use after multiple minor frosts or single significant frost event.  
Not for use for safflower desiccation in California. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Sharpen® herbicide Use Rate (fl ozs/A)</th>
<th>PHI* (days)</th>
<th>Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soybean</td>
<td>Spray over the top of soybeans that have reached physiological maturity (all pods and seeds have no more green color). <strong>Indeterminate Varieties</strong> Greater than 65% brown pods and greater than 70% leaf drop or when seed moisture is 30% or less. <strong>Determinate Varieties</strong> Beans are fully developed, more than 50% leaf drop, and remaining leaves are yellowing. Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease time period stated here.</td>
<td>Single application: 1.0 to 2.0 Maximum cumulative amount per cropping season for desiccation uses: 2.0</td>
<td>3 (soybean seed)</td>
<td>DO NOT apply on soybean grown for seed production. DO NOT graze or feed desiccation-treated hay or straw to livestock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* PHI = preharvest interval, minimum time elapsed between last Sharpen application and harvest of treated seed
Tank Mixes

Cotton

**Sharpen**\(^\text{®} \) herbicide may be tank mixed with other cotton defoliant products including, but not limited to: ethephon (such as Prep\(^\text{™} \) brand Ethephon for cotton and tobacco), ethephon plus AMADS (such as CottonQuik\(^\text{®} \) cotton harvest aid/defoliant), ethephon plus cyclanilide (Finish\(^\text{®} \) 6 Pro harvest aid for cotton), sodium chlorate, thidiazuron (such as Dropp\(^\text{®} \) SC cotton defoliant), thidiazuron plus diuron (such as Def\(^\text{®} \) 6 emulsifiable defoliant or Folex\(^\text{®} \) 6 EC cotton defoliant), tribufos (such as Def\(^\text{®} \) 6 emulsifiable defoliant or Folex\(^\text{®} \) 6 EC cotton defoliant), glyphosate (e.g. Roundup\(^\text{®} \) herbicide), or paraquat (e.g. Gramoxone\(^\text{®} \) herbicide). Refer to the other product’s label for restrictions on tank mixing, precautions, and rotational restrictions. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

All Other Crops

Apply **Sharpen** with a labeled rate of glyphosate (e.g. Roundup) for additional preharvest weed control. **Sharpen** also may be tank mixed with other registered harvest aid/desiccation products. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on the glyphosate and other tank mix product labels, and to confirm they are labeled for the specific crop to be desiccated. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

**Leafy Spurge Control**

**Sharpen** applied in tank mix with **Plateau**\(^\text{®} \) herbicide controls leafy spurge when applied late spring/early summer in forage grasses, pasture, and other areas described in the Noncropland Areas section of this label. This tank mix also controls additional weeds listed on the respective **Sharpen** and **Plateau** labels. **Sharpen** and **Plateau** tank mix may be applied by ground or air as a uniform broadcast application or spot treatment.

Apply **Sharpen** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A plus **Plateau** at 4.0 to 6.0 fl ozs/A to leafy spurge when it reaches the yellow bract (pre-bloom) stage in late spring/early summer.

**DO NOT** apply this tank mix as a fall application because control may not be satisfactory.

**Spray Additives.** **Sharpen** plus **Plateau** tank mix requires the use of an effective adjuvant system. For best results, use NIS at 0.25% v/v plus AMS at 8.5 to 17.0 lbs/100 gallons [1% to 2% weight/volume (w/v)]. Crop oil concentrate (COC) or MSO may also be used with this tank mixture when injury (stunting, necrosis) to grasses is acceptable.

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

**Legume Vegetables** [chickpea, edible pea, field pea (dry), and lentil]

**Sharpen** may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, and/or preemergence in legume crops specified in this section for broadleaf weed control (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for lists of weeds controlled).

**Application Method, Rate, and Timing**

See the specific application rate and timing recommendations as they vary by legume crop. With burndown application, an adjuvant system (refer to Additives section for details) is required for optimum burndown activity.

**Use of Sharpen** may result in delayed crop emergence and stunting under certain environmental conditions including cool temperatures, excessive rainfall/irrigation, and/or persistent wet soil conditions occurring after application.

**Chickpea (garbanzo bean)**

**Sharpen** is for use in all types of chickpeas.

**Burndown.** Apply **Sharpen** early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 fl oz/A for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Sequential applications of **Sharpen** may be made with a minimum of 14 days between applications.

**Enhanced Burndown.** Apply **Sharpen** early preplant through preemergence at 2.0 fl ozs/A for enhanced burn down broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Ensure the seed row is closed. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed crop emergence or stunting. Sequential applications of **Sharpen** may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

**DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl ozs/A of **Sharpen** (0.089 lb ai/A saflufenacil) per cropping season in chickpeas.

**Edible Peas**

**Sharpen** is for use **ONLY** on the following edible peas:

- Edible-podded peas (sugar snap pea)
- Succulent peas (English pea, garden pea, green pea, marrowfat pea)

**State-specific Use in Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin.** Apply **Sharpen** preplant incorporated or preemergence at 0.75 fl oz/A in English or sugar snap peas for residual suppression of the following broadleaf weeds:

- Black nightshade
- Common lambsquarters
- Redroot pigweed
- Velvetleaf
Preplant incorporated - Apply Sharpen® herbicide up to one week before planting. DO NOT incorporate deeper than 3 inches.

Preemergence - Apply Sharpen up to 3 days after planting but before cracking stage or emergence, or severe crop injury will occur. Ensure the seed row is closed. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed crop emergence or stunting.

Sequential applications of Sharpen may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications. DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen (0.045 lb ai/A saflufenacil) per cropping season in edible peas.

Field Peas
Sharpen is for use ONLY on dry field peas including Austrian winter peas.

Burndown. Apply Sharpen early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 fl oz/A for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Sequential applications of Sharpen may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

Enhanced Burndown. Apply Sharpen early preplant through preemergence at 2.0 fl ozs/A for enhanced burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Ensure the seed row is closed. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed crop emergence or stunting. Sequential applications of Sharpen may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen (0.089 lb ai/A saflufenacil) per cropping season in dry field peas.

Lentils
Sharpen may be applied to green-type and red-type lentils. DO NOT apply Sharpen to Spanish brown lentils.

State-specific Use in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Apply Sharpen early preplant to preemergence at 0.75 fl oz/A for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. For only limited residual activity on broadleaf weeds, Sharpen may also be applied preplant incorporated at 0.75 to 2.0 fl ozs/A. Sequential applications of Sharpen may be made with a minimum of 14 days between applications. DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen (0.045 lb ai/A saflufenacil) per cropping season in lentils.

DO NOT use Sharpen for lentils grown in any other state including California.

Use Advisory for Lentils. Lentil injury may be observed depending on factors including rainfall, soil type, seeding depth, and variety. Rainfall shortly after Sharpen application can result in slight injury to the crop. Lentils will be more susceptible to injury from Sharpen on coarse-texture and low-organic matter soils. Injury usually appears as leaf tissue necrosis on the outer edges of the leaves. Lentils will grow out of injury symptoms, and yield will not be impacted at labeled rates. Soil residual herbicides may increase the sensitivity of lentils to Sharpen and should not be combined as a tank mix or sequential treatment within 30 days of planting in a lentil weed control program.

Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations
• DO NOT apply Sharpen if cold and/or wet conditions are present or predicted to occur within 1 week of application.
• Plant legumes at least 1/2-inch deep to reduce risk of crop injury from Sharpen application.
• DO NOT apply when legumes have reached the cracking stage or after emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
• DO NOT apply Sharpen with other products containing Group 14/Group E herbicides (such as sulfentrazone or flumioxazin) as a tank mix partner or sequential application within 30 days of planting because crop injury may result.
• There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preplant or preemergence application of Sharpen and the harvest of mature legume pods or seeds.
• Legume forage must not be fed or grazed sooner than 65 days after application.
• Refer to Table 4 for rotational crop planting intervals.

Tank Mixes
Broad-spectrum burndown control of grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds usually requires a tank mix with another herbicide. Sharpen may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:
• Prowl® H2O herbicide
• Pursuit® herbicide
• glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)

Pasture
Sharpen may be applied for broadleaf weed control (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for list of weeds controlled) in perennial cool-season and warm-season forage grasses grown in pastures or Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land for livestock grazing.

Before applying Sharpen to forage grasses, verify the selectivity of Sharpen on your variety with your local seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties.

Not for use in pasture and rangeland in California.

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

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

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

Apply **Sharpen** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a broadcast burn-down spray to emerged broadleaf weeds in the dormant season. [ei. when grasses are not actively growing in fall (postharvest), during winter dormancy, or in early spring before greenup]. An adjuvant system is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity.

For additional residual broadleaf weed control, **Sharpen** can be applied anytime in the dormant season (as previously described) at 3.0 to 4.0 fl ozs/A.

Sequential applications of **Sharpen** may be made within the dormant season if the maximum cumulative amount does not exceed 4.0 fl ozs/A of **Sharpen**. Apply dormant-season burndown applications sequentially when the first burndown application is made fall (postharvest) or during winter dormancy, and the second application is in early spring before greenup. Separate sequential dormant-season burndown applications by at least 14 days.

**Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Dormant-season Application in Warm-season and Cool-season Grasses.** For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvants are required for use with **Sharpen**:

- MSO at 1% volume/volume (v/v) plus AMS at 8.5 to 17.0 lbs/100 gallons

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

Apply **Sharpen** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a broadcast postemergence spray to control emerged broadleaf weeds in season (i.e. actively growing cool-season forage grasses). Make in-season applications before weeds reach the maximum size listed in Table 1. Postemergence application requires the addition of an adjuvant system.

**Specific Adjuvant Requirements for In-season Postemergence Application in Cool-season Grasses.** For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvant is required for use with **Sharpen**:

- MSO at 1% v/v

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

Apply **Sharpen** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a broadcast postemergence spray to control emerged broadleaf weeds in season (i.e. actively growing warm-season forage grasses). In-season postemergence application can be made in spring after greenup. Make in-season applications before weeds reach the maximum size listed in Table 1. Postemergence application requires the addition of an adjuvant system.

**DO NOT** apply **Sharpen** in-season postemergence on Bahiagrass, buffalograss, and switchgrass.

**DO NOT** apply more than 1.0 fl oz/A of **Sharpen** in forage Bermudagrass applied in-season postemergence (i.e. after greenup) because higher rates may cause unacceptable grass injury.

**Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Postemergence Application in Warm-season Grasses.** For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvant is required for use with **Sharpen**:

- MSO at 1% v/v
- **DO NOT** add nitrogen-containing fertilizers when applying **Sharpen** to warm-season grasses.

**Sequential Applications in Warm-season and Cool-season Grasses**

**Sharpen** may be applied as a sequential or split program when application(s) is made in the dormant season and subsequent application(s) is made postemergence in season after greenup. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl ozs/A of **Sharpen** per cropping season.

In-season postemergence applications of **Sharpen** may also be applied sequentially; separate sequential applications of **Sharpen** by at least 14 days. The maximum cumulative amount for in-season postemergence applications must not exceed 2.0 fl ozs/A of **Sharpen**.

**Tank Mixes**

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

**Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations**

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl ozs/A of **Sharpen** per cropping season.
- For a mixed stand of cool-season and warm-season grasses, follow use directions for warm-season grasses when applying **Sharpen** in-season postemergence.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharpen** to mixed stands of grass and forage legumes or to grass stands containing other desirable broadleaf species. **Sharpen** application will kill or cause severe injury to alfalfa, clover, other legumes, and most broadleaf species.
- There is no preharvest or pre-grazing interval for **Sharpen**-treated grass forage, hay, or pasture.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharpen** to stands of annual forage (e.g. forage sorghum, Sudan grass).
- Refer to Table 4 for crop rotation intervals.
**Sharpen** herbicide may be applied preplant, preemergence, or postemergence in rice for broadleaf weed control (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for list of weeds controlled; refer to Table 7 for additional rice-specific weeds controlled).

Rice in this label refers to drilled or dry-seeded, and water-seeded rice. Before applying Sharpen to rice, verify the selectivity of Sharpen on your variety or hybrid with your local seed company (supplier) and/or BASF representative to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties or hybrids.

**Application Method, Rate, and Timing**

**Preplant and Preemergence Burndown plus Residual Weed Control**

Apply Sharpen as a broadcast burndown spray preplant through preemergence (0 to 3 days after rice planting) at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A. An adjuvant system including MSO and AMS (refer to Additives section for details) is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity. For best product performance, apply when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing. Thorough spray coverage of emerged weeds is required; higher spray volumes may be needed for best performance.

For additional residual broadleaf weed control, Sharpen can be applied preplant through preemergence at 3.0 to 4.0 fl ozs/A.

**Postemergence Weed Control**

Apply Sharpen for postemergence control of small and actively growing emerged broadleaf weeds at 1.0 fl oz/A. Postemergence application can be made before or after flooding when rice has reached the 2-leaf stage up to internode elongation. **DO NOT** apply Sharpen to rice in the spike or 1-leaf stage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Maximum Height (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dayflower</td>
<td>Commelina spp.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducksalad</td>
<td>Ecliptanthera limesa</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eclipta</td>
<td>Eclipta alba</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat sedge</td>
<td>Cyperus iria</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jointvetch, Indian</td>
<td>Aeschynomene indica</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jointvetch, Northern</td>
<td>Aeschynomene virginica</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redstem</td>
<td>Ammannia spp.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesbania</td>
<td>Sesbania exaltata</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texasweed</td>
<td>Caperonia palustris</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water hyssop</td>
<td>Bacopa eisenii</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolly croton</td>
<td>Croton capitatus</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjuvant Requirements for Postemergence-specific Application in Rice.** For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds in rice, the following adjuvants are required with Sharpen:

- **Use a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1 pint/A to 1 quart/A.**
- **DO NOT** use MSO or severe crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** use NIS as a substitute for COC or poor performance on broadleaf weeds will occur.

**Rice Crop Response.** Temporary leaf burn and/or speckling may occur after postemergence application; new growth and development is unaffected with rapid recovery in good growing conditions. Severe leaf burn and/or stand loss may occur in stressful growing conditions (e.g., low soil fertility, seedling/foliar disease, extreme hot or cold weather, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought).

**Sequential Applications**

Sequential applications of Sharpen may be made in rice, but **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen per cropping season.

Separate sequential applications of Sharpen by at least 14 days.

Preplant or preemergence burndown applications may be applied as part of a sequential application program when the first application is preplant or preemergence, and the sequential application(s) is postemergence. Postemergence applications may be sequentially made before or after flooding.

For postemergence application, **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen per cropping season.

**State-specific Use in California.** Apply Sharpen as a broadcast burndown spray at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A at least 15 days before rice planting and 45 days before a permanent flood is established. An adjuvant system (refer to Additives section for details) is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity. **DO NOT** apply Sharpen after paddy flooding or postemergence to the crop. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl ozs/A in a single application. **DO NOT** apply within 45 days of permanent flooding in water-seeded rice paddies. **DO NOT** use released tailwater for irrigation of adjacent crops.

**Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations**

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply micronutrients or macronutrients as a tank mix partner for postemergence applications or crop injury will occur.
- **Sharpen** may be applied to rice fields used for crustacean (including crayfish) production and commercial fish production.
- **DO NOT** apply Sharpen to rice fields that will also be used for mollusk production during the treatment year.
- **DO NOT** release flood water from treated fields for 7 days after Sharpen application.
- Refer to Table 4 for rotational crop planting intervals.
Tank Mixes

Broad-spectrum burndown control of grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. Read and follow applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on the other product label. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. **Sharpen**® herbicide may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with, but not limited to:

- **Beyond**® herbicide
- **Clearpath**® herbicide
- **Facet**® L herbicide
- **Newpath**® herbicide
- **Prowl**® H2O herbicide
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup**® herbicide)

Tank mixes with products formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC) may enhance the crop injury potential of **Sharpen** in postemergence application.

**Small Grains**
(barley, oats, pearl millet, proso millet, rye, triticale, and wheat)

**Sharpen** may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence to small grains for broadleaf weed control (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for list of weeds controlled). Small grains in this label refers to wheat (including durum, spring, and winter), barley, oats, millet (pearl and proso), rye, and triticale. Before applying **Sharpen** to small grains, verify the selectivity of **Sharpen** on your variety with your seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties.

**Application Method, Rate, and Timing**

**Burndown.** Apply **Sharpen** for burndown and/or residual control of broadleaf weeds early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A. **Sharpen** at 2.0 fl ozs/A provides limited residual control of broadleaf weeds. Performance depends on amount of rainfall for activation, soil texture, and broadleaf species/population. An adjuvant system (refer to the Additives section for details) is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity.

**Sequential Applications.** **Sharpen** may be applied sequentially as needed before small grain emergence. Early preplant application may be applied as part of a split application program when the first application is early preplant and the second application is preemergence. Separate sequential applications of **Sharpen** by at least 30 days in millet and by at least 14 days in all other small grains.

**Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations**

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl ozs/A of **Sharpen** per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply after small grain emergence or crop injury will occur.
- Small grain forage and hay must not be fed or grazed sooner than 30 days after application.
- Ensure the seed row is sufficiently covered with soil to avoid washing and concentration of the herbicide in the seed zone.
- **DO NOT** apply to other types of millet (e.g. foxtail millet) or severe crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply to millet grown in soils with a pH of 7.8 or above or crop injury may occur.
- Refer to Table 4 for rotational crop planting intervals.

**Tank Mixes**

Broad-spectrum burndown control of grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds usually requires a tank mix with another herbicide. **Sharpen** may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Clarity**® herbicide
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup**)

**Sorghum**
(grain)

**Sharpen** may be applied preplant or preemergence to sorghum (grain sorghum) for broadleaf weed control (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for list of weeds controlled). Before applying **Sharpen** to sorghum, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Sharpen** on your hybrid or variety to help avoid potential injury to sensitive hybrids or varieties.

**Burndown Weed Control**

**Sharpen** can be applied at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A (all soil types) with an adjuvant system (refer to the Additives section for details) anytime before sorghum emergence for burndown of weeds listed in Table 1. A burndown application of **Sharpen** can be followed by residual rates of **Verdict**® herbicide. Sequential applications must be separated by at least 14 days. However, **DO NOT** apply more than the cropping seasonal maximum cumulative amount per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources.

**State-specific Use in California.** Apply **Sharpen** early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A with an adjuvant system for enhanced burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl ozs/A of **Sharpen** in a single application.

**Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations**

- **DO NOT** apply **Sharpen** after sorghum emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharpen** at more than 1.0 fl oz/A within 30 days of planting where an at-planting application of an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide(s) is planned and/or has occurred or severe injury may result.
EXCEPTION: Sharpen® herbicide may be applied when Aztec® 2.1% granular insecticide, Aztec® 4.67 G granular insecticide, Fortress® 5G granular insecticide, or SmartChoice™ 5G granular insecticide is applied at planting as a band, T-band, or infurrow. Sharpen may be applied with all other classes of at-planting insecticides including fipronil, neonicotinoids, and pyrethroids.

• DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 0.111 lb ai/A of saflufenacil per cropping season in sorghum from all product sources.

• Sorghum forage must not be harvested, fed, or grazed sooner than 70 days after application.

• Refer to Table 4 for rotational crop planting intervals.

Tank Mixes

Sharpen may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

• Clarity® herbicide
• Outlook® herbicide
• Verdict® herbicide
• atrazine
• glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)

NOTE: Sorghum seed must be properly treated with an approved chloroacetamide safener when applying a chloroacetamide herbicide or sorghum injury will occur.

Soybean

Sharpen may be applied in fall and/or in spring as a preplant surface or preemergence burndown application in reduced-till or no-till soybeans for broadleaf weed control (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for list of weeds controlled). An adjuvant system (refer to Additives section for details) is required for optimum burndown activity.

Use of Sharpen may result in delayed soybean emergence and stunting under certain environmental conditions including cool temperatures, excessive rainfall/irrigation, and/or persistent wet soil conditions occurring after application.

Not for use in soybean in California.

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Fall Application

Apply Sharpen at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A for burndown broadleaf weed control after the prior crop is harvested. Application must be made before first killing frost. Fall application can be made to all soil types.

Spring Application

Apply Sharpen early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 fl oz/A for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence.

Apply Sharpen early preplant at 1.5 or 2.0 fl ozs/A for enhanced burndown broadleaf weed control.

Soybean Planting Interval

Depending on Sharpen use rate, soil texture, and organic matter, an interval between Sharpen application and planting may be required (see Table 8 and Table 9) or crop injury may occur.

Table 8. Minimum Soybean Planting Intervals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sharpen Use Rate (fl ozs/A)</th>
<th>Soil Texture1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coarse Soils with ≤ 2.0% Organic Matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Refer to Table 3 for definition of soil texture groups.

Table 9. Minimum Soybean Planting Intervals with other Group 14/Group E Herbicides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sharpen Use Rate (fl ozs/A)</th>
<th>Soil Texture2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coarse Soils with ≤ 2.0% Organic Matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Interval for reduced-till and no-till soybean only. Interval for conventional-till soybean is 30 days.

Group 14/Group E herbicides such as sulfentrazone or flumioxazin

Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations

• DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen (0.089 lb ai/A of saflufenacil) per cropping season. Sequential applications of Sharpen MUST be separated by at least 30 days.

• DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 0.089 lb ai/A of saflufenacil per cropping season in soybean from all product sources.

• DO NOT apply when soybean has reached the cracking stage or after emergence or severe crop injury will occur.

• DO NOT apply Sharpen within 30 days of planting where an at-planting application of an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide(s) is planned and/or has occurred because severe injury may result.
• Contact your local retailer or BASF representative before applying Sharpen® herbicide to natto soybeans to verify tolerance and help avoid potential injury.

• Ensure the seed row is sufficiently covered with soil to avoid washing and concentration of the herbicide in the seed zone.

• Always use the most restrictive preplant interval of all inclusive herbicides when applying Sharpen as part of a tank mix.

• Soybean forage must not be fed or grazed sooner than 65 days after application.

• Refer to Table 4 for rotational crop planting intervals.

• Group 14/Group E herbicides labeled for postemergence application in soybean may be used 14 days or more after soybean emergence.

Tank Mixes

Broad-spectrum burndown control of grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds usually requires a tank mix with a herbicide such as glyphosate. Sharpen may be tank mixed with or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

• Clarity® herbicide
• Extreme® herbicide
• Optill® PRO herbicide
• Prowl® H2O herbicide
• Pursuit® herbicide
• Verdict® herbicide
• Zidua® herbicide
• glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Application Target</th>
<th>Application Rate (fl ozs/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postemergence</td>
<td>Weed size &lt; 6 inches</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weed size ≥ 6 inches and/or heavier weed infestations</td>
<td>4 to 6a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postemergence + Residual</td>
<td>Burndown + Residual preemergence weed control</td>
<td>6a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tank Mixes with Glyphosate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accelerated Burndown</th>
<th>Accelerated burndown of broadleaf weeds and/or control of glyphosate-tolerant species [such as horseweed (marestail)]</th>
<th>1 to 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accelerated Burndown + Residual</td>
<td>Accelerated burndown of broadleaf weeds plus control of glyphosate-tolerant species with residual preemergence weed control</td>
<td>6b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10. Application Rates in Noncropland Areas

Noncropland Areas

DO NOT apply Sharpen in any residential setting.

Sharpen may be used:

• In noncropland areas including fence rows and nonirrigation ditchbanks

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Sharpen may be applied in a single application or sequentially with an interval of 14 days or more.

Application rates for Sharpen when applied alone, in tank mix, or sequentially are in Table 10.

Restrictions and Limitations

• DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl ozs of Sharpen (0.134 pound active ingredient saflufenacil) per acre per year.

• In California, DO NOT apply more than 2.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen in a single application.

Spot Treatment

Sharpen may be applied as a spot treatment to emerged broadleaf weeds. Consult the following chart for the amount of Sharpen to make various gallons of spray mix for spot treatments applied to actively growing broadleaf weeds and sizes referenced in Table 1.

Each spray mix is equivalent to applying Sharpen at 2.0 fl ozs/A in a spray volume of 100 gallons per acre. Applications of a spot spray mix should not be made to an equivalent area less than what is shown in the chart or exceed the equivalent broadcast rate of 2.0 fl ozs/A.

To maximize performance, refer to the Additives section for recommended adjuvant and rate to add to the spray mix.

Spot treatments may be applied via an ATV-mounted (all-terrain vehicle-mounted) or tractor-mounted sprayer equipped for low-pressure hand wand application.

DO NOT apply spot treatments using high-pressure hand wands.
Selective Weeding
Apply Sharpen up to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a postemergence spray plus the recommended adjuvant (refer to Additives section for details) as a uniform broadcast application or spot treatment for selective broadleaf weed control.

Tank Mixes for Selective Weeding
Broad-spectrum postemergence and/or residual control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. Sharpen may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spray Mix (gallons)</th>
<th>Spray Mix Treatment Area (sq ft)</th>
<th>Sharpen® herbicide (fl oz)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>4,356</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>21,780</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The Directions For Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions 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 BASF CORPORATION (“BASF”) or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF 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.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF 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, BUYER’S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF’S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.

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