Sodium salt of acifluorfen | GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

ULTRA BLAZER®

HERBICIDE

For use on edamame (vegetable soybean, edible podded and succulent shelled), low growing berries (crop subgroup 13-07G), peanuts, rice, and soybeans

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Sodium salt of acifluorfen*	20.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	79.9%
TOTAL:	100.0%

* Equivalent to 2 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 70506-60

EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-002

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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 booklet for additional Precautionary Statements.

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

Scan QR Code for Spanish Label
Escanee el código QR para etiqueta española

HERBICIDE

UPL NA Inc. • PO Box 12219, Research Triangle Park
NC 27709 U.S.A. • 1-800-438-6071

UPL

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF 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. For emergency medical assistance, contact Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Safety at 1-866-673-6671.	
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. ANTIDOTE—No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin, or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin and breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, Loaders and Applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber > 14 mils, nitrile rubber > 14 mils, neoprene rubber > 14 mils, natural rubber > 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) > 14 mils, and Viton > 14 mils
- Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield)

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them.

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

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.607(d-f)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except as specified on this label for application to rice. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Sodium acifluorfen is known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable (sandy or sandy/loamy soils) and water tables are shallow could result in contamination of groundwater. Use of irrigated water in such areas will increase the likelihood of groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **48 hours**.

The following PPE is required for early entry into treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber > 14 mils, nitrile rubber > 14 mils, neoprene rubber > 14 mils, natural rubber > 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) > 14 mils, and Viton > 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

Notify workers of pesticide application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

Fish Advisory Statement

This product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms, particularly in clear, shallow water bodies that are adjacent to treated areas. Therefore, transport to water by runoff or spray drift of this product in areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark should be avoided. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Pollinator Advisory Statement

This product may adversely impact the forage and habitat of local pollinators, including the monarch butterfly (and its larvae), birds, or bats if it reaches non-target areas. Protect pollinators by following label directions to minimize spray drift.

I. USE INFORMATION

ULTRA BLAZER® Herbicide is a soluble liquid intended for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in edamame (vegetable soybean), peanuts, soybeans, strawberries and low growing berries (crop subgroup 13-07G), and rice.

Crop Rotation Restriction: In case of crop failure, only edamame (vegetable soybean), peanuts, soybeans, strawberries and low growing berries (crop subgroup 13-07G) or rice may be immediately replanted. Small grains must not be planted in fields treated with ULTRA BLAZER for 40 days following treatment. All other rotated crops must not be planted in fields treated with ULTRA BLAZER for 100 days following treatment.

Crop Tolerance

All listed crops are tolerant to ULTRA BLAZER at all stages of growth listed. Leaf speckling may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days. New growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

Herbicide Resistance Management

For resistance management, ULTRA BLAZER is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to ULTRA BLAZER and other Group 14 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 14 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 14 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of ULTRA BLAZER or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g. higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Fields should be scouted before application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action (MOA), if available. Treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes. To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for additional herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes. Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your retailer or UPL NA Inc. representative.

II. APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply labeled rates of ULTRA BLAZER as follows unless instructed differently in section **VI. SPECIFIC CROP INFORMATION**. Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial banding or broadcast applications at the rates and growth stages listed in **Table 4. Application Rates for ULTRA BLAZER Herbicide – Peanuts and Soybeans** and in **VI. SPECIFIC CROP INFORMATION** for edamame (vegetable soybean), rice and strawberries and low growing berries (crop subgroup 13-07G). The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of ULTRA BLAZER early, when weeds are small. Early application to weeds results in improved weed control, allows use of the lower rate (depending on weed species), and makes thorough spray coverage easier to obtain. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth. Weeds growing under drought conditions usually are not adequately controlled.

Spray Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Always use an adequate volume of spray solution to ensure thorough coverage. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Cultivation

Do not cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days after applying ULTRA BLAZER Herbicide.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Water Volume: Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. A minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre has been effective where adequate coverage can be achieved.

Spray Pressure: Use up to 40 psi.

Application Equipment: Use only diaphragm-type nozzles that produce cone or fan-spray spray patterns.

Ground Application (Banding)

Follow **Ground Application (Broadcast)** instructions for band applications. When row banding equipment is used, adjust it to provide maximum coverage of weeds in the row. Thorough coverage of the weeds can be obtained with two nozzles directed from either side of the crop row toward the weeds in the center rows. The minimum band width is 15 inches with a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre on the band. Do not apply with a single nozzle over the row.

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 10 - 20 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Increase water volume up to 50 gallons if crop or weed foliage is dense. For strawberries and low growing berries (crop subgroup 13-07G), use 20 - 40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre.

Spray Pressure: Use a minimum of 40 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line).

Note: When using the lower water volume (i.e. 10 gallons per acre) or when crop and weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 60 psi for best results.

Application Equipment: Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

SPRAY DRIFT

Ground boom applications:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.3).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial applications:

- When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.3).
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications

are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

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

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

III. MIXING INFORMATION

Mixing Order

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
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 dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
5. **Water-soluble products** (such as ULTRA BLAZER). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
8. **Remaining quantity of water.** Maintain constant agitation during application.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. 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.

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. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor 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 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.

See section **VI. SPECIFIC CROP INFORMATION** for more details. Read and follow the applicable **V. RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing ULTRA BLAZER with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. The user assumes all risks of using tank mixes other than those listed.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved in the tank mixture. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

IV. ADDITIVES

To achieve consistent weed control, use one of the following additives with ULTRA BLAZER: ammonium sulfate, crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactant, or urea ammonium nitrate. Use AMS (or UAN) when velvetleaf is a target weed. Additives may cause some leaf burn, but new growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased when relative humidity and temperature are high. Consult your local UPL NA Inc. representative for your area. See **Table 2. Additive Rates Per Acre** for additive rates and **Table 1. Additive Options for ULTRA BLAZER Tank Mixes**.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)

AMS is a dry, granular nitrogen-source fertilizer. Use only fine feed-grade or spray-grade AMS because inferior grades of AMS do not dissolve adequately and can plug spray nozzles. Do not apply AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label rate is 1 - 2 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, use the higher spray surfactant rate.

Oil Concentrate

The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the compatibility test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**.

Some oil concentrates cause excessive leaf burn. Refer to your supplier for information concerning successful local experience before purchasing any oil concentrate.

Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN)

Commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution, UAN may be added in place of other spray additives to improve weed control. Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.

Temperature and Relative Humidity Effects

The following standard will help determine the optimum adjuvant rate to use. If the temperature and relative humidity exceed 150 (e.g. temperature of 85°F plus 70% relative humidity = 155), use the lower adjuvant rates.

Table 1. Additive Options for ULTRA BLAZER Tank Mixes

Additive Options	Nonionic Surfactant (1 - 2 pints per 100 gallons)	AMS (2.5 pounds) or UAN (4 - 8 pints per acre)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1 - 2 pints per acre)	Nonionic Surfactant (1 - 2 pints per 100 gallons) + AMS (1 - 2 pounds per acre) or UAN (2 - 4 pints per acre)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre) + AMS (1 - 2 pounds per acre) or UAN (2 - 4 pints per acre)
Option A	•				
Option B		•			
Option C			•		
Option D				•	
Option E					•

Table 2. Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Ground Application	Air Application (Not for use on strawberries, low growing berries and edamame)
Nonionic Surfactant	1 - 2 pints per 100 gallons	1 - 2 pints per 100 gallons
AMS	2.5 pounds	2.5 pounds
Oil Concentrate	1 - 2 pints	1 - 2 pints
UAN Solution	4 - 8 pints	4 pints

V. LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS - ALL CROPS

- **Stress:** Unsatisfactory control may result if applied to weeds or crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures.
- Do not apply ULTRA BLAZER to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- **Rainfast Period:** Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 4 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness of ULTRA BLAZER.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

Table 3. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Maximum Rate of A.I/Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Edamame (vegetable soybean)	35 days	1.0 pint	1.0 pint	0.25 lb.	No	No
Peanuts	75 days	1.5 pints	2.0 pints	0.50 lb.	No	Yes
Rice	50 days	1.0 pint	1.0 pint	0.25 lb.	No	Yes
Soybeans	50 days	1.5 pints	2.0 pints	0.50 lb.	No	Yes
Strawberries and Low Growing Berries (crop subgroup 13-07G)	60 days	1.5 pints	3.0 pints	0.75 lb.	No	No

VI. SPECIFIC CROP INFORMATION

EDAMAME (VEGETABLE SOYBEAN) edible podded or succulent shelled

Apply by ground only. Apply 1.0 pint of ULTRA BLAZER Herbicide (0.25 lb. a.i.)/A in sufficient water for uniform coverage (minimum of 10 gal./A) to control broadleaf weeds including glyphosate-tolerant amaranth, up to the R2 stage of growth. An adjuvant can be applied at a rate recommended by the adjuvant label.

Restrictions

- Do not make more than one application of ULTRA BLAZER Herbicide per year.
- Do not apply more than 1.0 pint (0.25 lb. a.i.)/A in a single application.
- Do not make more than 1.0 pint (0.25 lb. a.i.)/A per year.
- Do not apply later than the R2 stage of growth.
- Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.
- Do not apply within 35 days before harvest.
- Do not apply by air.
- Do not apply by handheld application equipment.

PEANUTS

Apply the rates of ULTRA BLAZER Herbicide listed in **Table 4** to peanuts pre-emergence, at cracking stage (initiation of soil cracking, but before peanut emergence from the soil), or postemergence to peanuts to control susceptible weeds. Apply by ground or air.

Peanut Tank Mixes

ULTRA BLAZER may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides. Always follow the most restrictive directions of products used in tank mixtures.

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
Sodium salt of bentazon	A or C
Ammonium salt of imazapic	A
S-Metolachlor	A
Sethoxydim	C
2,4-DB*	A or C

*Do not apply this tank mix after pod-filling stage begins. Refer to **Table 1** for the additive option appropriate to each tank mix.

Restrictions

- Allow a minimum of **15 days** between sequential applications of ULTRA BLAZER.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pints ULTRA BLAZER per acre per application, and do not apply more than 2 pints (0.50 lb. a.i.)/A ULTRA BLAZER per season.
- Do not make more than 2.0 pints (0.50 lb. a.i.)/A per year.
- Do not apply within 75 days before harvest.
- Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

RICE

ULTRA BLAZER may be applied when rice is at the late tillering stage up to the early boot stage, which normally occurs in June or July. Rice must be past the 3-leaf stage. Apply ULTRA BLAZER to hemp sesbania plants before sesbania is in the flowering stage. Best results are obtained when the sesbania growth extends above the rice.

Apply 0.5 pint of ULTRA BLAZER per acre to hemp sesbania plants. A second application of 0.5 pint of ULTRA BLAZER per acre can be made to control later germinating sesbania. To achieve consistent weed control, add 1 - 2 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. Using a spray adjuvant is important for effective control of hemp sesbania. Apply by ground or air.

Rice Tank Mixes

ULTRA BLAZER may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides. Always follow the most restrictive directions of products used in tank mixtures.

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
Sodium salt of bentazon	A
Quinclorac	A
Propanil	A

Refer to **Table 1** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Restrictions

- Allow a minimum of **15 days** between sequential applications of ULTRA BLAZER.
- Do not apply ULTRA BLAZER after the rice reaches the boot stage.
- Do not apply more than 1 pint (0.25 lb. a.i.)/A ULTRA BLAZER per acre per application, and do not make more than two applications of ULTRA BLAZER per season.
- Do not make more than 2.0 pint (0.50 lb. a.i.)/A per year
- Do not apply within 50 days before harvest.
- Do not use water from treated rice fields for irrigation purposes for crops other than those labeled for use with ULTRA BLAZER Herbicide.
- Do not harvest crayfish from treated rice areas for food.
- Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

SOYBEANS

To ensure optimum spray coverage of weeds, apply ULTRA BLAZER Herbicide to small actively growing weeds. Refer to section **II. APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS** and **Table 4** for more information. A sequential application of 1 pint of ULTRA BLAZER following 1 pint of ULTRA BLAZER can be used to control subsequent weed flushes or escaped weeds before they reach the maximum weed size listed in **Table 4**. Apply by ground or air.

Soybean Tank Mixes

ULTRA BLAZER may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides. Always follow the most restrictive directions of products used in tank mixtures.

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
Quizalofop-P-Ethyl[1]	A
Sodium salt of bentazon	A or C
Chlorimuron Ethyl	A
Chlorothalonil	D
Cloransulam-methyl	D
Fluazifop-P-butyl[1]	A
Glyphosate	8.5 - 17 pounds of AMS per 100 gallons
Metolachlor[1]	A
Thifensulfuron methyl	A or D
Sethoxydim[1]	C
Sethoxydim[1]	C
Sethoxydim[1]	C
Ammonium salt of imazethapyr	D
Ammonium salt of imazamox	D
Flumiclorac pentyl ester	C
Imazaquin	A
Clethodim	C
2,4-DB	A

[1] For best results if applying as part of a weed control program with ULTRA BLAZER, follow these guidelines:

- If the partner is applied prior to the ULTRA BLAZER application, wait 24 hours before applying ULTRA BLAZER.
- If the partner is applied following the ULTRA BLAZER application, wait 7 days before applying.

Refer to **Table 1** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Burndown Treatment Before Planting Soybeans

ULTRA BLAZER alone can be applied any time before planting soybeans to control susceptible weed species present (See **Table 4**). This application is not intended to replace a full-season weed control program, but is intended to control susceptible weed species present before soybeans are planted. Use a spray additive to enhance burndown activity before planting soybeans.

Burndown Tank Mixes

ULTRA BLAZER may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides. Always follow the most restrictive directions of products used in tank mixtures.

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
Sethoxydim	C or E
2,4-D LVE	C

Refer to **Table 1** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Restrictions

- Allow a minimum of **15 days** between sequential applications of ULTRA BLAZER.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pints ULTRA BLAZER per acre per application, and do not apply more than 2 pints (0.50 lb. a.i.)/A ULTRA BLAZER per season.
- Do not make more than 2.0 pints (0.50 lb. a.i.)/A per year.
- Do not apply within 50 days before harvest.
- Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

Glyphosate Tolerant Soybean Tank Mixtures

Postemergent applications of ULTRA BLAZER Herbicide can be applied in a tank mixture with glyphosate containing herbicides for control of glyphosate resistant weeds. Targeted weeds must be listed on the ULTRA BLAZER label and are susceptible to ULTRA BLAZER. Refer to the ULTRA BLAZER label for weeds controlled, application rates and application timing. Follow the directions on the glyphosate product label for the use of spray additives in this tank mixture. It is important to follow the ULTRA BLAZER instructions for weed growth stages and application rates for effective broadleaf weed control. Apply ULTRA BLAZER and glyphosate containing herbicides only to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

STRAWBERRIES AND LOW GROWING BERRIES (crop subgroup 13-07G)

Bearberry; bilberry; blueberry, lowbush; cloudberry; cranberry; lingonberry; muntries; partridgeberry; strawberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

(one season per 12 month period)

For control of many broadleaf weeds, ULTRA BLAZER may be applied up to the maximum application rate of 0.375 lb. a.i. per acre (1.5 pints ULTRA BLAZER per acre per season) using ground equipment. Make broadcast applications of the mixture in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Reduce rates proportionately for band or strip treatment. Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i. per acre per season (3 pints ULTRA BLAZER per acre per season). Apply by ground only.

For Annual Strawberries Grown on Plastic Mulch on Plant Beds:

Make one banded application before laying plastic mulch and after final land preparation, and prior to transplanting the crop. For best results, avoid soil disturbance during laying of plastic and planting of crop.

For application between rows of plastic mulch, apply as a direct-shielded application to strawberry row middles between mulched beds. Do not allow ULTRA BLAZER to contact strawberry plants.

For Perennial Strawberries:

Make two applications. The first application can be made after the last harvest, or following bed renovation. The second application can be made when the plants are dormant during late fall to early spring. Do not apply the last application within 120 days of strawberry harvest. For application to row middles, ULTRA BLAZER may be applied up to the maximum rate of 0.375 lb. a.i. per acre per season (1.5 pints ULTRA BLAZER per acre per season).

Restrictions

- Allow a minimum of **15 days** between sequential applications of ULTRA BLAZER.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pints ULTRA BLAZER per acre per application, and do not apply more than 3 pints (0.75 lb. a.i.)/A ULTRA BLAZER per season.
- Do not make more than 3.0 pints (0.75 lb. a.i.)/A per year.
- Do not apply within 60 days before harvest.
- Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.
- Do not apply by air.

Table 4. Application Rates for ULTRA BLAZER Herbicide – Peanuts and Soybeans

Refer to section VI. SPECIFIC CROP INFORMATION for rate and timing details for edamame, strawberry (and other low growing berries) and for rice. Note: Weed height will vary depending on environmental conditions and is only given as a guide – leaf stages are more important than height in determining rate to use. Refer to section **IV. ADDITIVES** for more information.

Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate, triazine and ALS-resistant biotypes)	Scientific Name	0.5 Pint Per Acre		1.0 Pint Per Acre		1.5 Pints Per Acre	
		Leaf Stage[a] (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage[a] (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage[a] (up to)	Maximum Height
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	4	<2"	6	<4"	6	4"
, Spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	–	–	2	<2"	2	2"
Balloonvine	*Cardiospermum halicacabum*	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Beggarweed, Florida[b,e]	*Desmodium tortuosum*	–	–	–	–	2	1 1/2"
Buckwheat, Wild[c,e]	*Polygonum convolvulus*	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Buffalobur[c,e]	*Solanum rostratum*	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Burgherkin[d,e]	*Cucumis anguria*	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	–	–	Multi 3" dia.	<2"	Multi 6" dia.	2"
Citron (Wild Watermelon)[d,e]	*Citrullus lanatus*	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Cocklebur[e]	*Xanthium strumarium*	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	*Acalypha ostryifolia*	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
, Virginia	*Acalypha virginica*	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Crotalaria, Showy[f,e]	*Crotalaria spectabillis*	–	–	6	6"	6	6"
Croton, Tropic	*Croton glandulosus* var. *septentrionalis*	–	–	1 - 2	<2"	2	2"
, Wooly	*Croton capitatus*	–	–	1 - 2	<2"	2	2"
Crownbeard, Golden	*Verbesina encelioides*	–	–	–	–	2	<2"
Eclipta	*Eclipta alba*	–	–	–	–	6	<2"
Galinsoga, Hairy	*Galinsoga quadriradiata*	–	–	–	–	4	<2"
, Smallflower	*Galinsoga parviflora*	–	–	–	–	4	<2"
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*	–	–	–	–	2	1"
, Lanceleaf	*Physalis lanceifolia*	–	–	–	–	2	1"
Indigo, Hairy	*Indigofera hirsuta*	–	–	–	–	3	<2"
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	–	–	4	4"	6	6"
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	–	–	4	4"	6	6"
Lambsquarters, Common[g]	*Chenopodium album*	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Morningglory, Cypressvine[h]	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
, Ivyleaf[h]	*Ipomoea hederacea*	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
, Palmleaf[h] (Willowleaf)[h]	*Ipomoea wrightii*	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
, Purple Moonflower[h]	*Ipomoea turbinata*	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
, Red	*Ipomoea coccinea*	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
, Smallflower[h]	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
, Small White (pitted)[h]	*Ipomoea lacunosa*	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
, Tall (common)[h]	*Ipomoea purpurea*	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
Mustard, Wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	2	2"	4	<4"	4	4"

(continued)

Table 4. Application Rates for ULTRA BLAZER Herbicide – Peanuts and Soybeans *(continued)*

Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate, triazine and ALS-resistant biotypes)	Scientific Name	0.5 Pint Per Acre		1.0 Pint Per Acre		1.5 Pints Per Acre	
		Leaf Stage[a] (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage[a] (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage[a] (up to)	Maximum Height
Nightshade, Eastern Black	*Solanum ptycanthum*	–	–	2 - 3	<2"	6	2"
, Black	*Solanum nigrum*	–	–	2 - 3	<2"	6	2"
Pigweed, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	4	<2"	6	<4"	6	4"
, Prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*	–	–	–	–	4	4"
, Redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	4	<2"	6	<4"	6	4"
, Smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	4	<2"	6	<4"	6	4"
, Spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	–	–	2	<2"	2	2"
Poinsettia, Wild[i,e]	*Euphorbia heterophylla*	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Poorjoe	*Diodia teres*	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Purslane, Common	*Portulaca oleracea*	–	–	–	–	Multi 6" dia	1"
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
Ragweed, Common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	–	–	2	2"	4	3"
, Giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	–	–	2	<2"	2	3"
Senna, Coffee[j]	*Senna occidentalis*	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Sesbania, Hemp[f,e]	*Sesbania herbacea*	–	–	4	4"[b]	6	6"
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	–	–	4	4"	6	6"
Smellmelon[d,e]	*Cucumis melo*	–	–	–	–	2	2"[b]
Spurge, Prostrate	*Chamaesyce maculate*	–	–	–	–	Multi 0.5" dia	–
, Spotted	*Chamaesyce maculate*	–	–	–	–	Multi 0.5" dia	–
Starbur, Bristly[j]	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Velvetleaf[k]	*Abutilon theophrasti*	–	–	–	–	4	2"
Waterhemp, Common	*Amaranthus rudis*	4	2"	6	<4"	6	4"
, Tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	4	2"	6	<4"	6	4"
Annual Grasses[l]	**Scientific Name**	**0.5 Pint Per Acre**		**1.0 Pint Per Acre**		**1.5 Pints Per Acre**	
		Leaf Stage[a] (up to)	**Maximum Height**	**Leaf Stage[a] (up to)**	**Maximum Height**	**Leaf Stage[a] (up to)**	**Maximum Height**
Foxtail, Giant[l]	*Setaria faberi*	–	–	–	–	2	1"
, Green[l]	*Setaria viridis*						
, Yellow[l]	*Setaria pumila*						
Johnsongrass, Seedling[l]	*Sorghum halepense*						
Panicum, Fall[l]	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*						
Shattercane[l]	*Sorghum bicolor*						
Volunteer Small Grains[l]							
Barley[l]	*Hordeum vulgare*						
Corn[l]	*Zea mays*						
Oats[l]	*Avena sativa*						
Rye[l]	*Secale cereal*						
Wheat[l]	*Triticum aestivum*						

(continued)

Table 4. Application Rates for ULTRA BLAZER Herbicide – Peanuts and Soybeans *(continued)*

Perennial Weeds Suppressed[g,m] (including triazine and ALS-resistant biotypes)	Scientific Name	0.5 Pint Per Acre		1.0 Pint Per Acre		1.5 Pints Per Acre	
		Leaf Stage[a] (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage[a] (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage[a] (up to)	Maximum Height
Bindweed, Field[g,m]	*Convolvulus arvensis*	–	–	–	–	**See Footnotes g and m**	
, Hedge[g,m]	*Calystegia sepium*						
Milkweed, Climbing[g,m]	*Funastrum cynanchoides*						
, Common[g,m]	*Asclepias syriaca*						
Redvine, Trumpetcreeper[g,m]	*Brunnichia ovata*						

[a] Do not count leaves as pairs; count each leaf separately. Do not count cotyledon leaves. Do not spray weeds in the cotyledon growth stage.

[b] Controlling Florida beggarweed is difficult because of the weed's long germination season. Apply ULTRA BLAZER Herbicide when beggarweed seedlings have no more than 2 young expanding true leaves. Weeds at this time will not be more than 1.5" high. It is important to obtain maximum control of the earliest weed flush. Time the cultivation to give maximum control of regrowth or secondary weed flushes. ULTRA BLAZER will suppress or partially control weeds growing under conditions of high soil moisture and high relative humidity.

[c] Partial control of wild buckwheat and buffalobur can usually be obtained when the seedlings have fewer than 2 true leaves. Use ULTRA BLAZER in 30 gallons of water per acre plus surfactant.

[d] Members of the cucumber family germinate over an extended period of time. Therefore, control is difficult to obtain with a single spray. For ULTRA BLAZER to be effective, make the initial application to weeds no later than the 2-leaf growth stage.

[e] Use 1.5 pints of ULTRA BLAZER Herbicide per acre and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.

[f] Sesbania and crotalaria are very sensitive to ULTRA BLAZER. Apply 1 pint of ULTRA BLAZER per acre. Effective control can be obtained at just about all plant heights; however, it is important that ULTRA BLAZER be applied prior to bloom. Do not apply after bloom as such applications are usually not effective. To control these weeds, time the application to occur after maximum weed emergence has taken place. Care must be exercised to make certain that crop canopies do not shade this weed from spray deposits. Waiting for the sesbania to break through the crop canopy may be advisable to control late season infestations.

[g] Suppression or partial control.

[h] More consistent control of morningglories can be achieved by using sequential applications of 1 pint of ULTRA BLAZER.

[i] The labeled application of ULTRA BLAZER will usually kill or severely stunt wild poinsettia. Apply before the third true leaf has formed. This treatment will usually cause a height differential between soybeans and surviving wild poinsettia which will allow directed applications and even greater control.

[j] The labeled application of ULTRA BLAZER will kill or suppress seedlings that are not past the 2-leaf stage. Applications after the 2-leaf stage are usually ineffective.

[k] Use AMS (or UAN) as the additive when velvetleaf is a target weed.

[l] ULTRA BLAZER must not be the basic component of a grassy weed or volunteer small grains management program. ULTRA BLAZER will kill or stunt many emerging volunteer small grains or grassy weeds in the 1 - 2 leaf stage. ULTRA BLAZER can be used for additional control of escaped grasses and volunteer grains following a pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence herbicide.

[m] Growth of perennial weeds from underground rootstocks is very difficult to control. Apply ULTRA BLAZER as listed above with 2 - 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix to burn back the above-ground plant parts and retard regrowth. ULTRA BLAZER will not kill the underground rootstocks of these weeds.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 32°F.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying.

For containers less than or equal to 5 gallons, triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

For containers greater than 5 gallons, triple rinse or pressure rinse as follows:

Triple rinse: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. After 30 seconds, stand the container over on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after flow begins to drip.

All sizes: Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

If rinsate cannot be used, follow pesticide disposal instructions. If not triple rinsed, these containers are acute hazardous wastes and must be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Steps to be taken in case 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 re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. and Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold UPL NA Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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To the extent consistent with applicable law, UPL NA Inc. or Seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product and **THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF UPL NA INC. AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF UPL NA INC. OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT**.

UPL NA Inc. and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty and of liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by the duly authorized representative of UPL NA Inc.

147204-B (0525)

ESL071123-12873-052925

Sodium salt of acifluorfen	GROUP 14	HERBICIDE

ULTRA BLAZER®

HERBICIDE

For use on edamame (vegetable soybean, edible podded and succulent shelled), low growing berries (crop subgroup 13-07G), peanuts, rice, and soybeans

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sodium salt of acifluorfen*	20.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	79.9%
TOTAL:	100.0%

* Equivalent to 2 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 70506-60 **EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-002**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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 booklet for additional Precautionary Statements.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF 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. For emergency medical assistance, contact Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Safety at 1-866-673-6671.	
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. ANTIDOTE—No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - DANGER - Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin, or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin and breathing spray mist. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS** - Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except as specified on this label for application to rice. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. **GROUNDWATER ADVISORY** - Sodium acifluorfen is known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable (sandy or sandy/loamy soils) and water tables are shallow could result in contamination of groundwater. Use of irrigated water in such areas will increase the likelihood of groundwater contamination. **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.** Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other people, either directly or through drift. Only handlers wearing PPE may be in the treatment area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application. **Fish Advisory Statement** - This product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms, particularly in clear, shallow water bodies that are adjacent to treated areas. Therefore, transport to water by runoff or spray drift of this product in areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark should be avoided. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. **Pollinator Advisory Statement** - This product may adversely impact the forage and habitat of local pollinators, including the monarch butterfly (and its larvae), birds, or bats if it reaches non-target areas. Protect pollinators by following label directions to minimize spray drift.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **Pesticide Storage:** Do not store below 32°F. **Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. **Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. For containers less than or equal to 5 gallons, triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. For containers greater than 5 gallons, triple rinse or pressure rinse as follows: Triple rinse: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. After 30 seconds, stand the container over on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after flow begins to drip. All sizes: Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If rinsate cannot be used, follow pesticide disposal instructions. If not triple rinsed, these containers are acute hazardous wastes and must be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Steps to be taken in case 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 re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

UPL NA Inc. • PO Box 12219, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 U.S.A. • 1-800-438-6071

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons* ☐ **250 Gallons (FG# 6020390)**

* unless alternate checked

PEEL DOWN FOR DIRECTIONS >

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