CLOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDES
FLUMETSULAM	GROUP	2	HERBICIDES

For Control of Broadleaf Weeds in Field Corn.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	**WT. BY %**
Clopyralid potassium salt: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, potassium salt	60.0%
Flumetsulam: N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,4-triazolo-[1,5a]-pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide	18.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	21.5%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Acid Equivalent: clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 50%
Contains 0.5 lb. clopyralid acid equivalent and 0.185 lb. flumetsulam active ingredient per pound of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

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 label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No.: 83529-99
EPA Est. No.: 87179-CHN-001

Net Contents: 55 Lbs.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • 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 a 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.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- 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, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

The active ingredients in this product are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this product where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in leaching to groundwater.

Caution should be exercised when handling this product at mixing and loading sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent 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 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.

Read all Directions For Use carefully before applying.

Not for Sale, Use, or Distribution in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE

Jacket WDG contains two active ingredients, clopyralid and flumetsulam. Clopyralid is classified in the pyridine carboxylic acid chemical class as a Group 4 herbicide, synthetic auxin. Flumetsulam is classified in the triazolopyrimidine chemical class as a Group 2 herbicide, Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) inhibitor.

Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Jacket WDG** and other Group 4 or Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 4 or Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 4 or Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Jacket WDG** and or other Group 4 or Group 2 herbicides.

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

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

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Jacket WDG is a selective herbicide for control of broadleaf weeds in field corn, including high oil and waxy varieties and field corn grown for ensilage. Applications of **Jacket WDG** may be made pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, pre-emergence, or post-emergence. Soil surface applications may be made with water, liquid fertilizer, or impregnated on dry fertilizer. Post-emergence treatments should be applied with water. Absorption of **Jacket WDG** occurs from both shoot and root uptake. Susceptible weeds exposed to **Jacket WDG** stop growing and either die or remain non-competitive with the crop. **Jacket WDG** provides residual control of weeds that may emerge after application. Adequate soil moisture is necessary for optimal activation because uptake and translocation of **Jacket WDG** involves uptake by emerging shoots and/or roots.

Restrictions:

- **If Product is Packaged in Water Soluble Packets** (Refer also to the **MIXING AND APPLICATION** section of this label)**:** Do not remove water soluble packet from outer pack except for immediate use. Do not allow water soluble packet to come into contact with water prior to use. Do not handle water soluble packet with wet hands or wet gloves. Carefully reseal package containing unopened water soluble packets and protect package from moisture.
- This product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.
- Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.
- Do not make application of this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use flood irrigation to make application or incorporate this product.
- Product must be used in a manner that will prevent back-siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.
- Do not apply this product using aerial spray equipment.
- Do not use nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.
- Make application when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph).
- Do not apply when wind is gusting or wind speed exceeds 15 mph, as uneven spray coverage and drift may result.
- Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to non-target sites.
- Do not make application near desirable vegetation. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants under conditions of application to minimize potential exposure.
- Do not apply under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or 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.
    - Do not make application to soils when saturated with water.
    - Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow covered soils.
    - Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated field to treat non-target crops unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- **Crop Residues from Treated Areas:** Crop residues from treated areas cannot be used for composting or mulching on ground where susceptible crops may be grown the following season. To promote herbicide decomposition, plant material should be evenly incorporated or burned. Adequate moisture is also required to promote breakdown of plant residues, that contain clopyralid.
- **Do not move treated soil.** Avoid situations where soil particles may blow into areas where susceptible crops are grown. The hazard of movement of this product on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or if rain occurs shortly after application.
- Do not make application when weather conditions favor drift to non-target sites. Spray drift of **Jacket WDG** to emerged soybeans or soil to which soybeans will be planted during the same growing season may cause soybean injury.
- **Read and follow these Advisories to minimize drift to Non-target areas:**
    - Minimize drift by using sufficient spray volume to ensure adequate coverage with large-droplet size sprays.
    - Use low pressure application equipment capable of producing a large-droplet spray. Do not use nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. Droplet size has been shown to be the single most important factor affecting drift from ground applications.
    - While increasing droplet size does reduce the potential for spray drift, larger droplets do not eliminate drift if environmental or application conditions are inappropriate for application.
    - Use larger capacity nozzles to increase flow rate rather than increasing spray pressure.
    - Keep height of ground-driven spray booms as low as possible above the target to minimize exposure to evaporation and wind while still providing good coverage. Applications made late in the growing season with excessive boom heights drastically increase the potential for spray drift.
    - Do not apply when wind is gusting or wind speed exceeds 15 mph as uneven spray coverage and drift may result. Avoid application to border rows adjacent to susceptible crops such as soybeans, field peas, or sunflowers under windy conditions unless one of the following drift management steps is taken:
        1. Application is made only when the wind direction is such that the susceptible crop is up-wind from the treatment area (wind blowing from the susceptible crop toward the treated crop); or
        2. The applicator leaves an adequate buffer zone between the treated crop and the susceptible crop and coarse or low drift nozzle configurations are used.
    - A drift control or deposition agent may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift due to wind when making applications adjacent to susceptible crops, but may not be effective after prolonged pumping of the spray mix.
    - On calm days with little or no wind, check for temperature inversions before making herbicide applications. Temperature inversions occur under calm conditions with little or no wind and air temperature increases with increasing height above the ground. Inversion conditions may be indicated by a layer of fog or mist near the ground and, under clear conditions, may be detected by use of a smoke column. A temperature inversion is indicated when smoke does not rise in a column, but layers at some level above the ground. Do not apply herbicides if temperature inversion conditions exist in the treatment area.
- Do not exceed a total of 6.0 oz. per acre of **Jacket WDG** (0.2 lb. a.i. of clopyralid and 0.07 lb. a.i. of flumetsulam) in a single crop year.
- Do not exceed a total of 0.07 lb. a.i. flumetsulam per acre per year and 0.25 lb. a.i. clopyralid per acre per year for all applications made to the same crop with additional products containing these active ingredients.

- Do not exceed a total of 0.07 lb. per acre active ingredient of flumetsulam per single crop year if a post-emergence application of **Jacket WDG** is made following a soil application of a flumetsulam-containing herbicide or with a post-emergence herbicide containing flumetsulam.
- Do not exceed a total of 0.25 lb. a.i. per acre of clopyralid per single crop year.
- Within a growing season, multiple applications may be made as a soil application followed by a post-emergence application, or as multiple post-emergence applications as long as total maximum annual use rates are not exceeded.
- Do not make application of **Jacket WDG** to sweet corn or popcorn.
- Not for Sale, Use, or Distribution in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval:** 85 days for grain. If field corn is grown for forage or ensilage, treatment must occur before corn reaches 20 inches in height or V6 growth stage (whichever occurs first) and an interval of at least 45 days is required between treatment and harvest.

Precautions:
- **Hybrid Seed Production:** Corn inbred lines grown for hybrid seed production may be injured by **Jacket WDG**. Inbred lines should be thoroughly tested for crop tolerance prior to treating large acreage. While growers are not prohibited from using **Jacket WDG** on seed corn, **Sharda USA LLC will not accept responsibility for any crop injury arising from the use of Jacket WDG on field corn grown for seed.**
- Uneven application or uneven incorporation of **Jacket WDG** can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Over application may result in crop injury or rotational crop damage from soil residue.

Adverse Weather Conditions Precautions:
- **Soil Application Only:** Extended cold, wet conditions (soil temperatures below 50°F and excessive rainfall with wet soil conditions), following soil application of **Jacket WDG** to field corn, which persist during germination and/or early crop development may result in crop injury. Injury symptoms, which include yellowing of leaves and/or crop stunting, are usually temporary and affected corn plants usually recover without affecting yield.
- When treatments are made under adverse (dry or cold) conditions or when large weeds or less susceptible species are treated, only weed suppression may be observed. Weed suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population, size, and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of control can be increased by applying **Jacket WDG** under favorable growing conditions (i.e., adequate moisture and temperature), and by using a higher rate in the specified rate range.
- Dry weather following pre-plant surface or pre-emergence applications of **Jacket WDG** may reduce effectiveness. If sufficient activating rainfall or overhead irrigation does not occur within 7 to 10 days of application, rotary hoe, harrow, or shallowly cultivate to incorporate the herbicide lightly into the soil. Use a pre-plant incorporated treatment when a period of dry weather is predicted following treatment.
- Avoid application when air temperature is near freezing or when freezing conditions are expected for several days following application.
- Post-emergence treatment of **Jacket WDG** to corn that is stressed or damaged by conditions such as cold weather, hot weather (>90°F), hail, drought, water saturated soil, disease, or insects may cause crop injury.

Tank Mixing

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

To broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled, **Jacket WDG** may be tank mixed or followed by other overlay or post-emergence products registered for use on corn. Applications of this product may be made in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product; and (3) the tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a "jar test" described in the "**Tank Mix Compatibility Testing**" section below.

Tank Mixing Restrictions:
- Do not tank mix **Jacket WDG** with bentazon, bentazon + atrazine, or imazethapyr as severe crop injury may occur. (See instructions for **Post-Emergence Treatments, Tank Mixing**.)
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment has been adequately cleaned. (See instructions for **Sprayer Clean-Out**.)
- Do not exceed the specified application rates.
- Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended before tank mixing to ensure compatibility of **Jacket WDG** with other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately ½ hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

FOR SOIL APPLICATIONS OF JACKET WDG (NOT APPLICABLE TO POST-EMERGENCE USE)

Precautions:
- Making soil-applied treatments of **Jacket WDG** on soils with less than 1.5% organic matter (O.M.) may result in crop injury. Make application as a soil treatment to fields that have less than 1.5% O.M. only if the risk of crop injury is acceptable.
- Corn growing in calcareous soils or soils with historically high salt content (soil test results for salinity indicating electrical conductivity greater than 1.0 mmho/cm) may exhibit chlorosis and/or stunting resulting from reduced availability of iron, zinc or other micro nutrients essential for normal crop vigor and growth. The presence of soil-active herbicides, such as **Jacket WDG** may cause additional stress under these conditions resulting in increased leaf chlorosis and/or crop stunting. This added stress may slow crop recovery, especially under conditions of limited rainfall. In fields that contain calcareous or high salt content soils, growers should plant "IR" or "IMR" designated variety ("imidazolinone-resistant") corn hybrids. On these type soils, the likelihood of crop injury can also be reduced by using the lower end of the specified rate range for the soil type and/or by applying **Jacket WDG** 10-14 days before planting.

Restrictions:

- **Corn Planting Depth:** Minimum planting depth should be at least 1 ½ inches.
- Do not make application to peat or muck soils as reduced weed control will result. (May be used post-emergence.)
- Do not make application to areas where the soil pH is greater than 7.8 as this may result in increased crop injury.
- Do not make application to a soil containing greater than 5% organic matter if the soil pH is below 5.9.

FOR SOIL APPLICATIONS OF JACKET WDG WITH INSECTICIDES

Precautions:

When **Jacket WDG** is used for soil applied broadleaf weed control in corn with insecticides:

- Application of soil applied organophosphate insecticides should be made in a T-band or a band to avoid potential crop injury. Soil insecticides from other classes of chemistry may be applied in-furrow, T-banded, or banded.

Restriction:

- Terbufos or phorate must not be used.

FOR POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS OF JACKET WDG WITH INSECTICIDES

Precautions:

- Do not make application of **Jacket WDG** post-emergence if corn was previously treated with Terbufos insecticide or phorate insecticide as severe crop injury may result.
- Post-emergence applications of **Jacket WDG** to corn previously treated with T-band, band, or in-furrow applications of other organophosphate insecticides such as Lorsban® insecticide, Aztec®, Fortress®, or Dyfonate® insecticides may cause temporary crop injury.
- Do not tank mix **Jacket WDG** with foliar post-emergence organophosphate insecticides as severe crop injury may result.
- To avoid crop injury, make application of the foliar organophosphate insecticide treatment at least 10 days prior to or 10 days after the application of **Jacket WDG**.
- **Jacket WDG** may be tank mixed with non-organophosphate foliar insecticides provided they are labeled for use with post-emergence corn herbicides.

USE WITH OTHER PRODUCTS

Restrictions:

- Corn previously treated with **Jacket WDG** that is stressed or damaged by conditions such as cold weather, hail, drought, water saturated soil, disease, or insects must not be treated with Accent®, Beacon®, Permit®, Exceed®, or Basis® herbicides, or other herbicides with ALS-inhibition mode of action.
- Do not make a foliar application of **Jacket WDG** to corn that shows herbicide injury from prior applications.

USE WITH GENETICALLY MODIFIED CORN VARIETIES

Precautions:

- If an "IR" or "IMR" designated hybrid ("imidazolinone-resistant") is planted, application of any organophosphate insecticide, including Counter or Thimet, can be made according to label directions without increasing the likelihood of injury to corn from **Jacket WDG**. The adverse interaction between Counter or Thimet insecticide and **Jacket WDG** does not occur in corn hybrids identified as "IR" or "IMR".
- This adverse interaction will occur in imidazolinone-tolerant "IT", "PT" hybrids that are considered as "standard" hybrids regarding this effect.
- "IR" or "IMR" hybrids can be planted to reduce injury to corn from pre-emergence applications of **Jacket WDG** on soils with less than 1.5% organic matter or pH greater than 7.8.

Sprayer Clean-Up

To avoid injury to or exposure of non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to make application of **Jacket WDG** after use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of **Jacket WDG**. Spray equipment should be cleaned after use with **Jacket WDG** by the following procedure:

1. Drain any remaining **Jacket WDG** from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, State, and Federal guidelines.
3. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. For optimum cleaning, a tank cleaner such as liquid ammonia (1 gallon per 100 gallons of water) or other commercial tank cleaner is recommended in the second rinse if the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, State, and Federal guidelines.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn, repeat steps 1 and 2 again and thoroughly wash the spray mixture from the outside of spray tank and the boom.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

When tank mixing with other herbicides, follow the most restrictive crop rotation guidelines on the label of each product used. The following rotational crops may be planted after the indicated interval following application of rates up to 6.0 ounces per acre of **Jacket WDG**:

Rotational Crop	Interval
Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat	4 Months
Alfalfa[1], Dry Beans[1], Forage Grasses[2], Lima Beans[1], Popcorn, Rice, Seeding of Cover Crops[3], Soybean[1]	10.5 Months
Grain Sorghum	12 Months
Cotton, Peas[1,4], Peanuts, Potatoes, Snap Beans[1,4], Sunflower, Sweet Corn[5], Tobacco	18 Months
Sugar Beets, Canola, and All Other Crops[6]	26 Months

(continued)

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS *(continued)*

Specific Rotational Crop Requirements:

[1]When annual rainfall and/or irrigation is less than 15" on soils with less than 2% organic matter, alfalfa, dry beans, lima beans, peas, snap beans, and soybeans should not be planted until 18 months after treatment.

[2]Excludes forage grasses grown for commercial seed production.

[3]The following cover crops may be planted for establishment of Federal Conservation Reserve Programs and Agricultural Reserve Programs no sooner than 10.5 months following application of **Jacket WDG** at rates up to 4.0 oz. per acre: **legumes** including alfalfa, clovers, crownvetch, birdsfoot trefoil, and lespedeza; and **grasses,** including big bluestem, little bluestem, switchgrass, Russian wildrye, green needle, smooth bromegrass, Garrison creeping foxtail, canary grass, orchardgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, western wheatgrass and Indian grass. Some stand reduction or temporary stunting of legume seedlings is possible. However, **Sharda USA LLC will not** accept responsibility for any crop injury or stand failure in crops established under Federal Conservation Reserve Programs and Agricultural Reserve Programs following use in corn and the subsequent 10.5 month rotational crop restriction. Additionally, Sharda USA LLC will not accept responsibility for any crop injury or stand failure of native grasses as a result of inadequate seedbed preparation, erratic germination, lack of seedling vigor, or plant stress from unfavorable environmental conditions.

[4]An 18-month crop rotation is recommended following application of **Jacket WDG** at rates **greater** than 4 oz. per acre. Peas and snap beans may be planted 10.5 months following application of **Jacket WDG** at rates up to 4 oz. per acre.

[5]**Certain sweet corn varieties** may be planted 10.5 months following soil or post-emergence application of up to 4.0 oz. per acre of **Jacket WDG**. This interval applies only to the following varieties of sweet corn grown for processing: Bonus, Challenger, Chase, Cornucopia, Crisp'N Sweet 710, Crisp'N Sweet 710A, DMC 20-04, DMC 20-35, Eliminator, Empire, Excalibur, Excellency, GH 0937, GH 2547, GH 2628, GH 2690, GG 5, GG 8, GG 22, GG 23, GG 40, GG 43, GG 46, GG 55, GG 246, GG 255, GG 256, GG 539, HM 701, 781 Ultra, Lumina, Reward, Sheba, Spirit, Sprint, Viking, and Zenith. The rotational interval is 18 months for other sweet corn varieties not listed here, except as provided in updated listings of sweet corn varieties tolerant to this product.

[6]Rotation to sugar beets, canola, and all other crops requires a 26-month rotation interval and a successful field bioassay.

Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields that have been treated previously with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample field conditions such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. Field bioassay at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table above for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

Spray Volume

Make application of **Jacket WDG** in sufficient spray volume to provide uniform coverage using properly calibrated ground equipment. Make application in a total spray volume of 10 - 60 gals. per acre using low pressure (20 - 40 lbs./sq. in.). Maintain sufficient agitation during mixing and spraying to ensure a uniform spray mixture. More thorough coverage is possible when making soil applications to minimum or no-till corn by using a total spray volume of 20 or more gals. per acre.

Water Soluble Packaging Mixing and Application Information

Jacket WDG (Oz./Acre)	Acres per Package
	Acres per 6 oz. Packet (or four 1.5 oz. units)*
2.0	3.0
3.0	2.0
4.0	1.5
5.0	1.2

***To calculate the number of 6 oz. water soluble packets for your spray mix:**

1. Determine the number of acres you wish to spray in the desired application.
2. Divide the number of acres by the acres per packet that falls within the rate range you have chosen. See the above table for broadcast application rates and corresponding acres per packet.
3. The result is the number of packets you are required to add to the spray mix.

If the resulting number of packets is not a whole packet:

1. **Do not open the water soluble packets.**
2. Round up or down to the nearest whole number of packets and check to make sure that the resulting number of acres per packet falls within the desired rate range for the application and does not exceed the maximum labeled use rate.

Sample Calculations for using 6 oz. package size:

1. Planned application = 3.0 oz. per acre (the acres per 6 oz. packet = 2.0).
2. Assuming 17 acres is to be treated, 17 acres divided by 2.0 acres per packet = 8.5 packets (Round up to 9 packets).

Instructions for Using Water Soluble Packages Directly into Spray Tanks:

Water Soluble Packages (WSPs) are designed to dissolve in water. Agitation may be used, if necessary, to help dissolve the WSP. Failure to follow handling and mixing instructions can increase your exposure to the pesticide products in WSPs. WSPs, when used properly, qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard [40 CFR 170.607(d)].

Handling Instructions

Follow these steps when handling pesticide products in WSPs.

1. Mix in spray tank only.
2. Handle WSP(s) in a manner that protects package from breakage and/or unintended release of contents. If package is broken, put on PPE required for clean-up and then continue with mixing instructions.
3. Keep the WSP(s) in outer packaging until just before use.
4. Keep the WSP dry prior to adding to the spray tank.
5. Handle with dry gloves and according to the label instructions for PPE.
6. Keep WSP intact. Do not cut or puncture WSP.
7. Reseal the WSP outer packaging to protect any unused WSP(s).

Mixing Instructions

Follow the steps below when mixing this product, including if tank mixed with other pesticide products. If being tank mixed, the mixing directions 1 through 9 below take precedence over the mixing directions of the other tank mix products. WSPs may, in some cases, be mixed with other pesticide products so long as the directions for use of all mixed products do not conflict. Do not tank mix this product with products that prohibit tank mixing or have conflicting mixing directions.

1. If a basket or strainer is present in the tank hatch, remove prior to adding the WSP to the tank.
2. Fill tank with water to approximately one-third to one-half of the desired final volume of spray.
3. Stop adding water and stop any agitation.
4. Place intact/unopened WSP(s) into the tank.
5. Do not spray water from a hose or fill pipe to break or dissolve the WSP(s).
6. Start mechanical and recirculation agitation from the bottom of tank without using any overhead recirculation, if possible. If overhead recirculation cannot be turned off, close the hatch before starting agitation.
7. Dissolving the WSP(s) may take up to 5 minutes or longer, depending on water temperature, water hardness and intensity of agitation.
8. Stop agitation before tank lid is opened.
9. Open the lid to the tank, exercising caution to avoid contact with dusts or spray mix, to verify that the WSPs have fully dissolved and the contents have been thoroughly mixed into the solution.
10. Do not add other allowed products or complete filling the tank until the bags have fully dissolved and pesticide is thoroughly mixed.
11. Once the WSP have fully dissolved and any other products have been added to the tank, resume filling the tank with water to the desired level, close the tank lid, and resume agitation.
12. Use the spray solution when mixing is complete.
13. Maintain agitation of the diluted pesticide mix during transport and application.
14. It is unlawful to use any registered pesticide, including WSPs, in a manner inconsistent with its label.

Band Application

Calculate the amount of herbicide needed for band treatment by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre} = \text{Amount needed per Acre of Field}$$

Mixing Directions

Jacket WDG is a water dispersible granule formulation. Thorough mixing is required.

1. Fill the tank with ½ of the total amount of water or liquid fertilizer required for the load.
2. Start agitation system.
3. Add the required amount of **Jacket WDG** directly into the spray tank while agitating. If product is packaged in water soluble packets, open the over-pack and add the required number of water soluble packets directly to the spray tank while agitating. **(For use of water soluble packaging in liquid fertilizer solutions, see the "Application in Liquid Fertilizer" section of this label for special pre-mixing instructions.)** Do not open water soluble packets. Water soluble packets will float on the surface until the water soluble film dissolves and releases the product. Handling packets with hands should be minimized.
4. Continue agitation and complete filling the tank while product disperses in the spray tank solution.

Before spraying make sure **Jacket WDG** is thoroughly mixed in the solution. If product is in water soluble packets, make sure packets have completely disintegrated and product is thoroughly mixed with water. Depending on the water temperature and the degree of agitation, the packet and **Jacket WDG** should be completely dispersed within 5 minutes from the time they were added to the water.

To ensure a uniform spray mixture continuous agitation is required during mixing and spraying. Apply within 24 hours after mixing. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying.

Jacket WDG in Tank Mix

Jacket WDG may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing with **Jacket WDG** is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. See "**Tank Mixing**" in "**PRODUCT INFORMATION**" section. Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling, and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

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

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes: Fill the spray tank to ¼ to ⅓ of the total spray volume required with water or liquid fertilizer solution. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product. Allow extra mixing and dispersion time for dry flowable products.

Add different formulation types in the following order: Jacket WDG (slurried if mixing water soluble packets with liquid fertilizer) and other dry flowables; wettable powders; aqueous suspensions, and flowables. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to ¾ of total spray volume. Then add emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.

Note: Spray adjuvants (non-ionic surfactants, crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oil, urea ammonium nitrate, and ammonium sulfate) required for post-emergence foliar applications should be added to the spray tank last.

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling, and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

Line screens in the spray tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

Application with Liquid Fertilizer
Bottled **Jacket WDG** is the preferred product form for use in liquid fertilizer. **Jacket WDG** in water soluble packets can be used, but **must be premixed or slurried with water prior to use in liquid fertilizer**. It is important that **all water soluble packet material be totally dissolved before transferring into liquid fertilizer**. Any packet material undissolved in the premix will remain undissolved in the liquid fertilizer solution and could potentially lead to the clogging of screens and nozzles. For best results, use a minimum of 2 pints of water for every 6 oz. of **Jacket WDG** water soluble packets. Add the **Jacket WDG** packets while mixing and **continue mixing until all packet material is dissolved** and granules are dispersed. The time needed to completely dissolve the packet material will depend upon water temperature and efficiency of mixing. Increasing the amount of premix water will decrease required mixing time. It is also recommended that premix and rinsate from the premix container be added to the spray tank through a 20-35 mesh screen.

When necessary, a compatibility agent can be used to ensure that **Jacket WDG** mixes properly. The use of appropriate compatibility agents is especially important when tank mixing **Jacket WDG** and other dry flowables, wettable powders, flowables, liquids, aqueous suspensions, or solutions with emulsifiable concentrates in liquid fertilizers. If the emulsifiable concentrate formulation rises to the surface of the fertilizer as an oil ("oils out"), the oil may combine with the wettable powder, flowable, or suspension to form oily curds (viscous phase) which are difficult to disperse. A jar test, utilizing relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients is recommended prior to mixing with liquid fertilizers.

Restriction: Do not use liquid fertilizer as the carrier when **Jacket WDG** is applied post-emergence to corn.

Application with Dry Bulk Fertilizer
Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with **Jacket WDG**. Application of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with **Jacket WDG** provides weed control equal to the same rates of **Jacket WDG** applied in liquid carriers. Follow label directions for **Jacket WDG** regarding rates per acre, crops, special instructions, cautions, and special precautions. Apply 200 to 700 pounds of the fertilizer/herbicide mixture per acre. For best results, apply the mixture uniformly to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential to prevent possible crop injury. Non-uniform application may also result in unsatisfactory weed control. In areas where conventional tillage is practiced, a shallow incorporation of the mixture into the soil may improve weed control.

Most dry fertilizers can be used for herbicide impregnation with **Jacket WDG**. When coated ammonium nitrate and/or limestone are used alone, do not impregnate with **Jacket WDG**; these materials will not absorb the herbicide. Fertilizer blends containing coated ammonium nitrate and/or limestone as a part of the fertilizer mixture can be impregnated.

Compliance with all Federal and State regulations relating to blending pesticide mixtures with dry bulk fertilizer, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company offering the fertilizer and chemical mixture for sale.

Impregnation: Jacket WDG must be pre-mixed or slurried with water prior to impregnation of dry bulk fertilizer. For best results, use a minimum of 2 pints of water per 6.0 oz. water soluble packet. To make the water slurry, add the required rate of **Jacket WDG** (see formula below) to enough water to give a total volume of at least 6 pints of solution per ton of fertilizer. Make sure the **Jacket WDG** is thoroughly dispersed in the water before spraying onto the fertilizer. Spray nozzles should be placed to provide uniform spray coverage onto the fertilizer. Care should be taken to aim the spray directly onto the fertilizer and avoid spraying the walls of the blender. Use any closed drum, belt, ribbon, or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender.

Calculate amounts of **Jacket WDG** by the following formula:

$$\frac{2{,}000}{\text{Pounds per Acre of Fertilizer}} \times \text{Pounds per Acre of } \textbf{Jacket WDG} = \text{Pounds of Product per Ton of Fertilizer}$$

Note: Thoroughly clean dry fertilizer blending equipment prior to use with other herbicides. It is important to clean the blender, herbicide spray tank, and spraying apparatus thoroughly. Rinse the sides of the blender and the herbicide tank with water. Then, impregnate the rinsate onto a load of dry fertilizer intended for an approved crop. Use a maximum rate of 1 gal. of rinsate per ton of fertilizer. Follow with 1 to 2 loads of unimpregnated fertilizer in the blender before switching herbicides. The fertilizer application equipment must be empty, clean, and dry before applying any material to crops other than corn.

CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

FIELD CORN

Soil Applied Treatments
Broadcast Application Rates (Pre-Plant Surface Applied, Pre-Plant Incorporated, Post-Plant Pre-Emergence, and Spike Stage Treatments)

Soil Texture	Jacket WDG (Oz./Acre)	
	≤3.0% Organic Matter	>3.0% Organic Matter
Coarse	4.0	4.0 - 5.0
Medium or Fine	4.0 - 5.0	5.0
Note: Use the high end of the rate range on soils with greater than 3% organic matter and/or when applications are made 14 to 30 days before planting.		

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Jacket WDG when Soil Applied
Jacket WDG will control "triazine-tolerant" biotypes of these weeds, commonly known as "triazine-resistant".

Amaranth, Palmer	Lambsquarters, Common	Ragweed, Giant[1]
Anoda, Spurred	Mallow, Venice	Shepherd's Purse
Beggarweed, Florida	Morningglory, Entireleaf[1]	Sicklepod
Buckwheat, Wild	Morningglory, Ivyleaf[1]	Sida, Prickly
Carpetweed	Morningglory, Tall[1]	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Chickweed, Common	Mustard, Wild	Spurge, Nodding
Cocklebur, Common	Nightshade spp.[2]	Spurge, Prostrate
Clover, Red	Pigweed, Redroot	Spurge, Spotted
Henbit	Pigweed, Smooth	Sunflower, Common
Horseweed (Marestail)	Poinsettia, Wild	Thistle, Canada[3]
Jimsonweed	Punctureviine	Velvetleaf
Kochia[1,5]	Purslane, Common	Waterhemp spp.[4,5]
Ladysthumb	Ragweed, Common	Wormwood, Biennial

Use Information for Specific Weeds:
[1]Partially controlled.
[2]Control of moderate to heavy infestations of nightshade will be improved with a tank mixture of the appropriate labeled rate of an atrazine premix product or a surface applied acetanilide product such as Dual® II herbicide, Dual II Magnum® herbicide, Surpass® herbicide or TopNotch® herbicide.
[3]Burndown control of Canada thistle in minimum and no-till corn only.
[4]To aid in control of waterhemp, apply **Jacket WDG** in tank mix combination with the appropriate labeled rate of a surface applied acetanilide product such as Surpass or TopNotch herbicide.
[5]**Jacket WDG** will not control ALS-resistant or tolerant biotypes of kochia.

Jacket WDG may be soil applied as a pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence treatment. Apply alone or in tank mix combination with a grass control product such as Surpass or TopNotch herbicide.

Tank Mixing Limitations: Jacket WDG may be applied in tank mix combination with other products provided (1) the timing and method of application is the same as directed for **Jacket WDG**; and (2) tank mixing with **Jacket WDG** is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. When tank mixing, do not exceed the specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

Soil Application Directions
Applications may be made from 30 days prior to planting through V6 stage or 20" tall corn, whichever occurs first.

1. **Pre-Plant Incorporated Application:** For best results, apply and incorporate **Jacket WDG** from 0 to 30 days before planting. Pre-plant incorporated treatments may be applied in water or liquid fertilizer. Uniformly incorporate the herbicide treatment into the top 2" - 3" of the final seedbed.
2. **Pre-Plant Surface Applied:** For best results in minimum-tillage or no tillage systems, **Jacket WDG** alone and with certain tank mixtures may be applied up to 30 days before planting. If weeds are present at the time of treatment, apply in a tank mixture combination with a contact herbicide such as paraquat, glyphosate, or sulfosate. When tank mixing, do not exceed the specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. To the extent possible do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.

   Canada Thistle Control in Minimum and No-Till Corn:
   Jacket WDG may be applied as a burndown treatment for control of emerged Canada thistle in minimum and no-till corn. The application will result in reduced late season competition. Delay the application until most of the thistle has emerged and averages 4" - 8" in height. For applications to Canada thistle, always include crop oil concentrate (See "**Adjuvant Systems**" in the "**Post-Emergence Treatments**" section). Tank mix **Jacket WDG** with glyphosate or sulfosate and non-ionic surfactant for burndown control of existing grass and annual broadleaf weeds. When tank mixing, do not exceed the specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Do not apply in tank mixture with paraquat as this will result in reduced control of Canada thistle. Do not cultivate for at least 14 days after application to allow for thorough translocation of the herbicide treatment.

Note: Jacket WDG will not control Canada thistle that has not emerged at the time of application in minimum or conventional tillage systems.

3. **Burndown Application:** When used as a burndown application, **Jacket WDG** will provide foliar control of broadleaf weeds listed in the "**Post-Emergence Treatments**" section of this label and residual control of weeds listed under soil application. Foliar burndown applications should always include crop oil concentrate (see "**Adjuvant Systems**" in the "**Post-Emergence Treatments**" section). To broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled, **Jacket WDG** may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as glyphosate, sulfosate, paraquat, or 2,4-D herbicide, etc. (See **Tank Mixing** instructions.)

4. **Pre-Emergence Application:** Apply at the time of planting or after planting, but prior to crop or weed emergence. Adequate soil moisture following application is required for optimum herbicidal activity. For surface applications, rainfall, or overhead sprinkler irrigation is necessary to move **Jacket WDG** into the weed germination zone. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture, and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2" is generally adequate. If adequate soil moisture is not received within 7 to 10 days after a surface applied treatment, a shallow cultivation is recommended to control established weeds and move the herbicide into the weed germination zone. When adequate soil moisture is received following dry conditions, performance may vary with weed species and the depth of the weed root system in the soil.

5. **Spike Stage Application:** Apply from corn emergence (ground cracking stage) until corn is 2" in height and before the first leaf is unfurled. Adequate soil moisture is required for optimum herbicidal activity. For those weeds that have not emerged at the time of application, rainfall or overhead sprinkler irrigation is necessary to move **Jacket WDG** into the weed germination zone. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture, and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2" is generally adequate. If adequate soil moisture is not received within 7 to 10 days after a surface applied treatment, a shallow cultivation is recommended to control established weeds and mix the herbicide into the weed germination zone. When adequate soil moisture is received following dry conditions, performance may vary with weed species and rooting depth of target weeds.

Tank Mixing
(Pre-Plant Surface Applied, Pre-Plant Incorporated, and Post-Plant Pre-Emergence Treatments)
Note: When tank mixing with a companion herbicide, read and follow each manufacturer's label for weeds controlled, applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations.

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

1. **Reduced Rates of Jacket WDG plus Atrazine-Containing Pre-Mix Products**
Reduced rates of **Jacket WDG** can be tank mixed with labeled rates of atrazine-containing pre-mix herbicide products for improved control of certain broadleaf weeds not consistently controlled by atrazine pre-mix products. **Jacket WDG** may be applied in tank mix combination with other products provided (1) the timing and method of application is the same as directed for **Jacket WDG**; and (2) tank mixing with **Jacket WDG** is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. When tank mixing, do not exceed the specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Reduced rates of **Jacket WDG** tank mixed with labeled rates of these atrazine pre-mix products will provide consistent pre-emergence control of velvetleaf, lambsquarters, pigweed species, waterhemp, and "triazine-resistant" varieties (triazine-tolerant biotypes) of these species. These tank mixtures will also provide improved control of large-seeded broadleaf weeds such as cocklebur, common ragweed, giant ragweed, common sunflower, and jimsonweed.

   On soils with less than or equal to 3% organic matter, tank mix **Jacket WDG** at 3.0 oz. per acre with the specified label rate of the atrazine pre-mix product. On soils with greater than 3% organic matter, tank mix **Jacket WDG** at 4.0 oz. per acre with the specified label rate of the atrazine pre-mix product.

Soil Organic Matter	Jacket WDG (Oz./Acre)	Acres per 6 lbs. Plastic Jug	Acres per 6 oz. Packet (or four 1.5 oz. units)
≤3%	3.0	32	2
>3%	4.0	24	1.5

2. **Jacket WDG plus Glyphosate, Paraquat or Sulfosate for Minimum-tillage or No-tillage Systems**
In minimum-tillage or no-tillage situations where corn is planted directly into a cover crop, stale seedbed, or previous crop residues, herbicides such as glyphosate, paraquat, or sulfosate may be tank mixed with **Jacket WDG**. Apply in 10 - 60 gals. of water or fluid fertilizer per acre with ground equipment. The higher end of the carrier rate will provide better coverage under high residue situations. When tank mixing, do not exceed the specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

   Application Timing: Apply before, during (behind the planter), or after planting, but before the crop emerges.

   Glyphosate: See the glyphosate product label for weeds controlled, specified rates for specific weeds, and application instructions. Do not apply combinations containing paraquat in suspension type fertilizers as the activity of the active ingredient paraquat will be reduced.

3. **Jacket WDG plus 2,4-D for Minimum-tillage or No-tillage Systems**
Where heavy crop residues exist, add 1.0 - 2.0 pts. per acre of an appropriately labeled 3.8 - 4.0 lbs. a.e. per gal. 2,4-D amine or ester to the spray tank and apply in a volume of carrier capable of providing sufficient coverage of the crop residue. A carrier volume of 20 gals. per acre is recommended in heavy crop residue situations.

   As carriers, nitrogen solutions and complete liquid fertilizers applied before corn emergence will enhance burndown of existing weeds and, therefore, are recommended instead of water. Add a crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant at 1.0 - 2.0 qts. per 100 gals. diluted spray or another appropriate surfactant at its specified rate. Apply before weeds reach 6" in height. This tank mixture will not control emerged grasses.

Jacket WDG Soil-Applied Followed by Post-Emergence Treatments:
Broadleaf weeds not controlled by **Jacket WDG** may be controlled with a post-emergence herbicide product such as atrazine, dicamba, 2,4-D, octanoic acid ester of bromoxynil, or primisulfuron-methyl. Read and follow each manufacturer's label for weeds controlled, applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

Post-Emergence Treatments
Apply **Jacket WDG** as a post-emergence spray at a rate of 2.0 - 5.0 oz. per acre. Use higher rates for control of heavy weed infestations, larger weeds, or when a longer period of residual control is desired. When applied post-emergence, **Jacket WDG** must be used with one of the adjuvant systems described below.

Post-Emergence Application Rates:

Acres per Package Type	Application Rate (Oz./Acre)*			
	2.0 Oz./Acre	3.0 Oz./Acre	4.0 Oz./Acre	5.0 Oz./Acre
Acres per 6 oz. Packet (Contains four 1.5 oz. units)	3	2	1.5	1.2
Acres per 6 lbs. jug	48	32	24	19.2
*Refer to **Mixing Directions** section to determine the number of water soluble packets and total spray volume required for treated acreage.				

Application Timing
Apply to actively growing weeds as a broadcast, or band treatment from the time of corn emergence (spike stage) until corn reaches 20" in height or the V6 stage whichever occurs first. For optimal control, apply before broadleaf weeds exceed the maximum height listed. Weeds that exceed the maximum height listed may be suppressed and recover after 2 to 3 weeks.

Directed Post-Emergence Application: Jacket WDG may be applied as a directed post-emergence application to corn that is 20 - 36" in height or has more than 6 leaf collars. Use only drop nozzles and avoid spraying the corn plant by directing the spray as low as possible while allowing for optimal coverage of weeds. Use the highest labeled rates for weeds greater than the maximum size listed on this label. Control of weeds larger than the maximum height listed may vary due to weeds species, stage of growth, and growing conditions. Results may range from complete control to suppression.

- Do not spray into the whorl of corn plants.
- Do not apply to corn more than 36" tall.

Note: If field corn is grown for forage or ensilage, application must occur before corn reaches 20" in height or V6 growth stage (whichever occurs first) and an interval of at least 45 days is required between application and harvest.

Factors Affecting Weed Control: Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought, or near freezing temperatures before, at, or following application may result in reduced weed control. Degree of control will depend on coverage of treated weeds and weed susceptibility as well as growing conditions at the time of treatment.

Environmental Conditions and Herbicidal Activity of Jacket WDG: Factors in effective weed control with **Jacket WDG** include application rate, weed size, daytime temperature, soil moisture prior to and following application, and use of adjuvants. Best weed control results are obtained when **Jacket WDG** is applied to small, actively growing weeds, when daytime temperatures are warm (70°F or more), and soil moisture is adequate to support active weed growth prior to and following application. If weeds are under drought stress, consider delaying application until more favorable conditions resume. Application when weeds are moisture stressed or taller than the recommended height for control may result in only partial control.

- **Jacket WDG** is rainfast in 2 hours.
- Applications made immediately prior to, during, or immediately following periods of large day/night temperature fluctuations or where daytime temperatures do not exceed 60°F may decrease weed control.
- Poor weed control may result from applications made to plants under stress from:
  - abnormally hot or cold weather
  - environmental conditions such as drought, water-saturated soils, hail damage, or frost
  - prior herbicide applications

Use of Adjuvants: All post-emergence applications of **Jacket WDG** must include 1) a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% volume/volume (1 qt./100 gals.) or 2) crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1% volume/volume (1 gal./100 gals.). Use a good quality surfactant with at least 80% active ingredient (of which at least 50% is actual non-ionic surfactant). Under extremely dry growing conditions, the use of an agriculturally approved sprayable liquid fertilizer or ammonium sulfate, in combination with the non-ionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil may enhance control. Use 28%, 30%, or 32% urea ammonium nitrate at 2.5% volume/volume (2.5 gals./100 gals.) or 2 to 4 lbs. of sprayable grade ammonium sulfate per acre.

Note: Do not use liquid fertilizer solutions or suspensions as the total carrier because excessive crop injury may occur. Use only EPA approved surfactants for use on food crops.

Cultivation: For best results, do not cultivate within 10 days before or after application.

Tank Mixing: Jacket WDG may be applied in tank mix combination with other products provided (1) the timing and method of application is the same as directed for **Jacket WDG**; and (2) tank mixing with **Jacket WDG** is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product; and (3) the tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a "jar test" described in the "**Tank Mix Compatibility Testing**" section. When tank mixing, do not exceed the specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. For control of grass weeds, **Jacket WDG** may be tank mixed with a post-emergence grass herbicide such as Accent or Basis Gold, Option or Steadfast. For an expanded spectrum of broadleaf weed control, **Jacket WDG** may be tank mixed with other post-emergence broadleaf herbicides such as atrazine, dicamba, octanoic acid ester of bromoxynil, mesotrione, or 2,4-D. **Jacket WDG** may also be tank mixed with glyphosate for application to Roundup Ready field corn.

Do not post apply **Jacket WDG** in tank mix combination with bentazon, bentazon + atrazine or imazethapyr herbicides as severe crop injury may result.

Weeds Controlled and Application Rates for Post-Emergence Application
(Use higher rates for control of larger weeds and for control of heavy weed infestations.)

Jacket WDG will control triazine-tolerant biotypes of these weeds, commonly known as "triazine-resistant".

Annual Weed Control			
Application to "Spike" Corn*	**Post-Emergence Application After "Spike" Stage of Growth**		
4.0 - 5.0 Oz./Acre	**2.0 Oz./Acre (Weeds 1 - 3 Inches Tall)**	**3.0 Oz./Acre (Weeds 1 - 6 Inches Tall)**	**4.0 Oz./Acre (Weeds 1 - 8 Inches Tall)**
Anoda, Spurred	Anoda, Spurred	Anoda, Spurred	Anoda, Spurred
Beggarweed, Florida	Beggarweed, Florida	Beggarweed, Florida	Beggarweed, Florida
Buckwheat, Wild	Chickweed, Common	Chickweed, Common	Chickweed, Common
Carpetweed	Cocklebur, Common	Cocklebur, Common	Cocklebur, Common
Chickweed, Common	Henbit	Henbit	Henbit
Cocklebur, Common	Horseweed (Marestail)	Horseweed (Marestail)	Horseweed (Marestail)
Henbit	Mallow, Venice	Jimsonweed	Jimsonweed
Horseweed (Marestail)	Mustard, Wild	Ladysthumb	Ladysthumb
Jimsonweed	Poinsettia, Wild	Mallow, Venice	Lettuce, Prickly
Kochia[1]	Puncturevine	Mustard, Wild	Mallow, Venice
Ladysthumb	Purslane, Common	Poinsettia, Wild	Mustard, Wild
Lambsquarters, Common	Shepherd's Purse	Puncturevine	Poinsettia, Wild
Mallow, Venice	Sida, Prickly	Purslane, Common	Puncturevine
Mustard, Wild	Spurge, Nodding	Ragweed, Common	Purslane, Common
Nightshade Species	Spurge, Prostrate	Ragweed, Giant	Ragweed, Common
Pigweed, Redroot	Spurge, Spotted	Shepherd's Purse	Ragweed, Giant
Pigweed, Smooth	Sunflower, Common	Sida, Prickly	Shepherd's Purse
Poinsettia, Wild	Velvetleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Sida, Prickly
Puncturevine		Spurge, Nodding	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Purslane, Common		Spurge, Prostrate	Spurge, Nodding
Ragweed, Common		Spurge, Spotted	Spurge, Prostrate
Shepherd's Purse		Sunflower, Common	Spurge, Spotted
Sicklepod		Velvetleaf	Sunflower, Common
Sida, Prickly			Velvetleaf
Smartweed, Pennsylvania			
Spurge, Nodding			
Spurge, Prostrate			
Spurge, Spotted			
Sunflower, Common			
Thistle, Russian			
Velvetleaf			
Waterhemp spp.			

*__Spike corn:__ Apply 5 oz. per acre for greater residual control on soils with greater than 3% organic matter. Apply 5 oz. per acre to increase the degree of partial control for morningglory species and giant ragweed.
[1]__Jacket WDG__ will not control ALS-resistant or tolerant biotypes.

(continued)

Annual Weed Control *(continued)*			
Application to "Spike" Corn*	**Post-Emergence Application After "Spike" Stage of Growth**		
Partial Control	**Partial Control**	**Partial Control (Weeds <2 Inches Tall)**	**Partial Control (Weeds <4 Inches Tall)**
Morningglory, Entireleaf	Jimsonweed	Buckwheat, Wild	Buckwheat, Wild
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	Ladysthumb	Kochia[1]	Kochia[1]
Morningglory, Tall	Ragweed, Common	Lambsquarters, Common	Lambsquarters, Common
Ragweed, Giant	Ragweed, Giant	Lettuce, Prickly	Morningglory, Entireleaf
	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Morningglory, Entireleaf	Morningglory, Ivyleaf
		Morningglory, Ivyleaf	Morningglory, Tall
		Morningglory, Tall	Nightshade spp.
		Nightshade spp.	Pigweed, Redroot
		Pigweed, Redroot	Pigweed, Smooth
		Pigweed, Smooth	Sicklepod
		Sicklepod	Thistle, Russian
		Thistle, Russian	Waterhemp spp.[1]
		Waterhemp spp.[1]	
Biennial and Perennial Weed Control			
Apply 3.0 - 5.0 Oz./Acre to Weeds 3 - 9 Inches Tall[2,3]			
Alfalfa, Volunteer	Clover, Red	Dock, Curly	Thistle, Canada[4]
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, Sweet	Sorrel, Red	Wormwood, Biennial
Burdock, Common	Dandelion		

***Spike corn:** Apply 5 oz. per acre for greater residual control on soils with greater than 3% organic matter. Apply 5 oz. per acre to increase the degree of partial control for morningglory species and giant ragweed.

[1]**Jacket WDG** will not control ALS-resistant or tolerant biotypes.

[2]**Biennial and Perennial weeds:** A rate of 4.0 - 5.0 oz. per acre will generally provide season-long control. A rate of 3.0 oz. per acre will provide control of top growth only. Some regrowth may occur by the end of the season.

[3]**Biennial and Perennial weeds:** Do not tank mix with contact herbicides (such as atrazine, metribuzin, or bromoxynil) as reduced weed control will result.

[4]**Canada thistle:** For Canada thistle control the following season, expressed as stand reduction, apply 5.0 oz. per acre of **Jacket WDG** in tank mix combination with 4.0 oz. per acre of Stinger herbicide**.

****Note:** Maximum use rate for the active ingredient clopyralid is 0.25 lb. per acre. One oz. of **Jacket WDG** contains 0.031 lb. of clopyralid. One fl. oz. of Stinger contains 0.023 lb. of clopyralid.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. Do not store above 122°F for extended periods of time. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or contain with absorbent materials and dispose as waste. **Water Soluble Packaging:** Packets may become brittle when stored below 32°F. Handle carefully when frozen to avoid breakage or allow package to warm above 32°F before handling.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

Non-Refillable Plastic Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Non-Refillable Plastic Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other 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. Then, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Non-Refillable Plastic Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC, MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

Jacket WDG

For Control of Broadleaf Weeds in Field Corn.

CLOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDES
FLUMETSULAM	GROUP	2	HERBICIDES

OPEN HERE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	**WT. BY %**
Clopyralid potassium salt: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, potassium salt	60.0%
Flumetsulam: N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,4-triazolo-[1,5a]-pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide	18.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	21.5%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Acid Equivalent: clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 50%
Contains 0.5 lb. clopyralid acid equivalent and 0.185 lb. flumetsulam active ingredient per pound of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

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.)

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • 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 a 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.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222.**	

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

EPA Reg. No.: 83529-99 **EPA Est. No.: 87179-CHN-001** **Net Contents: 55 Lbs.**