

GROUP	2	5	15	HERBICIDES
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Corvette

A Pre-Emergent Herbicide for Control of Certain Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds in Soybeans


ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	WT. BY %
Metolachlor*	.43.72%
Metribuzin**	.6.14%
Imazethapyr***	.1.38%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	.48.76%
TOTAL:	100.00%

*Contains 3.81 pounds of metolachlor per gallon.
**Contains 0.53 pound of metribuzin per gallon.
***Contains 0.12 pound of imazethapyr acid per gallon.

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. 83529-69
EPA Est. No. 39578-TX-001
Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or call an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. 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 skin irritation. Do not get on skin or on clothing. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes. This product may cause skin sensitization reaction in some people.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, safety glasses)
- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils or barrier laminate
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
Users should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or 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 washwater or rinsate.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY AND MIXING/LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

Metribuzin is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate ground water which may be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in ground water as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply metribuzin where the water table (ground water) is close to the surface, and where the soils are very permeable, i.e. well-drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of ground water.

Imazethapyr has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Metolachlor can contaminate surface water through ground spray drift. Under some conditions, Metolachlor may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back-siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes or 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 specified 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.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

Metolachlor can contaminate surface water through ground spray drift. Under some conditions, metolachlor may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post-application. These conditions include: poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

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.

New York State: Not for sale or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Observe all precautions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with this product.

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 24 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 over short-sleeve shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils or barrier laminate
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Corvette works to control weeds by root and/or foliage uptake and rapid translocation to the plant growing points. For best product performance, adequate soil moisture is important. **Corvette** will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds when the soil has adequate moisture. The level of product performance on established weeds is dependent upon the type of weed species and where the root system is in the soil.

At times, there may be shortening of internodes and/or temporary yellowing of the crop after applications of this product. These effects occur infrequently and are not permanent. Typical growth and crop appearance should resume within 7 to 14 days.

If an organophosphate (such as Lorsban®) or carbamate insecticide is tank mixed with **Corvette**, crop injury may occur to the crops treated.

When using this product as directed, normal growth of rotational crops is expected in most situations. There are environmental and agronomic variables that make it impossible to remove all risks associated with the use of this product. Therefore, it is important to understand that there is always a potential for rotational crop injury.

Under some conditions (including heavy soil, high organic matter, low pH or low rainfall), use of **Corvette** may result in injury to successive planted crops. Vegetable crops (sugar beets in particular) are sensitive to residues of **Corvette** in the soil.

Naturally occurring biotypes* of some of the weeds species that are listed in this label may not be sufficiently controlled by this and/or other products that have the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action. Other herbicides with the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action include the sulfonyleureas (Accent®, Basis®, Classic®, Harmony®, Spirit®, Permit®, etc.), the sulfonamides (FirstRate®, etc.) and the pyrimidyl benzoates (Staple®, etc.).

*Biotype is a plant within a given species that is naturally occurring, but has a slightly different, yet distinct genetic makeup from other plants within the same species.

Resistance Management

Corvette is a combination of three active herbicide ingredients – metolachlor, metribuzin, and imazethapyr (Group 15, 5, and 2 Herbicides). Three modes of action can be an effective component of a weed resistance management program.

There is potential risk of resistance development in some weeds against the herbicides that have been used repeatedly. While the development of resistance is well understood, it is not easily predicted. Therefore, herbicides must be used in conjunction with resistance management strategies in your area. Consult your local or State agricultural advisors for details. If weed resistance develops in your area, this product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control cannot be attributed to improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain may have developed.

To reduce the potential for weed resistance, use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action. Always apply this product at the specified labelled rates and in accordance with the use directions. Do not use less than specified label rates alone or in tank mixtures. Do not use reduced rates of the tank mix partner. For optimum performance, scout fields carefully and begin applications when weeds are smaller rather than larger. If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management

Integrate **Corvette** into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.
4. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION**.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind directions and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Because drift potential is high, do not apply during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures 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.

Sensitive Areas

This product may only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

APPLICATION INFORMATION**Ground Application**

Make a broadcast application with the specified use rate in a minimum of 10 to 40 gallons volume of spray mixture per acre.

Aerial Application

Make application by air (where permitted) at the specified use rate in a minimum of 5 gallons volume of spray mixture per acre.

For all Applications

Before making applications with this product, accurately calibrate sprayer equipment and check the sprayer during application to ensure it is working properly. Accurate calibration is especially important as the volume of spray decreases per acre.

Use a standard low-pressure (20 to 40 PSI) boom sprayer with suitable nozzles that have screens 50-mesh or coarser in nozzle and in-line strainers. Mix product thoroughly before use and maintain agitation during the application with bypass agitation.

Precautions:

- Crop injury may result with boom and spray swath overlapping, over application, and misapplication, as these will increase the dose applied.
- Gaps in the spray patterns or spray misses will allow weeds to grow in untreated soil.

Restrictions:

- Do not make applications using low pressure and high volume hand wand equipment.
- Do not make application by air when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.
- Do not make application when weather conditions favor spray drift and/or when sensitive or cool season crops (including cole crops, onions, peas, or strawberries, etc.) are present in fields adjacent or in areas where wheat is growing in coarse textured soils.

Sprayer Clean-Up

To avoid adverse crop response or crop injury to non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to make applications of **Corvette** after each use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of **Corvette**. Use the following procedure to clean the spray equipment:

1. Drain any remaining spray tank mixture with **Corvette** from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Use a hose to spray down the interior surfaces of the tank with water. Flush booms, nozzles, hoses, and tank with clean water for 10 minutes.
3. Refill tank with water, add a heavy-duty detergent (8 oz./20 gals. of water) and recirculate for 5 minutes. Spray the mixture through the boom, hoses, and nozzles, and drain the tank completely.
4. Repeat Step 3, twice.
5. Fill tank with water, recirculate for 5 minutes and drain the tank completely.
6. Remove and clean the nozzles and screens separately.
7. Thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom, if the spray tank equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for use with **Corvette**.
8. Rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, State, and Federal guidelines.

Incorporation and Combination Uses

If **Corvette** will be used in combination with other products, follow the most restrictive directions on all product labels for combinations, rates, crops, incorporation, precautions and restrictions. 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.

Before using this product, the sprayer should be completely clean and free of rust or corrosion or other debris. Remove and inspect strainers and screens to be sure the equipment is clean from previously used pesticides, residues, or other debris.

When tank mixing with this product, maintain constant agitation of spray mixture and apply immediately. Do not allow tank mixtures to stand for extended periods of time.

Tank Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank with $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the required spray volume of water.
2. Under agitation, add the labeled amount of **Corvette** and mix thoroughly.
3. Add water to desired level.
4. Lastly, add other tank mixture herbicide products and mix thoroughly.
5. Maintain agitation while making application and until the spray tank is empty.

Application of Corvette in Fluid Fertilizers

Applications of **Corvette** may be made in fluid fertilizer solutions by following the labeled mixing directions and performing a compatibility test. When using tank mixture combinations, be sure all ingredients are compatible.

Tank Mixing Guidelines for Fluid Fertilizer Mixtures

1. Add the appropriate amount of water and compatibility agent (if required) to the tank. Begin and maintain agitation while adding **Corvette** followed by the addition of the fluid fertilizer.
2. If using a second herbicide, follow Step 1, but use twice the amount of water. Begin and maintain agitation, while adding **Corvette**, then add the second herbicide, and continue by filling the tank with fluid fertilizer.
3. Maintain continuous agitation until the spray tank is empty to provide uniform spray mixture.
4. Because there is always a potential for variation, compatibility tests should be conducted for each batch and tank mixture combination that include this product and other herbicides or liquid fertilizers.

COMPATIBILITY CHECK (USED ONLY FOR WHEN MIXING WITH FLUID FERTILIZERS):

1. Mix a 4:1 ratio of water and **Corvette** in a quart jar. Add the water first, followed by **Corvette**. Mix thoroughly.
2. If using a second herbicide, use an 8:1 ratio of water to **Corvette**. Add the water, followed by **Corvette**, and lastly add the second herbicide.
3. Pour 1 pint of fluid fertilizer into the quart jar, cover with lid and shake well.
4. Let the mixture stand for 5 minutes.
5. Upon inspection of the mixture, if the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, or has oily films or layers or other precipitates, repeat the compatibility test using twice the volume of water or with the addition of a compatibility agent. If separation occurs but the mixture is quickly re-suspended with agitation, application is possible. Maintain agitation during application and until spray tank is empty.

SOYBEAN APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

(Except California)

Applications of **Corvette** may be made pre-plant incorporated, pre-plant surface or pre-emergent surface, or as a sequential pre-emergent application. **Corvette** may also be applied as an overlay application following a pre-plant incorporated application of a grass herbicide that is labeled for the same use and for burndown weed control tank mix combinations. All treatments may be made with ground equipment. Refer to the specific use section for applications that are allowed by air.

Restrictions

- Do not make application of more than 4.0 pints of **Corvette** per acre per use season.
- In North Dakota, and in Minnesota north of Highway #210, do not make application of more than 2.9 pints of **Corvette** per acre per use season.
- Do not harvest within 85 days of the last application of **Corvette**.
- Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay, or straw to livestock.
- Do not rotate to any crop that is not listed on this label for 40 months after application.
- Do not rotate to food or feed crops other than those that are listed on this label.
- Do not make application of **Corvette** pre-emergence to soybeans in California.
- Do not incorporate into soil or make more than one application per season except where allowed as part of a sequential application.
- Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants or crops.
- Do not make application under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil that would carry this product to non-target areas.
- To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
 - When conditions favor wind erosion, avoid making application to soils that are powdery, dry or soils that are light sand. Under these conditions, allow the soil surface to be settled by rainfall or irrigation before making application.
 - Do not make application to impervious substrates such as pavement or highly compacted surfaces.
 - Do not use tail-water from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- Do not make application using low-pressure and high-volume hand-wand equipment.
- 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.

Soil Texture Classification and Use Rates

When specified in this label, soils textures are classified as follows:

Coarse soils: loamy sand or sandy loam soils

Medium soils: loam, silt loam, silty clay loam*, silt, sandy clay, or sandy clay loam

Fine soils: silty clay, silty clay loam*, clay, or clay loam

*Silty clay loam soils are considered transitional soils. Depending upon the region, this soil texture type may be considered either a Medium soil type or a Fine soil type.

Use a lower use rate on soils that are classified as coarse-textured or low in organic matter when a rate range is specified. Use a higher use rate on soils that are classified as fine-textured or high in organic matter.

Precautions

Injury to soybeans may result when **Corvette** is applied:

- on soils that have a calcareous surface area or pH of 7.5 or higher.
- in conjunction with soil-applied organic phosphate pesticides.
- in excess, as over-application or boom overlapping. Stand loss and excessive soil residues may result.
- unevenly or with improper soil incorporation. The level of weed control may be reduced and/or crop injury may be increased.
- to any soil with less than 0.5% organic matter.
- and soil incorporation is greater than 2 inches in depth.
- and sprayers are not correctly calibrated.
- and heavy rains occur shortly after application, particularly in areas that are drained poorly and water may stand for several days.
- and soybeans are planted less than 1.5 inches in depth, especially in pre-emergence application.
- and high levels of atrazine are present in the soil.
- and the quality of the soybean seed is poor.

It is important to understand that some soybean varieties have shown sensitivity to metribuzin. Before using **Corvette** on soybeans, consult your soybean seed supplier for information on the tolerance of soybean varieties to this product.

Product Activation

Adequate soil moisture is required for optimum product performance and to activate this product. In areas where rainfall is minimal, applications that are made pre-emergence to dry soil should be followed with irrigation of ¼ acre-inch of water. Do not make application of heavy irrigation immediately after application. Weed control and crop tolerance may vary with available moisture and/or soil texture, as with many surface-applied herbicides.

Replanting

If replanting becomes necessary in fields that have been treated as directed with **Corvette**, the field may be replanted to soybeans. The soil should be tilled no deeper than the treated zone. Do not make more than one application per season except where allowed as part of a sequential application, as injury to soybeans may result. The maximum application rate is 4.0 pints of **Corvette** per acre per use season. Do not exceed this amount for any use pattern: single application, replant, or sequential application.

Table 1. Annual Broadleaf Weeds Controlled By Corvette			
C - Control		S - Suppression or Erratic Control	
		P - Poor or No Control	
		U - Unknown	
Weed Controlled	Level of Control	Weed Controlled	Level of Control
Bristly starbur (<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>)	C	Poinsettia, wild (<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>)	C
Buffalobur (<i>Solanum rostratum</i>)	C	Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>)	C
Carpetweed (<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)	C	Prickly sida/Teaweed (<i>Sida spinosa</i>)	C
Cocklebur (<i>Xanthium pensylvanicum</i>)	S	Puncturevine (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)	C
Common chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>)	C	Purslane (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)	C
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam (<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>)	C	Ragweed	
Field pennycress (<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>)	C	Common (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)	C
Florida beggarweed (<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>)	C	Giant (<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>)	S
Florida pusley (<i>Richardia scabra</i>)	C	Redweed	C
Galinsoga (<i>Galinsoga</i> spp.)	C	Russian thistle (<i>Salsola kali</i>)	C
Henbit (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)	C	Sage, Barnyard	S
Horseweed (Marestail) (<i>Conyza canadensis</i>)	U	Sesbania (<i>Sesbania</i> spp.)	C
Jimsonweed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>)	C	Shepard's purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)	C
Knotweed (<i>Polygonum</i> spp.)	C	Sicklepod (<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>) ¹	C
Kochia (<i>Kochia scoparia</i>)	C	Smartweeds (<i>Polygonum</i> spp.)	
Lambsquarters (<i>Chenopodium</i> spp.)	C	Ladysthumb (<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>)	C
Marshelder (<i>Iva Annua</i>)	C	Pennsylvania (<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>)	C
Morningglory		Spurge	
Entireleaf (<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>)	S	Prostrate (<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>)	C
Ivyleaf (<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>)	S	Spotted (<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>)	C
Pitted (<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>)	S	Spurred anoda (<i>Anoda cristata</i>)	C
Smallflower (<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>)	C	Sunflower (<i>Helianthus</i> spp.)	C
Tall (<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>)	S	Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)	C
Mustard spp.	C	Venice mallow (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>)	C
Nightshade		Virginia pepperweed (<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>)	C
Black (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>)	C	Waterhemp (<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>)	C
Eastern black (<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>)	C	Wild mustards (<i>Brassica</i> spp.)	C
Hairy (<i>Solanum villosum</i>)	C		
Pigweed			
Redroot (<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)	C		
Smooth (<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>)	C		
Spiny (<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>)	C		

¹For maximum control of sicklepod, use a pre-emergence application.

Table 2. Annual Grasses And Sedges Controlled By Corvette			
C - Control		S - Suppression or Erratic Control	P - Poor or No Control
Weed Controlled	Level of Control	Weed Controlled	Level of Control
Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>)	C	Panicum, Fall (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)	C
Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	C	Panicum, Texas (<i>Panicum, texanum</i>)	S
Broadleaf signalgrass (<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>)	C	Red rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	C
Browntop millet (<i>Panicum ramosa</i>)	C	Sandbur (<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.)	S
Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria</i> spp.)	C	Shattercane (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)	S
Crowfootgrass (<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>)	C	Sorghum, Volunteer (<i>Sorghum</i> spp.)	S
Cupgrass (<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>)	C	Sprangletop (<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.)	P
Foxtails (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	C	Stinkgrass (<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.)	P
Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>)	C	Wheat, Volunteer (<i>Triticum</i> spp.)	S
Johnsongrass, Seedling (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)	C	Witchgrass (<i>Panicum capillare</i>)	C
Junglerice (<i>Echinochloa colona</i>)	C		
Millet, Wild-proso (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	S		
Nutsedge			
Yellow (<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>)	S		
Purple (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)	S		

CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE SYSTEMS USE RATES FOR CORVETTE

Corvette Used Alone in Pre-Plant Incorporated Application

Following application of **Corvette**, incorporate uniformly using a disk, field cultivator, rolling cultivator or similar equipment into the top 2 inches of soil within 2 weeks prior to planting. If furrow irrigation is used or when a period of dry weather after application is expected, use an incorporated application.

Corvette Used Alone in Pre-Emergence Application

When applied alone, **Corvette** applications may be made pre-emergence broadcast by ground or aerially during planting or as a separate operation following planting. Application must be made before the crop emerges. If dry weather follows a pre-emergence application, cultivate the field uniformly with shallow tilling equipment that will not damage soybeans.

Restriction

- Do not make application to sand soils, or to sandy loam or loamy sand soils that contain less than 2% organic matter.

Table 3: Corvette Rates When Used Alone in Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence Application*

Soil Texture		0.5 - 2.0% Organic Matter (Pt./Acre)	2.0 - 3.0% Organic Matter (Pt./Acre)	>3.0% ³ Organic Matter (Pt./Acre)
Coarse¹	Sandy loam	1.6 – 2.0 ⁴	1.6 – 2.0 ⁴	2.0 – 2.4
	Loamy sand	n/a ¹	1.6 – 2.0 ⁴	2.0 – 2.4
Medium (Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam)		2.4 – 2.7	2.4 – 2.7	2.7 – 3.1*
Fine (Silty clay, Silty clay loam ² , Clay, Clay loam)		3.1 – 3.5*	3.1 – 3.5*	3.5 – 3.9*

*In North Dakota, and in Minnesota (north of Highway #210): Do not make application of more than 2.9 pints of **Corvette** per acre per use season.

¹Do not use on sand soils. On coarse-textured soils, do not use on loamy sand with less than 2% organic matter.

²Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some areas of the U.S.

³Use the lower rate for pre-plant incorporated application.

⁴See section below **In Coarse (Light) Soils** for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

On soils that have a pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in this product may result with rates higher than 3.3 pints per acre. To avoid injury, do not make application of this product at rates greater than 3.3 pints per acre on soils that have pH above 7.0.

In Coarse (Light) Soils

(For Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia Only)

Corvette may be used at the rates specified in Table 4 as a pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence application in coarse-textured, low organic matter soils in the states listed above. See Table 4 and appropriate sections of this label for specific use directions and restrictions.

Table 4: Corvette Rates When Used Alone in Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence Applications on Coarse Soils

(Only in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia)

Soil Texture		0.5 - 1.0% Organic Matter (Pts./Acre)	>1.0% Organic Matter (Pts./Acre)
Coarse	Sand	n/a ¹	1.6 – 2.7
	Sandy loam, Loamy sand	1.6 – 2.7	1.6 – 2.7

¹Do not use on sand soils with less than 1% organic matter.

Use the higher use rate under heavy weed pressure and/or soils that are higher in organic matter.

On soils that have a pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in this product may result with rates higher than 3.3 pints per acre. To avoid injury, do not make application of this product at rates greater than 3.3 pints per acre on soils that have pH above 7.0.

POST-EMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOLLOWING CORVETTE

If required, application of **Corvette** alone or in tank mixture may be followed by an application of a post-emergence herbicide to provide additional control of certain weeds. The following post-emergence herbicides may be used:

Aim®	Fusilade® DX	Poast Plus®
Arrow®	Frontrow®	Reflex®
Assure® II	Fusion®	Resource®
Basagran®	glyphosate herbicides ¹ (such as Makaze® or Mad Dog®)	Rezult® A&B
Classic®		Storm®
Cobra®	Harmony®	Synchrony® XP ²
FirstRate®	Intensity®	Ultra Blazer®
Flexstar®	Poast®	

¹For use on Roundup Ready® or glyphosate tolerant soybean varieties only.

²For use on STSTM soybean varieties only.

See the **Directions For Use** section on this label and the individual product labels for use directions, use rates, and special precautions and/or restrictions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

BURNDOWN WEED CONTROL

Corvette may be used as part of a burndown herbicide program for control of emerged vegetation before soybean emergence in conservation tillage (reduced-tillage/no-till) systems. **Corvette** can be tank mixed with a 2,4-D low volatile ester (LVE) (such as Whiteout®) and/or glyphosate herbicides (such as Mad Dog and Makaze brands) for control of emerged weeds before crop emergence. Tank mixture burndown application with **Corvette** may be applied prior to planting or before crop emergence.

DO NOT tank mix **Corvette** with herbicides that contain clomazone (Command®).

Application

Make application of **Corvette** up to 30 days prior to planting or as a pre-emergence application. When this product is used for burndown of existing vegetation in conservation tillage systems, make application only by ground equipment. Use the higher end of the rate range for applications of this product made 14 to 30 days prior to planting. See Tables 3 and 4 for use rates of **Corvette** used alone and Table 5 for tank mix partner information. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Table 5: Burndown Applications Tank Mix Partners to be Used in Combination with Corvette

Product	Rate of Tank Mix Partner	Directions and Remarks
2,4-D LVE (Whiteout 2,4-D)	Refer to product label for use rates.	Make application at least one week before planting when using Whiteout at 0.25 to 0.5 lb. AE ¹ /A and at least 30 days pre-plant when using rates greater than 0.5 lb. AE ¹ /A. Include a crop oil concentrate (COC) at the rate of 1.0 gal./100 gals. of spray solution (1% v/v).
Glyphosate (Mad Dog or Makaze brands)	Refer to product label for use rates.	Application must be made before crop emergence. Use the higher use rates within the specified range as weeds approach the maximum weed heights listed in Table 6. Make application in 10 to 20 gals. of water/A. Consult the Mad Dog or Makaze label for spray adjuvant instructions. Any glyphosate formulation that is registered and labeled for use in soybeans may be tank mixed with this product.
Glyphosate (Mad Dog or Makaze brands) + 2,4-D LVE (Whiteout 2,4-D)	Refer to product label for use rates.	Follow the Directions and Remarks section above for Whiteout 2,4-D and Mad Dog/Makaze, and be sure to follow planting restrictions with Whiteout. See the Mad Dog or Makaze label for spray adjuvant instructions. Do not use crop oil concentrate (COC).
¹ AE = 2,4-D acid equivalent		

Precautions

- Do not make application of these mixtures after crop emergence. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the labeling of all products used in tank mixtures.
- Make application of only 2,4-D LVE formulations (such as Whiteout 2,4-D) that are registered for pre-plant or burndown use.
- Do not make application of tank mixtures containing 2,4-D LVE (Whiteout 2,4-D) if wind favors drift toward desired susceptible plants (ex. cotton, tobacco, tomato, etc.) or when wind speeds are greater than 6 mph.

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. Use the most restrictive pre-harvest interval of all products used in a tank mixture.

Weeds Controlled

Corvette used in tank mixtures with the herbicides listed in Table 6 will provide burndown control of the weeds listed.

Table 6: Weeds Controlled with Tank Mixes of Corvette in Burndown Application

Weeds Controlled	Whiteout 2,4-D	Mad Dog/Makaze	Mad Dog/Makaze + Whiteout 2,4-D
Annual Grasses	Maximum Burndown Height (Inches)		
Barley	Does not improve control of these species.	8	8
Barnyardgrass		6	6
Crabgrass spp.		6	6
Foxtail spp.		8	8
Johnsongrass, Seedling		8	8
Panicum, Fall		6	6
Sandbur, Field		8	8
Wheat, Volunteer		6	6
Witchgrass		6	6
Broadleaves	Maximum Burndown Height (Inches)		
Buffalobur	-	6	6
Chickweed, Common	6	6	6
Cocklebur, Common	6	6	8
Dandelion, Common	6 dia ¹	2 dia ¹	6 dia ¹

¹Use Whiteout 2,4-D at 0.5 pound active ingredient per acre.

²Use a minimum of 0.75 pound active ingredient per acre of Mad Dog or Makaze.

Table 6: Weeds Controlled with Tank Mixes of Corvette in Burndown Application *(continued)*

Weeds Controlled	Whiteout 2,4-D	Mad Dog/Makaze	Mad Dog/Makaze + Whiteout 2,4-D
Broadleaves	Maximum Burndown Height (Inches)		
Henbit	4	4	4
Horseweed (Marestail)	6 ¹	4 ²	6
Jimsonweed	6	6	6
Kochia	4 ¹	4	4
Ladysthumb	6	6	8
Lambsquarters, Common	6	6	8
Lettuce, Prickly	6	4	6
Mallow, Venice	6	6	6
Morningglory spp.	6	2	4
Mustard spp.	6	6	8
Pennycress, Field	6	6	6
Pigweed spp. (Annual)	6	6	8
Ragweed, Common	6	6 ²	8
Ragweed, Giant	6 ¹	4 ²	6
Shepherd's Purse	6	6	6
Sida, Prickly	6	4	4
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6	6	8
Sunflower, Common	6	6	6
Thistle, Russian	4 ¹	2 - 4 ²	4
Velvetleaf	6	6	8
Waterhemp spp.	6	6	8

¹Use Whiteout 2,4-D at 0.5 pound active ingredient per acre.
²Use a minimum of 0.75 pound active ingredient per acre of Mad Dog or Makaze.

REDUCED- AND NO-TILL SYSTEMS WITH CORVETTE

Pre-Plant Surface Application

Corvette can be used in reduced-till and no-till systems. Applications can be made up to 30 days prior to planting or after planting, but must be made prior to soybean emergence. Residual herbicides such as Canopy®, FirstRate, Command, Python®, and Stealth® can be tank mixed for additional weed control. If weeds are emerged at the time of application, burndown herbicides may be added to the tank mixture (Refer to the Burndown Weed Control section). See the tank mix partner product labels for specific rates and use directions.

Table 7: Corvette Rates for Reduced and No-Till Systems*

Soil Texture ¹	Corvette (Pt./Acre) ¹
Coarse ² (Loamy sand, Sandy loam)	1.6 – 2.7
Medium (Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam)	2.7 – 4.0*
Fine (Silty clay, Silty clay loam ³ , Clay, Clay loam)	4.0*

*In North Dakota, and in Minnesota (north of Highway #210): Do not make application of more than 2.9 pints of **Corvette** per acre per use season.
¹Use a lower rate in specified range for low residue level or soils with less than 3% organic matter. Use a higher rate in specified range for high residue level or soils with greater than 3% organic matter.
²Do not use on sand soils. On coarse-textured soils, do not use on loamy sand soils that have less than 2% organic matter.
³Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. Treat this soil as fine-textured when using **Corvette**.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION

An early pre-plant (surface-applied or shallow incorporated) application of **Corvette**, followed by a second pre-emergence application following planting but before soybean emergence may provide more consistent control of broadleaf and grass weeds. A sequential application will reduce the need for tillage and/or burndown herbicides to control existing vegetation prior to planting, while also providing residual control of weeds following planting.

Application

Make an early pre-plant application 15 to 30 days before planting soybeans. Follow this application with a pre-emergence overlay application of **Corvette** following planting but prior to crop emergence. Observe directions on this label for sequential applications from 0 to 14 days prior to planting.

When a rate range is listed, use the higher use rates in the specified range:

- In fields that have a history of heavy weed pressure.
- When the interval between early pre-plant and pre-emergence overlay applications approaches the maximum of 30 days.
- When the soil organic matter content is over 3%.
- When heavy crop residues are on the soil surface.

When weeds are greater than 1 to 1.5 inches in height or diameter at time of application, use a burndown herbicide, such as Mad Dog, Makaze, Gramoxone Inteon® or Whiteout.

Weeds Controlled

In addition to weeds controlled by **Corvette** alone, using a sequential application will improve control of the following annual broadleaf weeds: Buffalobur, Cocklebur, Common ragweed, Sunflower, and Velvetleaf.

Table 8: Corvette Sequential Use Rates for Reduced-Till and No-Till Systems (Broadcast Rates)*

Soil Texture ¹	Early Pre-Plant Application Corvette (Pt./Acre)	Followed By	Pre-Emergence Overlay Application Corvette (Pt./Acre) ²
Coarse¹ (Sand, Loamy sand, Sandy loam)	1.6 – 2.4	Followed By	0.4 – 1.2*
Medium (Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam)	2.0 – 2.7*	Followed By	0.8 – 1.6*
Fine (Silty clay, Silty clay loam ³ , Clay, Clay loam)	2.4 – 3.5*	Followed By	1.2 – 2.0*

*In North Dakota, and in Minnesota (north of Highway #210): Do not make application of more than 2.9 pints of **Corvette** per acre per use season.

¹On coarse-textured soils, do not use on sandy soils with less than 1% organic matter. However, on coarse-textured soils that have a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher, do not use on sand soils with less than 2% organic matter, or on loamy sand or sandy loam soils with less than 1% organic matter.

²Do not exceed a total of 4.0 pints of **Corvette** per acre per use season.

³Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. Treat this soil as "fine-textured" when using **Corvette**.

CROP ROTATION INTERVALS

Using the full-rate application of products that contain chlorimuron-ethyl (Classic herbicide, etc.), cloransulam-methyl (FirstRate), flumetsulam (Hornet®), imazaquin (Scepter® 70 DG herbicide) the same year as **Corvette** may increase the potential of crop injury to sensitive follow-crops. Refer to the product labels for listed uses of products used in combination with **Corvette**.

Only rotational crops that are harvested at maturity may be used for feed or food.

Table 9: Crop Rotation Intervals

Crop	Crop Rotation Intervals (Months)
Soybeans	0
Alfalfa; Wheat (Winter) ¹	4.5
CLEARFIELD® Corn; Peas; Wheat (Spring)	8
Field Corn (Including Seed) ^{3,4}	8.5
Barley, Spring & Winter (except ND) ²	9.5
Clover; Edible Beans; Lima; Peanuts; Rye (except in ND, and in MN north of Hwy. #210); Southern Peas; Tobacco	12
Corn (Pop & Sweet) ⁵ ; Cotton; Lettuce; Oats; Rye (in ND, and in MN north of Hwy. #210); Safflower; Sorghum; Sunflower	18
Flax; Potatoes ⁶	26
Asparagus; Bahiagrass ⁶ ; Cabbage ⁶ ; Canola ⁷ ; Cantaloupe ⁶ ; Cucumber ⁶ ; Forage Grasses; Lentils; Onion ⁶ ; Rice; Root Crops; Sainfoin; Sweet Pepper (Transplants) ⁶ ; Sweet Potato (Transplants) ⁶ ; Sugarcane; Tomatoes; Tomato (Transplants) ⁶ ; Watermelon ⁶ ; Other Crops Not Listed	40

¹If soybeans are furrow irrigated, till the soil before planting winter wheat. The beds should be broken up and the soil mixed with tillage equipment set to cut 4 to 6 inches in depth.

²Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia only: Barley may be planted 4 months following a **Corvette** application. North Dakota only: Barley may be planted 18 months after a **Corvette** application.

³Corn inbred lines: Corn inbred seed lines may be planted the year after an application of **Corvette**. Several seed companies have tested a wide range of inbreds for sensitivity to **Corvette** soil residues and have reported acceptable crop safety. However, due to the proprietary nature of seed production, Sharda USA LLC has not been given access to the inbred data. Growers are directed to contact the seed company for information and directions regarding the planting of corn grown for seed in fields treated with **Corvette** in the prior year. Since growing conditions, environmental conditions and grower practices are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC, all risks and consequences associated with planting seed corn inbreds into fields that were treated previously with **Corvette** shall be assumed by the user.

⁴Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming only: Field corn and field corn grown for seed may be planted 9 ½ months following **Corvette** application.

⁵Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin only: Sweet corn and popcorn varieties may be planted the year after an application of **Corvette**. Some sweet corn and popcorn varieties may be injured when planted at less than 18 months after an application of **Corvette**. Prior to planting sweet corn to be processed, contact the processor company for information and directions regarding the tolerance of sweet corn varieties planned for fields treated with **Corvette** the prior year. DO NOT plant fresh market sweet corn varieties prior to 18 months following a **Corvette** application. Prior to planting popcorn, contact the popcorn company for information and directions regarding the tolerance of popcorn varieties planned for fields treated with **Corvette** the prior year. Since growing conditions, environmental conditions and grower practices are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC, to the extent consistent with applicable law, all risks and consequences associated with planting sweet corn or popcorn varieties into fields treated previously with **Corvette** shall be assumed by the user. Stunting and delay of maturity or other adverse effects may result when sweet corn or popcorn are planted after a **Corvette** application.

⁶Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia only: This crop may be planted 18 months following the last application of **Corvette**.

⁷CLEARFIELD® Canola: CLEARFIELD varieties of canola may be planted as a rotational crop the 12 months following an application of **Corvette** at specified rates on soybeans.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area. Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully dam up material to prevent runoff. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Absorb spilled material with absorbing type compounds and dispose of as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. Maintaining a spill kit and fire extinguisher on hand and having emergency phone numbers posted will allow you to be prepared for emergencies.

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

Container Handling:

[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

[Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or 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 the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with State and local regulations.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of SHARDA USA LLC or the seller is authorized to vary in any way. Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product.

Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of SHARDA USA LLC and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, 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 when the product is used in strict accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD "AS IS", AND SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE.

IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT BUYER OR USER BELIEVES THAT SHARDA USA LLC HAS BREACHED A WARRANTY CONTAINED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER OR USER MUST SEND WRITTEN NOTICE OF ITS CLAIM TO THE MANUFACTURER.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO CLAIMS OF BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHER TORTS, SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, SHARDA USA LLC AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Corvette

A Pre-Emergent Herbicide for Control of Certain Grasses
and Broadleaf Weeds in Soybeans

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	WT. BY %
Metolachlor*	43.72%
Metribuzin**	6.14%
Imazethapyr***	1.38%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	48.76%
TOTAL:	100.00%

*Contains 3.81 pounds of metolachlor per gallon.

**Contains 0.53 pound of metribuzin per gallon.

***Contains 0.12 pound of imazethapyr acid per gallon.

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 Precautionary Statements and
Directions For Use.

FIRST AID

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. **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 eyes. 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 by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person. **IF INHALED:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911, or call an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. 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 skin irritation. Do not get on skin or on clothing. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes. This product may cause skin sensitization reaction in some people.

GROUP	2	5	15	HERBICIDES
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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area. Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully dam up material to prevent runoff. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Absorb spilled material with absorbing type compounds and dispose of as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. Maintaining a spill kit and fire extinguisher on hand and having emergency phone numbers posted will allow you to be prepared for emergencies.

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

Container Handling:

[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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 reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

[Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or 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 the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with State and local regulations.

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

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-69

EPA Est. No. 39578-TX-001

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

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