

Basement

HERBICIDE

Post-Emergence Herbicide

For control of broadleaf weeds and sedges in turfgrass, ornamentals, and other noncropland sites as listed in Directions For Use.

Active Ingredient:	
Sodium salt of bentazon* (3-(1-methylethyl)-1H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3H)-one 2,2-dioxide)	44.0%
Other Ingredients:	56.0%
Total:	100.0%
*Equivalent to 4 pounds of bentazon per gallon.	

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this 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. 83529-32

EPA Est. No. **AG** 72159-GA-001; **MC** 89332-GA-001; **SC** 39578-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: **1 Gallon**

FIRST AID	
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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBERS	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For 24-hour medical emergency assistance (human or animal) call 1-800-222-1222. For chemical emergency assistance (spill, leak, fire, or accident) call ChemTrec at 1-800-424-9300.</p>	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber > 14 mils, neoprene rubber > 14 mils, or viton > 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 wash waters or rinsate. Bentazon, which is present in this product, is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Notice: It is a violation of federal law to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of an endangered species or in adverse modification of their habitat.

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.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT:

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

RUNOFF PREVENTION:

To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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 such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber > 14 mils, neoprene rubber > 14 mils, or viton > 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

For Non-WPS Occupational Use:

- **DO NOT** enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Basement is a post-emergence herbicide for selective control of broadleaf weeds, annual sedges, and yellow nutsedge in the following use sites:

- Established turfgrass
- Ornamentals
- Nurseries
- Non-cropland sites, roadsides, and rights-of-way

Refer to the **Specific Use Site Information** sections for specific application directions and restrictions and limitations for each use site. Apply **Basement** post-emergence to actively growing weeds under good soil moisture conditions. If soil moisture is not adequate for active weed growth, irrigate before applying **Basement**. Weeds growing under drought conditions usually are not satisfactorily controlled.

Basement does not control grass weeds. **Basement** is effective mainly through contact activity; all target weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray.

Rainfall or overhead sprinkler irrigation within 8 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness of **Basement**.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Sprayer Equipment

Apply **Basement** with handheld pump-up and knap-sack sprayers, or hose-end type sprayers. Use standard high-pressure pesticide hollow-cone or flat-fan nozzles spaced 20-inches apart. DO NOT use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles.

Apply **Basement** with a minimum water volume of 1 gallon per 1,000 sq. ft. (40 gallons/A) and a minimum spray pressure of 40 psi (measured at the boom not at the pump or in the line). When foliage or weed population is dense, increase water volume to the equivalent of 2.5 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. and spray pressure to 80 psi.

Clean the sprayer thoroughly before applying **Basement**, particularly if the herbicide previously used has the potential to injure turfgrass or ornamentals.

Application Mixing Instructions

Fill a thoroughly clean spray tank 1/2 to 2/3 full of clean water. Start agitation. Add **Basement** and allow the components to mix thoroughly. Add oil concentrate and the remaining volume of water. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Mix only enough spray solution for one use. Use a fresh spray mixture each time.

Application Use Rates

Apply **Basement** at the use rates listed in **Table 1** plus an oil-concentrate.

Table 1. Application Rates^{1,2} for Basement

Spray Area	Basement Use Rate (Fl. Oz.)		Water as Spray Carrier (Gals.)
	Low	High	
1,000 sq. ft.	0.55	0.75	1 to 2
1 acre	24	32	40 to 80

¹Using these use rates to spot spray individual weeds may result in an excessive dosage and possible turfgrass or ornamental injury.

²Application use rates depend on size of target weeds species; see **Table 2** for Weeds Controlled.

- In a single application, **DO NOT** exceed 0.75 fl. oz. of **Basement** per 1,000 sq. ft.
- In a single application, **DO NOT** exceed 32 fl. oz. of **Basement** per acre (1 lb. bentazon active ingredient per acre).
- **DO NOT** exceed a total of 64 fl. oz. (2 lbs. a.i./A) of **Basement** per acre per year.

Addition of Oil Concentrate

A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate must be added to the spray tank for optimum weed control. **DO NOT** apply oil concentrate in tank mix with **Basement** over the top of ornamentals. The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum-oil or vegetable-oil base [such as methylated seed oil (MSO) or crop oil concentrate (COC)] and must meet all the following criteria:

- Nonphytotoxic
- Contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
- Provide good mixing quality in the jar test (see following)
- Successful in local experience

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, petroleum-oil or vegetable-oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils are more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. To determine the suitability of oil concentrates with **Basement**, conduct the following jar test.

Jar Test to Estimate Oil Concentrate Suitability

Water Supply - Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Water Spray Volume - For a spray volume of 1 gallon per 1,000 sq. ft., use 6 2/3 cups (1,600 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately.

Herbicide and Oil Concentrate - Add 2 teaspoons each of herbicide and oil concentrate for each 0.75 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. of label rate.

Add components in the following sequence, gently mixing between additions:

1. **Basement**
2. Tank mix product; if used
3. Oil concentrate

Cap jar, invert 10 cycles, let stand for 15 minutes.

Evaluate - An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform. The suitability of the oil concentrate is questionable if any of the following are observed:

- Free oil at the surface - Film or globules.
- Flocculation - Fine particles which may be suspended in the liquid or found as a precipitated layer at the bottom of the jar.
- Clabbering - Thickening texture (coagulated) resembling yogurt or a curd-like texture as with cottage cheese.

Oil Concentrate Rate

Apply oil concentrate at 0.75 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. (equivalent to 2 pints/A).

Adding oil concentrate to **Basement** may cause a slight leaf burn on desired plants (turfgrass, ornamentals, etc.) when relative humidity and temperature are high. Refer to your **Basement** supplier for information on successful local experience before purchasing oil concentrate.

DO NOT apply **Basement** plus oil concentrate with pesticides whose labels caution against their use with oil adjuvants.

Application Restrictions and Limitations

- DO NOT exceed a total of 1 lb. bentazon (active ingredient) per acre in a single application or 2 lbs. bentazon (active ingredient) per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply during windy conditions because spray drift may cause damage to adjacent ornamental plants.
- DO NOT apply **Basement** to open waters.
- Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or turfgrass and/or ornamental injury may result from mixing **Basement** with pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides), additives or fertilizers.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Basement contains bentazon and is classified in the benzothiadiazinone chemical class as a Group 6 herbicide, photosynthesis inhibitor at photosystem II site B.

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. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Basement** and other Group 6 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 6 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 6 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 **Basement** or other Group 6 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 Sharda USA LLC or their representative at (610) 350-6930.

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.

Weeds Controlled

Apply **Basement** early post-emergence to actively growing weeds before they reach the maximum size listed in **Table 2**. Early application to newly emerged or small weeds will provide the most effective weed control. Delaying application will allow weeds to continue growth beyond the maximum size stated and will result in inadequate control. The exceptions are yellow nutsedge and Canada thistle. Special instructions for controlling these two weeds follows.

Table 2. Weeds Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name	Basement Application Rate			
		0.55 Fl. Oz./1,000 Sq. Ft. (24 Fl. Oz./A) (0.75 lb. a.i./A)		0.75 Fl. Oz./1,000 Sq. Ft. (32 Fl. Oz./A) (1 lb. a.i./A)	
		Weed Growth Stage			
		Leaf Stage	Maximum Height (Inches)	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height (Inches)
Anoda, Spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	Up to 6	3	6 to 8	4
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	2 to 4	2	4 to 6	3
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	Up to 4	3	4 to 6	5
Coffee Senna	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	NR	—	Up to 1 pinnate*	2
Dayflower	<i>Commelina</i> spp.	Up to 6	4	6 to 10	8
Devil's claw	<i>Proboscidea louisiana</i>	NR	—	Up to 6*	3
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga</i> spp.	NR	—	Cotyledon to 6*	2
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	NR	—	2 to 10	6
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Up to 6	6	6 to 10	10
Lambsquarters ¹ , common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	NR	—	4 to 8*	2
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Up to 6	2	6 to 10	4

(continued)

Table 2. Weeds Controlled (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Basement Application Rate			
		0.55 Fl. Oz./1,000 Sq. Ft. (24 Fl. Oz./A) (0.75 lb. a.i./A)		0.75 Fl. Oz./1,000 Sq. Ft. (32 Fl. Oz./A) (1 lb. a.i./A)	
		Weed Growth Stage			
		Leaf Stage	Maximum Height (Inches)	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height (Inches)
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	Up to 6	4	6 to 10	8
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	See Special Directions for Problem Weeds.			
Poinsettia, wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	2 - 4	4	4 to 8*	6
Prickly sida/Teaweed	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	Up to 6	3	6 to 8	4
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Up to 4	1	4 to 6	2
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	NR	—	4 to 6*	3
Ragweed, giant ²	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	NR	—	Up to 4	6
Redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	4 - 6	6	6 to 10	8
Sedge, Annual	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>	NR	6 to 8	NR	6 to 8
Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	NR	—	3 to 5*	3
Shepherd's purse ³	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Up to 6	4	6 to 10	8
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	Up to 6	6	6 to 10	10
Spurweed/Lawn burweed	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>	NR	—	2 to 6	3
Sunflower, wild	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Up to 4	5	4 to 6	8
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	See Special Directions for Problem Weeds.			
Thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>				

¹ Control may be partial or inconsistent.
² If a second weed flush develops after the first application, re-treat according to this rate table.
³ DO NOT treat rosette before seed stalk appears.
* Requires addition of oil concentrate at 0.75 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. (2 pts./A).
NR = Not recommended for use.

Special Directions for Weed Problems

Canada Thistle: Apply 0.75 fl. oz. of **Basement** per 1,000 sq. ft. (32 fl. oz./A) when Canada thistle is from 8 inches tall to the bud stage. If desired control is not obtained with the first application, make a second application at the same rate 7 - 10 days later or when new growth appears.

Musk Thistle: Apply 0.75 fl. oz. of **Basement** per 1,000 sq. ft. (32 fl. oz./A) when musk thistle is in the rosette stage no larger than 10 inches in diameter. If desired control is not obtained with the first application, make a second application at the same rate 7 to 10 days later or when new growth appears.

Yellow Nutsedge: Make two applications of **Basement** for best control of yellow nutsedge. Apply 0.55 - 0.75 fl. oz. of **Basement** per 1,000 sq. ft. (24 to 32 fl. oz./A) when yellow nutsedge is 6 inches to 8 inches tall. Make a second application at the same rate 7 - 10 days later or when new growth appears later in the season. Thorough spray coverage of yellow nutsedge is essential for maximum control.

Yellow nutsedge emerges May through July in the northern United States, but it emerges throughout the year in the southern United States. Plan initial applications when yellow nutsedge has emerged because **Basement** will only control nutsedge plants that have emerged.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium or coarser spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

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MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

Ground Boom Applications:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium or coarser spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Bentazon can affect non-target plant species outside the treatment area. To limit adverse effects to non-target plants, the applicator must avoid making applications when wind can facilitate off-site movement of bentazon in the direction of areas such as forested areas, riparian areas, wet lands, and areas that serve as habitat for desirable and protected animal species.

DO NOT apply by air if sensitive crop species (such as cotton, sugar beets, sunflowers, or okra) are within 200 feet downwind.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

IMPORTANCE OF 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. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **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** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- 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.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore a shorter boom length is recommended.
- Application Height - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

Specific Use Site Information

Established Turfgrass

Basement may be applied to established turfgrass growing in areas such as athletic fields, commercial or residential settings, golf courses, recreational areas, sod farms, or any other maintained area of established turfgrass.

Basement may be used on the following established turfgrass species:

bluegrass, fescue, bentgrass, Bermudagrass, Bahiagrass, centipedegrass, zoysiagrass, ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass, carpetgrass, and buffalograss.

Basement will control annual sedges, common groundsel, common purslane, dayflower, wild mustard, and yellow nutsedge in established turfgrass. See **Table 2** for other weeds controlled.

Turf Restrictions and Limitations

- DO NOT apply **Basement** to turfgrass that has been under stress such as drought, cold temperature, or injury from other herbicides or pesticides.
- DO NOT apply **Basement** to any newly seeded or newly sprigged turfgrass until seedlings or sprigs are well established or injury may result.
- DO NOT use on golf course greens or collars.
- In perennial ryegrass, apply no more than 0.75 fl. oz. of **Basement** per 1,000 sq. ft. (32 fl. oz./A) (1 lb. a.i./A) in a single application and make subsequent applications no less than 21 days later.
- DO NOT apply more than 4 pints (2 lbs. a.i./A) of **Basement** per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 2 pints (1 lb. a.i./A) of **Basement** per acre in a single application.
- DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year.
- DO NOT make second application until at least 7 days after first application.
- In unmowed established turfgrass, make the first application of **Basement** after emergence but before annual sedge, Canada thistle, and yellow nutsedge are 8-inches tall. Annual broadleaf weeds should be no taller than 4 inches.
- For best control of broadleaf weeds, DO NOT mow turfgrass within 3 days before or after application.
- For best control of sedges, DO NOT mow turfgrass within 5 days of application.
- When treating turfgrass with **Basement**, avoid over-the-top spraying of adjacent ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers unless otherwise specified in this label. Spraying near the base of established ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers should not result in injury except for sycamore and rhododendron.

Tank Mixes on Established Turfgrass

For post-emergence control of other broadleaf weeds or sedges not listed on this label, tank mix **Basement** with other products registered for use in turfgrass such as Image 70 DG herbicide, Turflon herbicide, 2,4-D, atrazine, MSMA, and mixes of 2,4-D, MCPP (mecoprop) or 2,4-DP (dichlorprop). Some of these products cannot be used on all turfgrass sites or species. Refer to the respective product labels for site and species restrictions. A tank mix with Segment herbicide may be used on centipedegrass and fine fescue species.

Determine the compatibility of the potential tank mix product before mixing with **Basement** in the spray tank. An anti-foaming agent may be used if needed. DO NOT use a surfactant or oil additive with 2,4-D; MCPP; or 2,4-DP.

Read each tank mix product label for Directions For Use, Precautionary Statements, and Restrictions and Limitations. The most restrictive labeling applies in all tank mixes.

Consult local professional authorities when using tank mix combinations other than those specified by Sharda USA. Otherwise, test a small area of the site with the desired tank mix combination and allow 7 to 10 days to evaluate the potential for injury.

Ornamentals, Nursery, Non-Cropland Sites, Roadsides, and Rights-of-way

Basement may be applied over the top of certain ornamental species listed in **Table 3**. **DO NOT** apply oil concentrate in tank mix with **Basement** over the top of ornamentals. Because of the variability within species, in application technique and manner of use, it has not been fully determined if **Basement** can be safely used on all ornamentals or nursery plants under all growing conditions. Therefore, the user should apply to a few plants to determine if **Basement** can be safely used for broadscale application.

For all other landscape and ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, and nursery plants not listed in **Table 3**, apply **Basement** as a directed spray away from the foliage of desired plants. **DO NOT** apply **Basement** as a directed spray under the tree line or over the roots of sycamore and rhododendron or injury may occur. **DO NOT** apply if the risk of injury to these plants is not acceptable.

Basement may be used in sites where grass vegetation must be maintained.

Table 3. Ornamental Species for Over-the-top Applications

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alumroot	<i>Heuchera</i> spp.
Apple (non-bearing)	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Arborvitae*	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Boxwood	<i>Buxus</i> spp.
Bugle, common	<i>Ajuga</i> spp.
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Cabbage ornamental	<i>Brassica</i> spp.
Cape jasmine	<i>Gardenia</i> spp.
Chokeberry	<i>Photinia</i> spp.
Coral bells	<i>Heuchera</i> spp.
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.
Crabapple (non-bearing)	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cypress, bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Dusty miller	<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.

Table 3. Ornamental Species for Over-the-top Applications (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Gardenia, common	<i>Gardenia</i> spp.
Golden-rain tree	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Holly, dwarf Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Jasmine	<i>Jasminum</i> spp.
Lily, plantain	<i>Hosta fortunei</i>
Lilyturf	<i>Liriope</i> spp.
Lilyturf, big blue	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Liriope, creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Myrtle, wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Oak, red*	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia hybrida</i>
Photinia	<i>Photinia</i> spp.
Pine, Mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Pine, white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pittosporum, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus</i> spp.
Yew hybrids	<i>Taxus x media</i>

Table 3. Ornamental Species for Over-the-top Applications (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Yew, Japanese	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Yew, Southern	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllum</i>

* Make no more than one application per crop per growing season. Some species within genera may vary in degree of tolerance. Prior to application across a large number of plants within the same species, test **Basement** on a small number of plants of that species and observe for 2 weeks. **DO NOT** apply crop oil with applications of **Basement** over the top to ornamentals or injury may occur.

Ornamentals and Nursery Restrictions and Limitations

- DO NOT apply **Basement** to ornamental or nursery plants that have been subject to stress conditions such as hail damage, flooding, drought, extreme heat, or widely fluctuating temperatures or crop injury may result.
- DO NOT apply **Basement** if ornamental or nursery plants show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by prior herbicide applications because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- DO NOT apply more than 4 pints (2 lbs. a.i./A) of **Basement** per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 2 pints (1 lb. a.i./A) of **Basement** per acre in a single application.
- DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year.
- DO NOT make second application until at least 7 days after first application.

Ornamental Tank Mixes

Tank Mix of **Basement** + Tower herbicide

Apply a tank mix of **Basement** plus Tower as a post-emergence directed spray to control yellow nutsedge and certain emerged broadleaf weeds listed on the **Basement** label. This tank mix will also control certain broadleaf and grass weeds listed on the Tower label that have not emerged. Apply this tank mix as a directed spray away from the foliage of ornamental plants. If any desirable plant foliage receives direct or indirect application, wash the solution off the foliage immediately. Read each tank mix product label for Directions For Use, Precautionary Statements, and Restrictions and Limitations. The most restrictive labeling applies in all tank mixes.

Tank Mix of **Basement** + Segment herbicide

A tank mix of **Basement** plus Segment may be applied to control yellow nutsedge, certain broadleaf weeds, and annual and perennial grass weeds. This tank mix will not control weeds and grasses that have not emerged. Apply as a directed spray away from the foliage of ornamental plants. If any desirable plant foliage receives direct or indirect application, wash the solution off the foliage immediately. Read each tank mix product label for Directions For Use, Precautionary Statements, and Restrictions and Limitations. The most restrictive labeling applies in all tank mixes.

Other Tank Mixes: **Basement** may be tank mixed with other compatible products registered for use in ornamentals. Apply tank mixes of **Basement** and other products as a directed spray away from the foliage of ornamental plants. If any desirable plant foliage receives direct or indirect application, wash the solution off the foliage immediately.

When applying tank mixes not specified on this label, test the application on a small area to determine the safety of the anticipated tank mix. Evaluate the potential for injury 5 to 7 days later, before making a general application of this tank mix.

Read each tank mix product label for Directions For Use, Precautionary Statements, and Restrictions and Limitations. The most restrictive labeling applies in all tank mixes.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: DO NOT store at less than 32° F and DO NOT allow product to freeze.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity < 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT
CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC and Seller. To the fullest extent allowed by State 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. 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 allowed by law, Sharda USA LLC or Seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **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, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT, OR COMPENSATION LIMITED TO DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE FAIR MARKET PURCHASE PRICE, AND SHALL NOT INCLUDE INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.**

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

- Image, Segment and Tower are registered trademarks of BASF.
- Turflon is a registered trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

NOTES

NOTES

BENTAZON GROUP 6 HERBICIDE

Basement

Post-Emergence Herbicide

For control of broadleaf weeds and sedges in turfgrass, ornamentals, and other noncropland sites as listed in Directions For Use.

Active Ingredient:

Sodium salt of bentazon*

(3-(1-methylethyl)-1H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3H)-one 2,2-dioxide) . . . 44.0%

Other Ingredients: 56.0%

Total: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 4 pounds of bentazon per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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

FIRST AID

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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF IN EYES:** • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBERS

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For 24-hour medical emergency assistance (human or animal) call 1-800-222-1222. For chemical emergency assistance (spill, leak, fire, or accident) call ChemTrec at 1-800-424-9300.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

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 wash waters or rinseate. Bentazon, which is present in this product, is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Notice: It is a violation of federal law to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of an endangered species or in adverse modification of their habitat.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-32

EPA Est. No. (AG) 72159-GA-001; (MC) 89332-GA-001; (SC) 39578-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: **1 Gallon**

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