

Specimen Label

PENOXsulAM	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
CYHALOFOP-BUTYL	GROUP	1	HERBICIDE



RebelEX®

HERBICIDE

TM® Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

For selective postemergence weed control in rice in the states of Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas

Active Ingredient:

penoxsulam: 2-(2,2-difluoroethoxy)-N-(5,8-dimethoxy[1,2,4] triazolo[1,5c]pyrimidin-2-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide.....	2.95%
cyhalofop: 2-[4-(4-cyano-2- fluorophenoxy) phenoxy] propanoic acid, butyl ester, (R).....	21.06%
Other Ingredients.....	75.99%
Total	100.00%

Contains 0.25 lb of penoxsulam active ingredient and 1.78 lb of cyhalofop-butyl active ingredient per gallon

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-607

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Wash Hands thoroughly with Soap before Eating, Drinking, Chewing Gum, using Tobacco, or using the Toilet. Harmful If Inhaled Prolonged or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions in Some Individuals. Avoid Breathing Spray Mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

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

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or 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:

- 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.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.

DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** give any liquid to person. **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Except when treating rice fields as specified in this product label, **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.

Surface Water Advisory

Cyhalofop-butyl can contaminate surface water through spray drift from aerial and ground application equipment. Treated rice field water can contaminate surface water through accidental release or overflow, or by deliberate release due to normal growing practices, including interim or final release of flood water at harvest.

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of penoxsulam from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Groundwater Advisory

This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. Penoxsulam and Cyhalofop-butyl may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Non-Target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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.

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 12 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
- Shoes plus socks

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in cool dry place in original container.

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

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure 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 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure 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 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 a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

RebelEX® herbicide is a postemergence herbicide for selective control of susceptible grass, broadleaf, and annual sedge weeds in rice. Susceptible weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. RebelEX will not provide residual control of sprangletop grass weeds. A spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre (gpa) and uniform coverage are required for optimum performance. RebelEX is rainfast within 2 hours after application and has soil residual herbicidal activity dependent upon weed species, soil type, soil moisture (rainfall or irrigation after application) and the rate of application.

Rice crops grown under adverse environmental conditions, such as extreme cold or heat, may express temporary crop injury, including slight height reduction or root stunting, when RebelEX is applied. Any crop stress or environmental factors which decrease plant metabolism and

growth may reduce weed control efficacy and crop tolerance. Such effects are transient and **DO NOT** affect yield. RebelEX may be used on all rice varieties.

Use Precautions

- Use of an agriculturally approved crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil adjuvant at a minimum of 1 quart per acre is necessary with RebelEX.
- Poor weed control may result from application of RebelEX made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, hydrogen sulfide, or high pH soils; or prior herbicide applications.
- Application of RebelEX to fields which have been leveled (except water leveling) within 12 months prior to application may result in serious rice injury in areas that have been cut or filled.
- Application of RebelEX to rice grown in soils with pH >7.8 or high salt content may result in serious rice injury.
- **DO NOT** make more than two applications of RebelEX and Clincher SF combined per year. The two applications of RebelEX and Clincher SF must not exceed 0.47 lb/acre of cyhalofop-butyl per year combined. Use the chart below to determine the combined amount of RebelEX and Clincher SF that can be used.

Rate of RebelEX (fl oz/acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of Clincher SF (fl oz/acre)	Cyhalofop-butyl (from RebelEX) lbs ai/acre	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Clincher SF) lbs ai/acre	Maximum Cyhalofop-butyl lbs ai/acre
16	13	0.223	0.242	0.465
18	11.5	0.25	0.214	0.464
20	10	0.278	0.186	0.464

- Reduced weed control may result if application of RebelEX is made to weeds under stress from prior herbicide applications, preventing active growth. To help prevent reduced control, delay the application of RebelEX until labeled weeds resume active growth.
- If applied to heading grass weeds, heavy weed densities and/or previously untreated areas (salvage treatment), only partial control or suppression should be expected from RebelEX. Regrowth of these weeds may occur.
- RebelEX does not control ACCase or ALS resistant weeds.
- To avoid the potential of reduced weed control, apply RebelEX to actively growing, non-stressed labeled weeds at least 5 days before or 7 days after the application of other herbicides.
- Following a NewPath or Facet (quinclorac) application, wait 7 days after establishment of the permanent flood before making an application of RebelEX.

Use Restrictions

- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 60 days of rice harvest.
- **DO NOT** rotate treated land to crops other than rice for 3 months following application.
- **DO NOT** use organosilicone surfactants in spray mixtures of this product.
- **DO NOT** apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow directly onto agricultural land other than rice fields.
- **DO NOT** tank mix RebelEX with malathion or methyl parathion. **DO NOT** make an application of malathion or methyl parathion within 7 days of an application of RebelEX.
- **DO NOT** apply RebelEX directly to, or otherwise permit RebelEX to come into contact with, cotton, soybeans, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, pome/stone/nut trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur. **DO NOT** permit spray mists containing RebelEX to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants.
- **DO NOT** apply RebelEX directly to, or otherwise permit RebelEX to come into contact with, non-target grass crops and cereals such as corn, sorghum, wheat, sugar cane, turfgrass, sod farms, grass grown for seed, etc.
- **DO NOT** fish or commercially grow fish, shellfish or crustaceans on treated acres during the year of treatment.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application per year. **DO NOT** apply more than 20 fl oz of RebelEX per acre (0.039 lbs penoxsulam and 0.278 lbs cyhalofop-butyl per acre) in both the first and ratoon crops combined per year.
- If the spray solution pH of RebelEX is >8, a buffering agent should be used to lower the pH to <8.

- Always use clean water with spray mixes of RebelEX. **DO NOT** use water containing rinsate from a previous spray solution, even at low concentrations, as this may reduce grass weed control from RebelEX.
- **DO NOT** allow tank mixes of RebelEX to sit overnight.
- **DO NOT** overlap or double spray ends of fields.
- **Chemigation: DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use RebelEX on wild rice.

Weed Resistance Management

RebelEX contains the active ingredients penoxsulam (Group 2) and Cyhalofop (Group 1) herbicides based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistant.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product users should:

- Scout fields before and after application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- If using post-emergence herbicides or tank mixes, control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of RebelEX for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time to minimize weed escapes (consult weed control table).
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your local company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent 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 modes of action for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 2 or Group 1 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum herbicide with other mode of action as a foundation in a weed control program, if appropriate.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 or Group 1 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of RebelEX and any other Group 2 or Group 1 herbicides per year unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields to reduce weed seed production.

Mandatory Spray Drift

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Advisories

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

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

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

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

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Mixing Directions

Use of Adjuvants

Use of an agriculturally approved crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil adjuvant at a minimum of 1 quart per acre is necessary with RebelEX. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Corteva Agriscience recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on crop oil concentrate labels.

RebelEX - Alone

Fill spray tank to one-half full with water. Start agitation. Add correct quantity of RebelEX and recommended adjuvant. Continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

RebelEX - Tank Mixes

Continuous agitation is required for tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks.

RebelEX may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Command (clomazone), Prowl (pendimethalin), Facet (quinclorac), and Newpath for early postemergence, pre-flood application in rice. Tank mixing or sequential applications of RebelEX with propanil-containing products to stressed weeds may result in reduced control of some weeds (i.e., alligatorweed). Tank mixing RebelEX with quinclorac may result in reduced control of annual smartweed. When tank mixing, follow label directions, including application rates, use precautions and limitations on each respective label. State regulations may apply.

Reduced grass weed control may result if RebelEX is applied in tank mix combination with or immediately following other herbicides not listed above, especially if applied under conditions of plant stress and/or advanced grass weed growth stages. To avoid the potential of reduced weed control, apply RebelEX to actively growing, non-stressed labeled weeds at least 5 days before or 7 days after the application of other herbicides.

Following a NewPath or Facet (quinclorac) application, wait 7 days after establishment of the permanent flood before making an application of RebelEX.

Tank mixing or using RebelEX with any other product not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be the exclusive risk of the user, applicator and/or application advisor. When tank mixing, follow label directions, including application rates, use precautions and limitations on each respective label.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: When tank mixing RebelEX with other materials, a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients should be conducted prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately one-half (1/2) hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Mixing Order: Fill the tank one-third (1/3) full with water. Start the agitation. Different formulation types should be added in the following order: dry flowables (DF), wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), or liquids (L). Allow each product type to completely disperse before adding another. Continue agitation and fill tank to three-

fourths (3/4) full, add the correct quantity of RebelEX and mix thoroughly. Finally, add any solution (S) formulations or surfactant, agitate and finish filling. Maintain agitation during filling and during application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the tank is empty, suspended materials may settle to the bottom. It is important to resuspend all of the settled material before continuing application. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. **DO NOT** allow tank mixes to set overnight.

Carefully follow all mixing instructions for each material added to the tank. Initial dispersion of dry or flowable formulations can be improved by mixing with a small amount of water (slurrying) and pouring the slurry through a 20 to 35 mesh wetting screen in the top of the spray tank. Line screens in the tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

Application Directions

Environmental Conditions and Herbicidal Activity of RebelEX

Factors for effective weed control with RebelEX include proper application rate, weed size, daytime and nighttime temperatures, soil moisture prior to and following application, and use of adjuvants. Best weed control results are obtained when RebelEX is applied to small, actively growing weeds, when daytime and nighttime temperatures are warm (60°F or more), and soil moisture is adequate to support active weed growth prior to and following application. If weeds are under drought stress, consider delaying application until more favorable conditions resume. Application when weeds are moisture stressed or larger than the recommended size for control may result in only partial control.

- RebelEX is rainfast in 2 hours.
- Applications made immediately prior to, during, or immediately following periods of large day/night temperature fluctuations or where daytime and nighttime temperatures **DO NOT** exceed 60°F may result in decreased weed control.
- Poor weed control may result from application of RebelEX made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, hydrogen sulfide, or high pH soils; or prior herbicide applications.

Aerial Application

Apply in a spray volume of 10 gpa or more when applying by air.

Ground Application

Apply in a spray volume of 10 gpa or more when applying by ground.

Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants

DO NOT apply this product where drift may be a problem due to proximity to susceptible crops or other desirable plants. See Buffer Zones below for restrictions.

Avoid direct or indirect contact with non-target plants. Do not apply near desirable vegetation such as non-target grass crops and cereals such as corn, sorghum, wheat, sugar cane, turfgrass, sod farms, grass grown for seed, cotton, soybeans, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, pome/stone/nut trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur, and other desirable crops. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure (See Buffer Zone below for restrictions).

Buffer Zones: Buffer zones are defined as the distance between the application site and the sensitive crop. For aerial applications, follow recommendations in Spray Drift Management in addition to the recommended buffers, to minimize potential drift to off-target vegetation. **DO NOT** apply RebelEX when wind speeds are greater than 15 mph. The potential for injury to non-target crops is less likely under conditions of advanced growth stages, low wind, and dry soil moisture conditions. The buffer zones listed below must be followed:

Sensitive Crop	Ground Restrictions (ft)	Aerial Restrictions
non-target cereal and grass crops such as corn, sugar cane, sudangrass, sorghum, grass grown for seed, millet, and sod farms.	50	150 feet
commercial peach and nectarine orchards	660	2 miles if wind blowing from treatment area away from sensitive crop. 4 miles if wind blowing from treatment area toward sensitive crop.

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

If endangered plant species occur in the proximity of the application site, the following mitigation measure is required to avoid adverse effects:

- Leave untreated buffer zones of 25 feet for ground applications or 200 feet for aerial applications.

Before using this product, you must obtain any applicable Endangered Species Protection Bulletins ('Bulletins') within six months prior to or on the day of application. To obtain Bulletins, go to Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at <https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins>. When using this product, you must follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s) for the area where you are applying the product, including any restrictions on application timing if applicable. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, including this labeling instruction to follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s). For general questions or technical help, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov.

Application Timing

RebelEX may be applied to rice from rice emergence (drill seeded rice) or rice pegging at 1 leaf stage with no exposed roots (water seeded rice) up to 60 days before harvest. Within this application window, application timing is dependent upon cultural practices and optimum timing for weed species present. (See Application Rates and Weeds Controlled table.) **DO NOT** apply if crop or weeds are under drought stress.

- To avoid the potential of reduced weed control, apply RebelEX to actively growing, non-stressed labeled weeds at least 5 days before or 7 days after the application of other herbicides.
- Following a NewPath or Facet (quinclorac) application, wait 7 days after establishment of the permanent flood before making an application of RebelEX.
- One sequential application of Clincher SF can be applied before or after applying RebelEX in drill seeded or water seeded rice as a pre-flood or postflood application. Allow 10 days between applications. **DO NOT** make more than two applications of RebelEX and Clincher SF combined per year. The two applications of RebelEX and Clincher SF must not exceed 0.47 lb/acre of cyhalofop-butyl per year combined. Use the chart below to determine the combined amount of RebelEX and Clincher SF that can be used.

Rate of RebelEX (fl oz/acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of Clincher SF (fl oz/acre)	Cyhalofop-butyl (from RebelEX) lbs ai/acre	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Clincher SF) lbs ai/acre	Maximum Cyhalofop-butyl lbs ai/acre
16	13	0.223	0.242	0.465
18	11.5	0.25	0.214	0.464
20	10	0.278	0.186	0.464

Water Seeded Rice

Fields must be partially drained to expose weeds prior to application. Residual water remaining in the field does not adversely affect weed control so long as weeds are at least 70% exposed. For delayed flood application, **DO NOT** allow excessive drying of the soil which may cause the weeds to become drought stressed, resulting in unacceptable weed control. For best results, soils should be moist at application and maintain good soil moisture after application by flushing or rainfall until establishment of permanent flood. After an application of RebelEX to a partially drained field with standing water present over the entire field, wait at least 3 hours before beginning the establishment of the permanent flood. If the field is completely drained with no standing water at application, wait at least 3 days before beginning the establishment of the permanent flood.

- One sequential application of Clincher SF can be applied before or after applying RebelEX in water seeded rice as a pre-flood or postflood application. Allow 10 days between applications. **DO NOT** make more than two applications of RebelEX and Clincher SF combined per year. The two applications of RebelEX and Clincher SF must not exceed 0.47 lb/acre of cyhalofop-butyl per year combined. Use the chart below to determine the combined amount of RebelEX and Clincher SF that can be used.

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16	13	0.223	0.242	0.465
18	11.5	0.25	0.214	0.464
20	10	0.278	0.186	0.464

Drill Seeded Rice

Preflood Application: Adequate soil moisture for actively growing weeds is essential for preflood applications. Flushing of rice fields may be necessary prior to application if rice or weeds are moisture stressed. Residual water remaining in the field does not adversely affect weed control as long as weeds are at least 70% exposed. Flushing fields or rainfall after application may improve weed control. After application, follow standard cultural practices for flooding fields. Following the application, wait at least 3 days before establishing the permanent flood, then establish permanent flood as soon as rice can tolerate flooding. If a field treated with RebelEX is going to be flushed, and the permanent flood is not going to be established with this flood, wait at least 3 hours after the application of RebelEX before starting to flush. If the permanent flood will be established after treatment with RebelEX, wait at least 3 days before beginning the establishment of the permanent flood. Reinfestation of some weeds may occur if a permanent flood is not established in a timely manner.

- One sequential application of Clincher SF can be applied before or after applying RebelEX in drill seeded rice as a pre-flood or postflood application. Allow 10 days between applications. **DO NOT** make more than two applications of RebelEX and Clincher SF combined per year. The two applications of RebelEX and Clincher SF must not exceed 0.47 lb/acre of cyhalofop-butyl per year combined. Use the chart below to determine the combined amount of RebelEX and Clincher SF that can be used.

Rate of RebelEX (fl oz/acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of Clincher SF (fl oz/acre)	Cyhalofop-butyl (from RebelEX) lbs ai/acre	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Clincher SF) lbs ai/acre	Maximum Cyhalofop-butyl lbs ai/acre
16	13	0.223	0.242	0.465
18	11.5	0.25	0.214	0.464
20	10	0.278	0.186	0.464

Postflood Application: Prior to application, the flood water must be lowered to expose at least 70% of the weed foliage. A shallow flood depth in the field (1 to 2 inches deep) will not adversely affect weed control. For best results, re-establishment of normal flood depth should begin within 3 hours after application to prevent germination of new weeds. One sequential application of Clincher SF can be applied before or after applying RebelEX in rice as a postflood application. Allow 10 days between applications. **DO NOT** make more than two applications of RebelEX and Clincher SF combined per year. The two applications of RebelEX and Clincher SF must not exceed 0.47 lb/acre of cyhalofop-butyl per year combined. Use the chart below to determine the combined amount of RebelEX and Clincher SF that can be used.

Rate of RebelEX (fl oz/acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of Clincher SF (fl oz/acre)	Cyhalofop-butyl (from RebelEX) lbs ai/acre	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Clincher SF) lbs ai/acre	Maximum Cyhalofop-butyl lbs ai/acre
16	13	0.223	0.242	0.465
18	11.5	0.25	0.214	0.464
20	10	0.278	0.186	0.464

If RebelEX is applied as a postflood salvage treatment (e.g., heavy weed infestations, headed weeds, failure of previous herbicide applications, and/or previously untreated areas), it should be considered an emergency salvage treatment. Good control of labeled weeds should not be expected. Regrowth of treated weeds may occur.

Application Rates and Weeds Controlled – Drill Seeded and Water Seeded Rice

Weeds Controlled Preflood		Application Rates and Stage of Weed Development
Common Name	Scientific Name	16 to 18 fl oz/acre
eclipta hemp sesbania Indian/northern jointvetch rice flatsedge smartweed spp., annual	<i>Eclipta alba</i> <i>Sesbania herbacea</i> <i>Aeschynomene</i> spp. <i>Cyperus iria</i> <i>Polygonum</i> spp.	up to 7 leaf
Amazon (tighthead) sprangletop arrowhead barnyardgrass ¹ cocklebur dayflower ducksalad fall panicum junglerice pigweed red sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i> <i>Sagittaria</i> spp. <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> <i>Commelina communis</i> <i>Heteranthera limosa</i> <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> <i>Echinochloa colona</i> <i>Amaranthus</i> spp. <i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>	up to 4 leaf
Texas/Mexicanweed	<i>Caperonia</i> spp.	up to 3 leaf
Weeds Suppressed Preflood		
Common Name	Scientific Name	18 to 20 fl oz/acre
broadleaf signalgrass brook paspalum goosegrass Texas panicum water paspalum	<i>Urochloe platyphylla</i> <i>Paspalum acuminatum</i> <i>Eleusine indica</i> <i>Panicum texanum</i> <i>Paspalum hydrophilum</i>	pre-flood up to 4 leaf
perennial barnyardgrass	<i>E. polystacha</i>	<18"
alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	<24" runners
morningglory spp. nutsedge, yellow redstem	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp. <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> <i>Ammania</i> spp.	up to 4 leaf
Weeds Controlled Postflood		
Common Name	Scientific Name	18 to 20 fl oz/acre
Amazon (tighthead) sprangletop barnyardgrass ¹ bearded sprangletop fall panicum junglerice red sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i> <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> <i>Leptochloa fasciculari</i> <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> <i>Echinochloa colona</i> <i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>	postflood, mid- to late tillering or branching, prior to grass weed heading
ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	<6"
hemp sesbania Indian/northern jointvetch	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i> <i>Aeschynomene</i> spp.	<15"
rice flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	<12"
Weeds Suppressed Postflood		
Common Name	Scientific Name	18 to 20 fl oz/acre
brook paspalum Texas panicum water paspalum	<i>Paspalum acuminatum</i> <i>Panicum texanum</i> <i>Paspalum hydrophilum</i>	postflood, mid- to late tillering or branching, prior to grass weed heading
alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	<24" runners
perennial barnyardgrass	<i>E. polystacha</i>	<18"
eclipta redstem smartweed spp., annual	<i>Eclipta alba</i> <i>Ammania</i> spp. <i>Polygonum</i> spp.	<12"

¹Including propanil and Facet resistant barnyardgrass.

Additional Weeds Controlled –Water Seeded Rice

Weeds Controlled		Application Rates and Stage of Weed Development	
Common Name	Scientific Name	16 to 18 fl oz/acre	18 to 20 fl oz/acre
dwarf spike rush gooseweed hedge hyssop narrow leaf aster parrotfeather pickerel weed spike rush water plantain (bull tongue)	<i>Eleocharis parvula</i> <i>Sphenoclea zeylancia</i> <i>Gratiola neglecta</i> <i>Aster tenuifolius</i> <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> <i>Pontederia cordata</i> <i>Eleocharis obtuse</i> <i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>	up to 7 leaf	<12"
Weeds Suppressed		Application Rates and Stage of Weed Development	
Common Name	Scientific Name	16 to 18 fl oz/acre	18 to 20 fl oz/acre
rush	<i>Juncus</i> L.	---	<12"

Note: DO NOT make more than one application of RebelEX per year. **DO NOT** apply more than 20 fl oz of RebelEX per acre (0.039 lbs penoxsulam and 0.278 lbs cyhalofop-butyl per acre) in both the first and ratoon crops combined per year.

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Replaced label: CD02-382-020
EPA accepted 1/15/2026

Revisions:

Final Printed Label based on EPA accepted text dated January 15, 2026

1. Revised First Aid boxes to include both the **"If swallowed:"** and **"If inhaled:"** first aid statements.
2. Added conditional language: "[Shake or Mix Well Before use]" and "[Avoid Freezing]"
3. Revised Referral statement to include "including First Aid":
4. Revised Endangered Species section.
5. Revised Terms and Conditions of use to conform to EPA requested language.
6. Throughout label, corrected minor spelling and punctuation errors.