



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

7 MAY 2008

George Meindl
Nufarm Americas Inc.
1333 Burr Ridge Parkway Suite 125A
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

Dear Mr. Meindl:

Subject: RED Label 2,4-D
Riverdale Strike Three Ultra 2 Selective Herbicide
EPA Registration Number 228-421

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable provided that you:

1. A Note to Physician must be added to the label and should read : "Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage."
2. Remove the statement "Wear protective eyewear goggles, face shield or safety glasses." from the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals section. The appropriate eyewear statement will be included in the PPE section.
3. On the front panel add: "Intended for use by applicators who are authorized/licensed by the state for this type of application."
4. The PPE section must be revised as follows:
 - revise the chemical-resistant glove statement to read "chemical -resistant gloves (such as or made of any waterproof material, selection category A).
 - revise the protective eyewear statement to read "protective eyewear (face shield or goggles."

Please note that in addition to the PPE specified in the 2,4- D RED, the acute toxicity review also requires that all handlers wear eyewear and chemical-resistant gloves. If aerial application is permitted for this product, the text "except for pilots" may be added to glove statement above.

- 5. The mechanical transfer engineering control text is no longer required per the 2,4-D RED and may be deleted from the label. It is unclear if this product may be applied by air. The label should be revised to prohibit aerial application and all reference to aerial application including mention of flaggers and pilots should be deleted from the label or the following text must be added to the label:

“Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 170.240 (d)(6).”

- 6. Delete the text “except as noted on appropriate labels” from the Environmental Hazards statement.
- 7. With the exception of drift-related text appearing in the Environmental Hazards (“Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas”) and General Precautions and Restrictions (“Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift”), all other spray drift text must be replaced with the following: “Spray Drift Management A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind directions, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a medium or more fine spray, apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.”

If aerial application is intended:

“The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at the height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.”

If ground boom application is intended:

“Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.”

- 8. The text “The maximum rate per application is 4 pints per acre, limited to 2 applicators per year. The maximum seasonal rate is 8 pints per acre, excluding spot treatments” under the heading ‘Limitations for Use on Ornamental Turf’ exceeds the allowable application rate of 1.5 lb ae/acre for a single application and a maximum seasonal application rate of 3.0 lb/acre. The label must be revised.

Under the “Timing” section for sod farms, revise the text “Follow-up applications may be...” to read “A follow-up application may be...” since applications are limited to two per year.

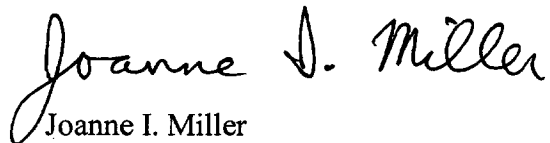
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Under the "Limitations for Use on Sod" revise the text "The maximum rate per application is 5 pints," to read "The maximum rate per application is 5 pints per acre,"

9. Please note: Final product reregistration cannot be considered until after all active ingredients in this product are eligible for reregistration.

One copy of the label stamped "Accepted with Comments" is enclosed for your records. Please submit one copy of the final printed label before the product is released for shipment. If you have any questions, please contact Tracy White by phone at (703) 308-0042 or via email at white.tracy@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure

STRIKE 3 ULTRA[®] 2 SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

A Three-Way Post-Emergent Selective Broadleaf Herbicide Containing 2,4-D, Fluroxypyr And Dichlorprop-p.
For Use On Golf Courses, Parks, Highways, Ornamental Turf Lawns And Similar Non-Crop Areas. Also For Use
On Sod Farms. Kills Dandelions, Chickweeds, Plantains, Oxalis, Spurge And Many Other Broadleaf Weeds,
Some Of Which Are Listed On This Label.

GET THE OPTICAL ADVANTAGE[®]

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	39.30%
1-Methylheptyl Ester of Fluroxypyr: [(4-amino-3-5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl) oxy] acetic Acid, 1-methylheptyl ester**	11.75%
Dimethylamine Salt of (+)-R-2-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy) propionic Acid***‡	9.72%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:	39.23%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Isomer Specific Method, Equivalent to:

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	32.64%, 3.2 lbs/gal.
**[(4-amino-3-5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl) oxy] acetic acid	8.16%, 0.8 lbs/gal.
***(+)-R-2-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy) propionic Acid	8.16%, 0.8 lbs/gal.

‡CONTAINS THE SINGLE ISOMER FORM OF DICHLORPROP-P.

INTENDED FOR USE BY TURF MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, LANDSCAPING OR COMMERCIAL APPLICATORS ONLY.
NOT INTENDED FOR SALE TO OR USE BY HOMEOWNERS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER - PELIGRO

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

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

NOTE: Spanish language is optional

EPA REG. NO. 228-421
EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

ACCEPTED
with **COMMENTS**
in EPA Letter Dated:
7 MAY 2008

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

MANUFACTURED BY
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.
150 HARVESTER DRIVE
BURR RIDGE, IL 60527



NET CONTENTS GALS.

228-421

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER - PELIGRO**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear goggles, face shield or safety glasses.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical resistant gloves, when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- chemical resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- protective eyewear

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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 Control Statements:

If this container is over one gallon and less than five gallons, then persons engaged in open pouring of this product must also wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron. If this container is five gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used 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.

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 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. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. • 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. 	

FIRST AID	
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 the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • 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 do so by the 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.

HOT LINE NUMBER
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

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.

This product is for use on ornamental turf lawns (residential, industrial and institutional), parks, cemeteries, athletic fields and golf courses (fairways, aprons, tees* and roughs) and similar turf areas.

*Excluding Bentgrass Tees.

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, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

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, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. For turf use, the maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Avoid drift of spray mist to vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, shrubs, trees and other desirable plants. Do not pour spray solutions near desirable plants. Do not use on Centipede, St. Augustine, Dichondra, nor on lawns or turf where desirable clovers are present. Avoid fine mists. Use lawn type sprayer with coarse spray as wind drift is less likely. Avoid contact with exposed feeder roots of ornamentals and trees. Maximum control of weeds will be obtained from spring or early fall applications when weeds are actively growing. Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds. Do not exceed specified dosages for any area; be particularly careful within the dripline of tree and other ornamental species. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established. Do not spray when air temperature exceeds 90°F.

The suitable use on non-recommended turf species may be determined by treating a small area at any rate/acre which does not exceed 3 pints/acre. The treated area should be observed for any sign of turf injury for a period of 30 days of normal growing conditions to determine the phytotoxicity and efficacy to the treated area.

For optimum results: (1) avoid applying during excessively dry or hot periods unless irrigation is used; (2) turf should not be mowed 1 to 2 days before and following application; (3) reseed no sooner than 3 to 4 weeks after application of this product. Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf resulting in turf damage. Clean and rinse spray equipment using soap or detergent and water, and rinse thoroughly before reuse for other sprays.

This pesticide should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposure.

Under some conditions this product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Where feasible, use application techniques such as T-banding and in-furrow techniques which incorporate the pesticide into the soil. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc. or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur will minimize water run-off.

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation rate of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Clean and rinse spray equipment using soap or detergent and water, and rinse thoroughly before reuse for other spraying. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Alder
 Annual yellow sweet clover
 Artichoke
 Aster
 Austrian fieldcress
 Bedstraw
 Beggartick
 Bidden
 Bindweed
 Bird vetch
 Bitterweed
 Bitter wintercress
 Black-eyed Susan
 Black medic
 Black mustard
 Blackseed plantain
 Blessed thistle
 Blue lettuce
 Blue vervain
 Box elder
 Bracted plantain
 Brassbuttons
 Bristly oxtongue
 Broadleaf dock
 Broadleaf plantain
 Broomweed
 Buckhorn
 Buckhorn plantain
 Bulbous buttercup
 Bull nettle
 Bull thistle
 Burdock
 Burning nettle
 Bur ragweed
 Burweed
 Buttercup
 Canada thistle
 Carolina geranium
 Carpetweed
 Catchweed bedstraw
 Catsear
 Catnip
 Chickweed
 Chicory
 Cinquefoil
 Clover
 Cockle
 Cocklebur
 Coffeebean
 Coffeeweed
 Common chickweed
 Common mullein
 Common sowthistle
 Corn Chamomile
 Creeping jenny
 Crimson clover
 Croton
 Cudweed
 Curly dock
 Curly indigo
 Dandelion
 Dead nettle
 Dock

Dogbane
 Dogfennel
 Elderberry
 English daisy
 Fall dandelion
 False dandelion
 False flax
 False sunflower
 Fiddleneck
 Field bindweed
 Field pansy
 Flea bane (daisy)
 Flixweed
 Florida betony
 Florida pusley
 Frenchweed
 Galinsoga
 Garlic mustard
 Goathead
 Goatsbeard
 Goldenrod
 Ground ivy
 Gumweed
 Hairy bittercress
 Hairy fleabane
 Hawkweed
 Healall
 Heartleaf drymary
 Hedge bindweed
 Hedge mustard
 Hemp
 Henbit
 Hoary cress
 Hoary plantain
 Hoary vervain
 Honeysuckle
 Hop clover
 Horsenettle
 Horsetail
 Indiana mallow
 Ironweed
 Jewelweed
 Jimsonweed
 Kochia
 Knawel
 Knotweed
 Lambsquarter
 Lespedeza
 Locoweed
 Lupine
 Mallow
 Marshelder
 Matchweed
 Mexicanweed
 Milk vetch
 Milkweed bloodflower
 Mugwort
 Morningglory
 Mousear chickweed
 Musk thistle
 Mustard
 Narrowleaf plantain
 Narrowleaf vetch

Nettle
 Orange hawkweed
 Oxalis
 Oxeye daisy
 Parsley-piert
 Parsnip
 Pearlwort
 Pennycress
 Pennywort
 Peppergrass
 Pepperweed
 Pigweed
 Pineywoods bedstraw
 Plains coreopsis
 Plantain
 Poison hemlock
 Poison ivy
 Poison oak
 Pokeweed
 Poorjoe
 Povertyweed
 Prickly lettuce
 Prickly sida
 Primrose
 Prostrate knotweed
 Prostrate pigweed
 Prostrate spurge
 Prostrate vervain
 Puncture vine
 Purslane
 Ragweed
 Red clover
 Redroot pigweed
 Red sorrel
 Redstem filaree
 Rough cinquefoil
 Rough fleabane
 Roundleafed marigold
 Rush
 Russian pigweed
 Russian thistle
 St. Johnswort
 Scarlet pimpernel
 Scotch thistle
 Sheep sorrel
 Shepherdspurse
 Slender plantain
 Smallflower galinsoga
 Smartweed
 Smooth dock
 Smooth pigweed
 Sneezeweed
 Southern wild rose
 Sowthistle
 Spanishneedle
 Spatterdock
 Speedwell
 Spiny Amaranth
 Spiny cocklebur
 Spotted catsear
 Spotted knapweed
 Spotted spurge
 Spurge

Spurweed
 Stinging nettle
 Stinkweed
 Stitchwort
 Strawberry clover
 Sumac
 Sunflower
 Sweet clover
 Tall nettle
 Tall vervain
 Tansy mustard
 Tansy ragwort
 Tanweed
 Tarweed
 Thistle
 Tick trefoil
 Toadflax
 Trailing Crownvetch
 Tumble mustard
 Tumble pigweed
 Tumbleweed
 Velvet leaf
 Venice mallow
 Veronica
 Vervain
 Vetch
 Virginia buttonweed
 Virginia creeper
 Virginia pepperweed
 Wavyleaf bulthistle
 Western clematis
 Western salsify
 White clover
 White mustard
 Wild mustard
 Wild aster
 Wild buckwheat
 Wild carrot
 Wild four-o'clock
 Wild garlic
 Wild geranium
 Wild lettuce
 Wild marigold
 Wild onion
 Wild parsnip
 Wild radish
 Wild rape
 Wild strawberry
 Wild sweet potato
 Wild vetch
 Willow
 Witchweed
 Woolly morningglory
 Woodsorrel
 Woolly croton
 Woolly plantain
 Wormseed
 Yarrow
 Yellow rocket
 Yellowflower pepperweed and other broadleaf weeds.

Some of these species may require repeat spot applications and/or use of higher rate recommended on this product label even under ideal conditions for application.

ORNAMENTAL LAWNS AND TURF

Apply this product at the rate of 2 to 3 pints in 20 to 240 gallons of water per acre (0.73 to 1.10 fluid ounces in 0.5 to 5.5 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet) to control weeds growing in turf planted to bluegrass, fescue, ryegrass, bentgrass (excluding golf course greens and tees), bahiagrass, bermudagrass and zoysia grass.

Notes: On closely mowed golf course fairway bentgrass, apply this product at a maximum rate of 2 pints in 20 to 240 gallons of water per acre (0.73 fluid ounces in 0.5 to 5.5 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet). During conditions which promote turf stress use lower rates, 1 to 1.5 pints in 20 to 240 gallons of water per acre (0.36 to 0.55 fluid ounces in 0.3 to 5.5 gallons per 1,000 square feet). Slight turf yellowing will disappear after one week. To minimize grass injury, a second application should not be made for at least 4 weeks. Avoid swath overlaps. Do not use on golf course bentgrass greens or tees. On warm season grasses, exercise care when applying during growth stages from dormancy to green-up and from green-up to dormancy. Some temporary discoloration may occur. If bermudagrass is dormant, up to 4 pints per acre may be used. However, some hybrid bermudagrasses may be sensitive to this product. Contact your local extension service weed control specialist.

Controlled Droplet Applicators - (CDA), Atomizers, and Spinning Disk Applicators: Use this product at the rate of 2 to 3 pints per acre (0.73 to 1.10 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet) in sufficient water to assure coverage (1 to 4 gallons of water per acre is normal for this type of equipment).

Lower Volume Equipment: Use as little as 5 gallons of water per acre. Use only application equipment that is capable of spreading a uniform droplet, wetting each weed surface.

NOTE: For all grasses (1) Do not overlap spray patterns; (2) Use reduced rates if grass is stressed from heat, drought, etc.; and (3) Follow CDA equipment spray instructions.

Limitations for Use on Ornamental Turf: The maximum rate per application is 4 pints per acre, limited to 2 applications per year. The maximum seasonal rate is 8 pints per acre, excluding spot treatments.

SOD FARMS

This product is intended for use on sod farms. This herbicide provides selective broadleaf control in warm season and cool season turfgrass established for commercial sod production.

Timing

Apply this herbicide to broadleaf weeds that are actively growing. Follow-up applications may be required for dense infestations of perennial and biennial weeds. Do not apply this product to Floratam St. Augustinegrass.

The application of this herbicide to grass seedlings is not recommended until after the second mowing.

The application of this product to newly sodded, sprigged, or plugged grasses should be delayed until 3 to 4 weeks after the sodding, sprigging, or plugging operations. Also, applications to dormant bermudagrass, dormant zoysia grass and dormant bahiagrass are suggested.

Recommended Rates for Sod Farms

For bluegrass, ryegrass and fescue, apply 2 to 3 pints per acre. For creeping bentgrass use 1.25 pints per acre. For common and hybrid bermudagrass, bahiagrass, zoysia grass and St. Augustine grass apply 1.5 to 1.8 pints per acre. Spray volume for sod farm application is 5 to 175 gallons per acre.

Generally, the lower application rates will provide satisfactory control of sensitive weeds. The higher application rates will be required for dense infestations of perennial weeds, for adverse/extreme environmental conditions, or for weeds beyond the appropriate growth stages.

Limitations for Use on Sod:

The maximum rate per application is 5 pints, limited to 2 applications per year. Minimum of 21 days between applications.

NON-TURF AREAS

Roadsides (including aprons and guardrails), rights-of-way, and other similar non-crop areas: For control of broadleaf weeds, mix at a rate of 2 to 5 pints of this product per 50 to 300 gallons of water. This mixture will cover 1 acre. Thoroughly saturate all weeds with spray mixture. Apply any time between the time when plants come into full leaf (spring) to when the plants begin to go dormant. Best results are obtained when weeds are young and actively growing. Do not cut weeds until herbicide has translocated throughout the plant causing root death. For small broadleaf weeds, use the lower rate. Heavy, dense stands require the higher rate with high water volume. For small (spot) applications with small tank sprayers, apply at the rate of 2.25 ounces of this product per gallon of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

For control of woody plants: Apply to both stems and foliage any time from the time foliage is completely matured until the time plants start to go dormant. All leaves, stems and suckers must be completely wet to the ground line for effective control. Regrowth may be anticipated on the more resistant species. Add 4 to 8 pints of this product to 100 gallons of water applying 200 to 600 gallons of spray mixture per 43,500 square feet depending upon the height and thickness of the brush. Mix thoroughly before spraying.

Limitations for Non-Turf Areas:

For annual and perennial weeds, the maximum rate per application is 5 pints per acre, limited to 2 applications per year. Minimum of 30 days between applications. For woody plants, the maximum rate per application is 10 pints per acre, limited to 1 application per year.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

COMPATIBILITY

This product can be mixed with some liquid fertilizers or liquid iron materials. Because liquid fertilizers and liquid iron differ in pH, free ammonia content, density, salt concentration and percentage of water, a compatibility test (given below) is recommended prior to mixing in the application equipment. All regulations, either State or Federal, relating to the application of liquid fertilizers or liquid iron and this product must be strictly followed. The following compatibility test should always be performed prior to full-scale mixing.

1. Pour 18 fluid ounces of water into a quart jar.
2. Add 1 fluid ounce of either the liquid fertilizer or liquid iron to be used.
3. Add 1 fluid ounce of this product.
4. Close jar and shake well.
5. Watch the mixture for several seconds after shaking and check again after 30 minutes.
6. If the mixture does not show signs of separating, the combination may be used. If the mixture foams excessively, gels, separates or gets very thick, do not combine for field application.
7. Compatibility may be improved by the use of a compatibility agent. Follow the previously outlined test procedures and add 1/6 ounce of the compatibility agent between steps (the compatibility agent must be added to the fertilizer or iron before adding this product).
8. If the mixture does not separate, gel, foam or get very thick, it may be used for field application. Mix only the amount to be sprayed. Do not allow to stand overnight.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Always use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Protect from freezing. Store at temperatures above 25°F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using. This does not alter the product. Containers should be opened in well ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container for proper disposal. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: Close all openings and replace all caps. Contact Nufarm Customer Service at 1-800-345-3330 to arrange for return of the empty refillable container.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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