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OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 28, 2026

Dazhi Mao
Regulatory Scientist
Nufarm Americas, Inc
4000 Aerial Center
Parkway Morrisville, NC
27560

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for 2,4-DP-p and Fluroxypyr
Product Name: RIVERDALE STRIKE THREE ULTRA 2 SELECTIVE HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 228-421
Case Number: 475517 and 474952
Application Dates: 10/14/2020 and 1/6/2021

Dear Dazhi Mao:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the 2,4-DP-p and Fluroxypyr Interim Decisions and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for

shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Carolyn Smith by phone at (202)566-2273, or via email at smith.carolyn@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Marianne A. Walters

Marianne Walters, Team Leader
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 3
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

2,4-D	2,4-DP-P	FLUROXYPYR	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

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. 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.

Intended for use by applicators who are authorized/licensed by the state for this type of application.

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.

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

MANUFACTURED BY
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.
4000 Aerial Center Parkway, Suite 101
Morrisville, NC 27560

Nufarm

NET CONTENTS GALS.

ACCEPTED
1/28/2026
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

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

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks,
- Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), or Viton gloves.
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate, and
- protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses).

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:

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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:

- 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	• 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	• 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	• 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 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.	
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

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. 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.

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.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY: 2,4-DP-p is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

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).
*Excluding Bentgrass Tees.

USE RESTRICTIONS

This product is persistent and may be present in plant materials for over 30 days after application. Do not use treated plant material or manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas for compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn until 30 days after application.

Animals that have been fed Fluroxypyr treated forage must be fed forage free of Fluroxypyr for at least 3 days before they are moved off the treated property.

Aerial application is prohibited.

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.

MANDATORY 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.

Ground Boom Applications:

- During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service (standard averaging period of 2 minutes), must register between 3 and 15 miles per hour.
- Wind speed and direction must be measured on location using a windsock or anemometer (including systems to measure wind speed or velocity using application equipment).
- Wind speed must be measured at the release height or higher, in an area free from obstructions such as trees, buildings, and farm equipment.
- Do not release spray at a height greater than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASAE S572).
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground 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.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom
For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

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.

Boomless 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.

USE PRECAUTIONS

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. 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.

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.

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.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product contains Group 4 herbicide –2,4-D, 2,4-DP-p, and fluroxypyr. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or pest control advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and that considers mechanical control methods, cultural (e.g., timing to favor the desirable plants and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. 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. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other areas by cleaning equipment.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or pest controls advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific types of plants and weed biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by this mechanism of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

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.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Alder	Dogbane	Nettle	Spurweed
Annual yellow sweet clover	Dogfennel	Orange hawkweed	Stinging nettle
Artichoke	Elderberry	Oxalis	Stinkweed
Aster	English daisy	Oxeye daisy	Stitchwort
Austrian fieldcress	Fall dandelion	Parsley-piert	Strawberry clover
Bedstraw	False dandelion	Parsnip	Sumac
Beggartick	False flax	Pearlwort	Sunflower
Biden	False sunflower	Pennycress	Sweet clover
Bindweed	Fiddleneck	Pennywort	Tall nettle
Bird vetch	Field bindweed	Peppergrass	Tall vervain
Bitterweed	Field pansy	Pepperweed	Tansy mustard
Bitter wintercress	Flea bane (daisy)	Pigweed	Tansy ragwort
Black-eyed Susan	Flixweed	Pineywoods bedstraw	Tanweed
Black medic	Florida betony	Plains coreopsis	Tarweed
Black mustard	Florida pusley	Plantain	Thistle
Blackseed plantain	Frenchweed	Poison hemlock	Tick trefoil
Blessed thistle	Galinsoga	Poison ivy	Toadf lax
Blue lettuce	Garlic mustard	Poison oak	Trailing Crownvetch
Blue vervain	Goathead	Pokeweed	Tumble mustard
Box elder	Goatsbeard	Poorjoe	Tumble pigweed
Bracted plantain	Goldenrod	Povertyweed	Tumbleweed
Brassbuttons	Ground ivy	Prickly lettuce	Velvet leaf
Bristly oxtongue	Gumweed	Prickly sida	Venice mallow
Broadleaf dock	Hairy bittercress	Primrose	Veronica
Broadleaf plantain	Hairy fleabane	Prostrate knotweed	Vervain
Broomweed	Hawkweed	Prostrate pigweed	Vetch
Buckhorn	Healall	Prostrate spurge	Virginia buttonweed
Buckhorn plantain	Heartleaf drymary	Prostrate vervain	Virginia creeper
Bulbous buttercup	Hedge bindweed	Puncture vine	Virginia pepperweed
Bull nettle	Hedge mustard	Purslane	Wavyleaf bullthistle
Bull thistle	Hemp	Ragweed	Western clematis
Burdock	Henbit	Red clover	Western salsify
Burning nettle	Hoary cress	Redroot pigweed	White clover
Bur ragweed	Hoary plantain	Redstem filaree	Red sorrel
Burweed	Hoary vervain	Rough cinquefoil	Wild mustard
Buttercup	Honeysuckle	Rough fleabane	Wild aster
Canada thistle	Hop clover	Roundleafed marigold	Wild buckwheat
Carolina geranium	Horsenettle	Rush	Wild carrot
Carpetweed	Horsetail	Russian pigweed	Wild four-o'-clock
Catchweed bedstraw	Indiana mallow	Russian thistle	Wild garlic
Catsear	Ironweed	St. Johnswort	Wild geranium
Catnip	Jewelweed	Scarlet pimpernel	Wild lettuce
Chickweed	Jimsonweed	Scotch thistle	Wild marigold
Chicory	Kochia	Sheep sorrel	Wild onion
Cinquefoil	Knawel	Shepherdspurse	Wild parsnip
Clover	Knotweed	Slender plantain	Wild radish
Cockle	Lambsquarter	Smallflower galinsoga	Wild rape
Cocklebur	Lespedeza	Smartweed	Wild strawberry
Coffeebean	Locoweed	Smooth dock	Wild sweet potato
Coffeeweed	Lupine	Smooth pigweed	Wild vetch
Common chickweed	Mallow	Sneezeweed	Willow
Common mullein	Marshelder	Southern wild rose	Witchweed
Common sowthistle	Matchweed	Sowthistle	Wooly morningglory
Corn Chamomile	Mexicanweed	Spanishneedle	Woodsorrel
Creeping jenny	Milk vetch	Spatterdock	Wooly croton
Crimson clover	Milkweed bloodflower	Speedwell	Wooly plantain
Croton	Mugwort	Spiny Amaranth	Wormseed
Cudweed	Morningglory	Spiny cocklebur	Yarrow
Curly dock	Mousear chickweed	Spotted catsear	Yellow rocket
Curly indigo	Musk thistle	Spotted knapweed	Yellowflower pepperweed
Dandelion	Mustard	Spotted spurge	and
Dead nettle	Narrowleaf plantain	Spurge	other broadleaf weeds.
Dock	Narrowleaf vetch		

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 3.75 pints per acre, limited to 2 applications per year. The maximum seasonal rate is 7.5 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. A follow-up application 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 per acre, limited to 2 applications per year. Minimum of 21 days between applications.

NON-TURF AREAS

Roadsides (including aprons and guardrails), rights-of-way: 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:

Nonrefillable Containers 5 gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank 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. 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.

Nonrefillable Containers larger than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. 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 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.

Refillable Containers larger than 5 gallons: 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.

Or

Refillable Container: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Close all openings and replace all caps. Contact Nufarm's Customer Service Department at 1-800-345-3330 to arrange for return of the empty refillable container.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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