PM 23 241-307 1-14-98

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

JAN 14 1998

Ms. Janet M. Overholt
American Cyanamid Company
Agricultural Research Center
P.O. Box 400
Princeton, NJ 08543-0400

Dear Ms. Overholt

SUBJECT: Label Amendment Updating Directions for Use, Adding Language for Herbicide Combinations, and Incorporating Language Required by the Trifluralin RED
Tri-Scept® Herbicide
EPA Registration No. 241-307
Your Application Dated December 16, 1997

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable, provided you make the following changes:

1. Delete the following statement from the third paragraph under "AERIAL APPLICATIONS" on page 13: "These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications of dry formulations." This statement is not appropriate, since the subject product is a liquid product for use only on soybeans.

2. Revise the second paragraph at the top of page 14 to read as follows:

"The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information presented below:"

RD:STANTON:PM Team 23:Rm. 237:CM-2:305-5218:Disk #7:S535132.LET

CONCURRENCES								
SYMBOL ▸	7505C							
SURNAME ▸	S. Stanton							
DATE ▸	Jan 14, 1998							

EPA Form 1320-1 (12-70) OFFICIAL FILE COPY

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records. Please submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

Sincerely yours,

Susan L. Stanton, for

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

Enclosure

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
JAN 14 1998
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 241-307

TRI-SCEPT® herbicide

FOR USE IN SOYBEANS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Ammonium salt of imazaquin (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(l-methylethyl)-5-oxo-l*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid)*	4.72%
Trifluralin (α, α, α-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-*p*-toluidine)	28.60%
INERT INGREDIENTS**	66.68%
TOTAL	100.00%

* Equivalent to 4.48%, 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(l-methylethyl)-5-oxo-l*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid.
** Contains Petroleum Distillates

TRI-SCEPT contains 3.0 pounds of active ingredients per gallon (0.43 pounds active ingredient of imazaquin and 2.57 pounds active ingredient of trifluralin per gallon).

U.S. Patent No. 4,798,619
EPA Reg. No. 241-307 EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING!/¡AVISO!

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

In case of emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call collect, day or night, area code 973-683-3100

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air.

See Additional Precautionary Statements Inside.

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
CROP PROTECTION PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONE CAMPUS DRIVE, PARSIPPANY, NEW JERSEY 07054

® Registered Trademark of American Cyanamid Company

Net Contents:

11/97

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS

WARNING!

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through the skin or inhaled. DO NOT get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin. This product may cause skin sensitization reactions in some people.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions of category F on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate or Butyl Rubber ≥14 mils or Nitrile Rubber ≥14 mils or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering controls statement:
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:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is extremely toxic to freshwater, marine, and estuarine fish and aquatic invertebrates including shrimp and oyster. DO NOT apply in a manner which will directly expose canals, lakes, streams, ponds, marshes or estuaries to aerial drift. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Observe all cautions and limitations in this leaflet and on the labels of products used in combination with TRI-SCEPT. Do not use TRI-SCEPT other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. The use of TRI-SCEPT not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons. Keep container closed to avoid spills and contamination.

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

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.

Exception: if the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate or Butyl Rubber ≥14 mils or Nitrile Rubber ≥14 mils or Viton ≥14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE:

KEEP FROM FREEZING. DO NOT STORE BELOW 40°F. SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING. DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR 2.5 GALLONS:

Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR MINI BULK:

If program offered by dealer, return to point of purchase for repackaging. If no repackaging program is available, triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

DISCLAIMER

The label instructions for the use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on research and field use. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, herbicide resistant weed populations, or the use of, or application of the product contrary to label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of American Cyanamid Company. All such risks shall be assumed by the user.

American Cyanamid Company shall not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not set forth on this label. User assumes all risks associated with the use of this product in any manner not specifically set forth on this label.

American Cyanamid Company warrants only that the material contained herein conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the use therein described when used in accordance with the directions for use, subject to the risks referred to above. **CYANAMID DOES NOT MAKE OR AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED AND EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.**

BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND AMERICAN CYANAMID'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF TRI-SCEPT. In no case shall Cyanamid or the seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

Uses With Other Products (Tank Mixes)

If this product is used in combination with any other product except as specifically recommended in writing by American Cyanamid Company then American Cyanamid Company shall have no liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of its use in any such combination not so specifically recommended. If used in a combination recommended by American Cyanamid Company, the liability of American Cyanamid Company shall in no manner extend to any damage, loss or injury not directly caused by the inclusion of the American Cyanamid Company product in such combination use, and in any event shall be limited to return of the amount of the purchase price of the product.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For broad spectrum control of grass and broadleaf weeds in soybeans, apply TRI-SCEPT as a preplant incorporated treatment.

After TRI-SCEPT is applied, some susceptible weeds emerge, growth stops, and then the weeds either die or are not competitive with the crop.

A timely cultivation may aid in the control of certain weeds or improve general weed control when adequate moisture is not received after application. Cultivation should be shallow.

TRI-SCEPT reaches the growing points of susceptible weeds either by direct contact in the soil, or by root uptake and rapid translocation to the growing points. Therefore, adequate soil moisture is important for optimum TRI-SCEPT activity. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2 inches is normally adequate. When adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, TRI-SCEPT will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil.

A TRI-SCEPT preplant incorporated treatment followed by a SCEPTER® O.T.® or Classic[3] postemergence treatment will control certain problem weeds. Use sequential treatments in recommended states only.

Occasionally, internode shortening of soybean plants may be observed with TRI-SCEPT applications. This has no effect on soybean yields.

Naturally occurring biotypes* of some of the weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled by this and/or other products with either the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action or the mitotic inhibiting mode of action. Other herbicides with the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action include the sulfonylureas (e.g., Accent[3], Basis[3], Classic, Concert[3], Exceed[6] , Permit[5], Pinnacle[3], etc.), the sulfonamides (e.g., Broadstrike[2], etc.) and the pyrimidyl benzoates (e.g. , Staple[3], etc.). Herbicides with the mitotic inhibiting mode of action include the other dinitroaniline herbicides such as PROWL® 3.3 EC, TREFLAN[2], TRI-4® HF and Sonolan[2]. If naturally occurring biotypes are present in a field which are resistant to one of the herbicides in this premix and are not controlled by the other mode of action herbicide in this premix, TRI-SCEPT should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

* A weed biotype is a naturally occurring plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants.

See your Cyanamid representative for additional information.

PRECAUTIONS:

DO NOT apply sequential applications of SCEPTER®, SCEPTER® 70DG, PURSUIT®, or PURSUIT® DG the same year as a TRI-SCEPT application.

DO NOT apply TRI-SCEPT postemergence to soybeans as crop injury may occur.

DO NOT use TRI-SCEPT other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label.

DO NOT use on crops other than soybeans. Crops other than soybeans, such as cotton, corn, grain sorghum, rice and vegetables, may be injured by spray drift or other indirect contact with TRI-SCEPT.

To avoid injury to sensitive crops from spray drift, follow all use directions and precautions in the SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS section.

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for TRI-SCEPT applications must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water before being used to apply other products to these crops.

Apply TRI-SCEPT prior to July 1 in Use Region 3, as defined in the Use Area section of this label.

There should be an interval of 90 days between the TRI-SCEPT application and soybean harvest.

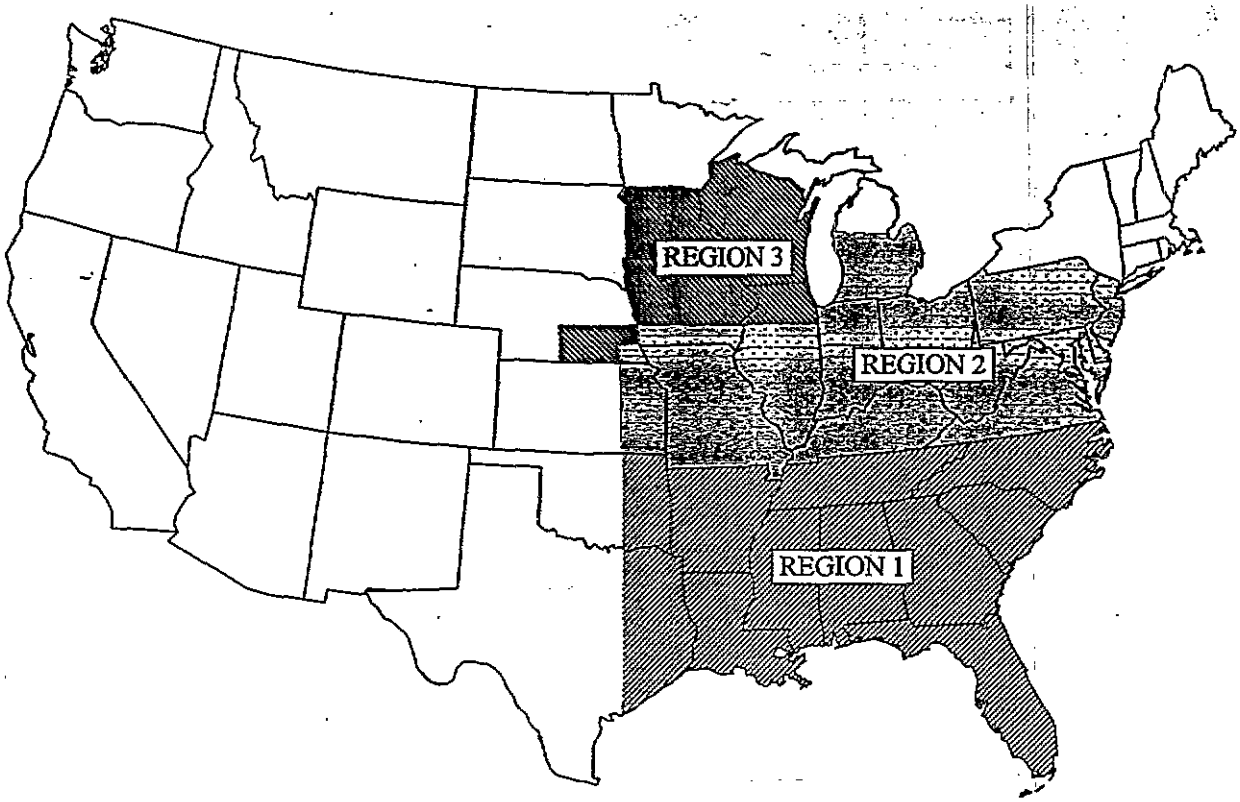
DO NOT graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay, or straw to livestock.

Use of TRI-SCEPT herbicide in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, crop injury, is always possible. See the Rotational Crop Restriction section.

Replanting: If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with TRI-SCEPT, the field may be replanted to soybeans. Rework the soil no deeper than the treated zone. DO NOT apply a second treatment of TRI-SCEPT.

USE AREA

TRI-SCEPT can be applied only in the states or parts of states shaded in the following map:



Use Region 1 includes eastern Oklahoma (east of I-35), Arkansas, the Missouri bootheel, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and eastern Texas (east of I-35 north of San Antonio, east of I-37 south of San Antonio).

Use Region 2 includes eastern Kansas (east of U.S. 81; the counties of Cloud, Ellsworth, Harvey, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, McPherson, Ottawa, Republic, Saline, Sedgewick, and Sumner), southeastern Nebraska (east of U.S. 81, south of U.S. 34), Missouri, Illinois (south of S.R. 116 west of Peoria: south of U.S. 24 east of Peoria), Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. Iowa in the counties of Mills, Fremont, Montgomery, Page, Adams, Taylor, Union, Ringgold, Clarke, Decatur, Lucas, Wayne, Monroe, Appanoose, Wapello, Davis, Jefferson, Van Buren, Henry, Lee, and Des Moines.

Use Region 3 includes Nebraska (east of U.S. 81, north of U.S. 34 and also that area east of U.S. 283, south of U.S. 30, and west of U.S. 81), South Dakota (east of U.S. 81), Illinois (north of S.R. 116 west of Peoria, north of U.S. 24 east of Peoria), Wisconsin, Iowa (counties other than those listed in Use Region 2), and Minnesota (south of S.R. 210).

NOTE: See the ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS section for recommendations applying to each Use Region.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following grass and broadleaf weeds are controlled or suppressed by recommended treatments of TRI-SCEPT:

WEED	LEVEL OF CONTROL
BROADLEAF WEEDS	
Alligatorweed	Control
Beggarweed, Florida	Control[1]
Bristly Starbur	Control
Burcucumber	Control
Carpetweed	Control
Cocklebur, Common	Control
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	Control[2]
Jimsonweed	Control
Kochia	Control
Lambsquarters, Common	Control
Mallow, Venice	Control
Mexicanweed	Suppression
Morningglory	
Entireleaf	Control[3]
Ivyleaf	Control[3]
Palm Leaf	Control
Pitted	Control
Smallflower	Control
Tall	Control[3]
Mustard Species	Control
Nightshade, Eastern Black	Control
Pigweed	
Palmer	Control
Redroot	Control
Smooth	Control
Spiny	Control
Waterhemp, sp.	Control[4]
Poinsettia, Wild	Control
Punctureveine	Control
Purslane	Control
Pusley, Florida	Control
Ragweed	
Common	Control
Giant	Control[5]
Redweed	Control
Sesbania, Hemp	Control[2]
Sicklepod	Control[6]
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	Control
Smartweed	
Ladysthumb	Control
Pennsylvania	Control
Spurge, Spotted	Suppression
Sunflower, Common	Control
Texasweed	Suppression
Velvetleaf	Control

GRASSES	
Barnyardgrass	Control
Corn, volunteer	Suppression
Crabgrass	Control
Crowfootgrass	Control
Cupgrass, Woolly	Control
Foxtail	
Giant	Control
Green	Control
Robust	Control
Yellow	Control
Goosegrass	Control
Johnsongrass, seedling	Control
Panicum	
Fall	Control[7]
Texas	Control
Sandbur, Field	Control
Shattercane	Control[7]
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	Control

SEDGES	
Nutsedge, Yellow	Suppression

[1] A preplant incorporated application of TRI-SCEPT will provide suppression of Florida beggarweed. A postemergence application of Classic must be applied at ½ to ¾ ounce per acre following a soil application of TRI-SCEPT in a planned sequential program to control this weed. Apply the higher rate of Classic if weed seedlings are taller than 2 inches. Apply Classic before weeds exceed the 1 to 2 true leaf stage. Refer to the ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS section of this label for instructions on planting follow crops when using this program. TRI-SCEPT followed by Classic sequential program may be used only in Use Region 1 (except Oklahoma), Virginia, and Kentucky.

[2] USE REGION 1 and USE REGION 2. SCEPTER O.T. herbicide must be applied postemergence at 1 pint per acre following a soil application of TRI-SCEPT for control of these weeds. The total amount of SCEPTER O.T. applied should not exceed 1 pint per acre in Use Region 2 or 2 pints per acre in Use Region 1 in one season following a soil application of TRI-SCEPT. Refer to the SCEPTER O.T. label for application instructions. In Use Region 2, refer to the Rotational Crop Restrictions section of this label for special instructions on planting follow crops when using this program.

[3] An application of TRI-SCEPT will provide suppression of these weeds. For control of these morningglory species, the sequential program in Footnote #2 should be used.

[4] If a heavy infestation of waterhemp sp. is anticipated, a tank mix of TRI-SCEPT plus additional Trifluralin or PROWL® 3.3 EC is required for control. See TRI-SCEPT plus additional Trifluralin or PROWL® 3.3 EC herbicide section for recommendations regarding waterhemp sp. A postemergence application of a diphenylether herbicide may be needed to control waterhemp sp. escapes, or for season-long control. Examples of diphenylether herbicides are STATUS[1], Blazer[1], Cobra[7], Flexstar[8], and Reflex[8] herbicides. Refer to individual product labels for specific uses and recommendations.

[5] Some broadleaf weeds such as giant ragweed germinating deep in the soil or with subsequent flushes may require a cultivation or postemergence herbicide application for season long control.

[6] Only light to moderate infestations of sicklepod are controlled. Later sicklepod flushes may require a cultivation or a postemergence herbicide application. For heavy sicklepod infestations, Classic may be applied postemergence at ½ to ¾ ounce per acre following a soil application of TRI-SCEPT. Apply the higher rate of Classic if sicklepod seedlings are taller than 2 inches. A cultivation 14 days after Classic application may be required to control sicklepod escapes. Refer to the Rotational Crop Restrictions section of this label for instructions on planting follow crops when using this program. TRI-SCEPT followed by Classic sequential program may be used only in Use Region 1 (except Oklahoma), Virginia, and Kentucky.

[7] See TRI-SCEPT plus trifluralin or PROWL® 3.3 EC herbicide Tank Mixture section for control of fall panicum and shattercane.

APPLICATION RATE

Apply TRI-SCEPT at a rate of 2.33 pints per acre.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

PREPLANT INCORPORATED APPLICATIONS: Apply TRI-SCEPT before planting and thoroughly incorporate. Incorporation implements should be set to thoroughly incorporate TRI-SCEPT into the top 2 inches of soil. A second pass must be made at an angle to the first pass to ensure thorough incorporation. PTO-driven equipment should be set to cut 2 inches deep and operated one time at 4 mph or less. Incorporate into the soil within 24 hours after application.

TRI-SCEPT may be applied during land preparation up to 30 days prior to planting or immediately prior to planting in Use Region 1. For Use Region 2 and Use Region 3, TRI-SCEPT may be applied during land preparation up to 45 days prior to planting or immediately prior to planting. Adequate moisture is required for activation of TRI-SCEPT.

If soybeans are planted on beds, apply and incorporate after bed formation using PTO-driven equipment or rolling cultivator.

HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS

TRI-SCEPT must be used only in accordance with the directions on this label.

In addition to those broadleaf herbicides specifically mentioned elsewhere in this label, TRI-SCEPT applications may be followed by one or more of the following herbicides: STATUS, Basagran[1], Blazer, Cobra, Flexstar, Galaxy[1], Storm[1], Reflex, Roundup, or Roundup Ultra. **DO NOT** apply Roundup or glyphosate-containing products postemergence to soybeans that are not glyphosate-resistant. For sequential treatments with TRI-SCEPT and other products, a sufficient time period should occur between treatments to allow an appropriate assessment of weed control needs.

Heavy infestations of some broadleaf weeds such as common ragweed and giant ragweed, which germinate deep in the soil and may emerge at various times during the growing season, may require a cultivation or the application of a postemergence herbicide, such as a diphenylether (e.g., STATUS), for season long control.

TRI-SCEPT may be followed by herbicides registered for postemergence grass control in soybeans.

TRI-SCEPT Plus Trifluralin or PROWL 3.3 EC Tank Mixture

Trifluralin (e.g. TRI-4® HF or Treflan) or PROWL 3.3 EC must be tank mixed with TRI-SCEPT and applied preplant incorporated if infestations of shattercane or fall panicum are anticipated.

Rate of PROWL 3.3 EC or trifluralin to add to TRI-SCEPT
(Rate in pints per acre)

	Medium Textured Soils		Fine Textured Soils	
Weed	PROWL 3.3EC	trifluralin[1]	PROWL 3.3 EC	trifluralin
Shattercane	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.0
Fall panicum	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Waterhemp sp.	1.2-1.8	0.5	1.2	1.0

[1] Trifluralin rate based on 4 lbs. of active ingredient per gallon. For other formulation concentrations with either product adjust rates accordingly. Observe all precautions and limitations on the trifluralin label.

Observe all precautions and limitations on the PROWL 3.3 EC label.

TRI-SCEPT Plus Command 4EC Preplant Incorporated Tank Mixture

Observe all precautionary statements on the Command 4EC label before using. Use sprayers equipped with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.

TRI-SCEPT plus Command 4EC preplant incorporated tank mixture may be used when heavy infestations of velvetleaf are anticipated.

Apply 2.33 pints per acre of TRI-SCEPT plus 0.25 to 0.5 pint (4 to 8 oz.) per acre of Command 4EC to the soil surface and uniformly incorporate. Refer to the Command 4EC label for incorporation instructions. DO NOT apply aerially or through irrigation systems. DO NOT apply this tank mixture to overly moist or wet soils.

NOTE: The use of an agriculturally approved drift reducing agent is required at spray volumes of 10 to 15 gallons per acre.

Command 4EC is a volatile compound. Off-site movement of spray drift or vapors of Command 4EC can cause foliar whitening or yellowing of some plants. Prior to using Command 4EC, read and strictly follow all precautions and application instructions on the Command 4EC label.

When applied as directed, tank mixtures of TRI-SCEPT plus Command 4EC control heavy infestations of velvetleaf as well as the weeds listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of this label. Use the high rate of Command 4EC when severe infestations of velvetleaf are anticipated.

Follow all rotational crop restrictions on the TRI-SCEPT and Command 4EC labels. Always follow the most restrictive label.

In the event of a crop loss due to weather conditions, soybeans can be replanted. DO NOT work the soil deeper than 2 inches.

TRI-SCEPT Followed by Roundup or Roundup Ultra
(Glyphosate-Resistant Soybeans Only)

TRI-SCEPT may be applied preplant incorporated to Roundup Ready[5] soybeans for early season weed control and residual activity on broadleaf weeds and grass weeds. If weeds emerge later, Roundup or other glyphosate-containing products may be applied postemergence for weed control. For sequential treatments, a sufficient time period should elapse between treatments to allow an appropriate assessment of weed control needs.

Refer to the Roundup or other glyphosate-containing product labels for specific use recommendations, rates, and weeds controlled.

Observe all precautions and limitations on the Roundup or other glyphosate-containing product labels.

Note: DO NOT apply Roundup or other glyphosate-containing products postemergence to non glyphosate-resistant soybeans.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank one-fourth to one-half full with clean water or liquid fertilizer. While agitating add the required amount of product and then fill the remainder of the tank with water or liquid fertilizer. Maintain agitation while spraying to ensure a uniform spray mixture.

When tank mixing TRI-SCEPT with recommended herbicides, add the TRI-SCEPT to the spray tank first and make sure it is thoroughly mixed before adding the other herbicide.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: DO NOT make applications when spray may be carried by wind to sensitive crops. Sensitive crops include leafy vegetables, sugarbeets, and cotton. Avoid overlaps when spraying.

GROUND APPLICATIONS:

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 to 40 gallons of water, or 20 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer per acre. A spray pressure of 20 to 40 psi is recommended.

DO NOT apply with ground equipment when wind velocity is greater than 10 mph.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS:

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment in 5 or more gallons of water per acre.

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

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

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY, and TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH
For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT
Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

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

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

Applicator is responsible for any loss or damage which results from spraying TRI-SCEPT in a manner other than recommended in this label. In addition, applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying

APPLICATIONS WITH LIQUID FERTILIZERS

TRI-SCEPT can be applied in liquid fertilizers, alone or in combination with PROWL 3.3 EC, trifluralin, or Command 4EC. Follow all TRI-SCEPT label recommendations regarding incorporation, timing of application, special instructions and precautions. Apply treatments in 20 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer per acre with ground equipment.

All individual state regulations relating to fluid fertilizer mixing, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the TRI-SCEPT/liquid fertilizer mixture.

LIQUID FERTILIZER COMPATIBILITY DETERMINATIONS

If a liquid fertilizer and herbicide(s) mixture separates in the spray tank, clogged equipment and uneven application can result, which can cause poor weed control and crop injury. Always predetermine the compatibility of TRI-SCEPT alone or with PROWL 3.3 EC, trifluralin, or Command 4EC in the specific liquid fertilizer to be used according to the following directions:

1. Add 1 pint of fertilizer to each of 2 one-quart jars.

2. Add 1/2 teaspoon of adjuvant to one jar.

3. (a) When using TRI-SCEPT alone, add to each jar the correct amount of TRI-SCEPT as specified in the following table.

   (b) When using TRI-SCEPT plus PROWL 3.3 EC, trifluralin or Command 4EC, first add the specified quantity of TRI-SCEPT, then add the correct amount of PROWL 3.3 EC, trifluralin or Command 4EC.

4. Close both jars and shake thoroughly for 10 seconds. Let them stand for 30 minutes and then observe the results. Look for signs of separation, an oily layer or globules, sludge, flakes or other precipitates.

5. Determine compatibility

(a) If the mixture without adjuvant does not separate, use this mixture in your spray tank.

(b) If the mixture with adjuvant does not separate, but the one without adjuvant separates, use the adjuvant mixture in your spray tank. Add the adjuvant to the liquid fertilizer as directed on the manufacturer's label.

(c) If either mixture separates, but mixes readily with shaking, the mixture can be used providing good agitation is maintained in the spray tank.

(d) If separation of the mixture occurs, and agitation and/or adjuvant does not correct the problem, DO NOT use the herbicide(s) in that specific liquid fertilizer.

Teaspoons of Specified Herbicide to be Added
to 1 Pint of Liquid Fertilizer Solution[1]

Gallons of Liquid Fertilizer to be Applied per Acre	TRI-SCEPT	PROWL 3.3EC	Trifluralin	Command 4EC
20	1 1/2	1	2/3	1/3
30	1	2/3	1/2	1/4
40	3/4	1/2	1/3	1/6

[1] Based on highest per acre rate used in the TRI-SCEPT label for each of those products.

PREPLANT INCORPORATED APPLICATIONS WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

TRI-SCEPT may be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizers. When applied as directed, TRI-SCEPT/dry bulk fertilizer mixtures provide weed control equal to that provided by the same rates of TRI-SCEPT applied in water or liquid fertilizer.

Follow all TRI-SCEPT label recommendations regarding incorporation, special instructions and precautions. Apply TRI-SCEPT/dry bulk fertilizer mixtures only with ground equipment.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the TRI-SCEPT/dry bulk fertilizer mixture.

A minimum of 200 pounds and a maximum of 450 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with the recommended amount of TRI-SCEPT must be applied per acre.

DO NOT impregnate TRI-SCEPT onto coated ammonium nitrate or limestone because these materials will not absorb the herbicide. Dry fertilizer blends containing mixtures of ammonium nitrate or limestone may be impregnated with TRI-SCEPT. A minimum of 200 pounds of impregnated dry bulk fertilizer, excluding the weight of ammonium nitrate or limestone, must be applied per acre.

Use the following table to determine the amount of TRI-SCEPT to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer based on the rate of fertilizer which will be applied per acre.

RATE CHART FOR IMPREGNATION OF DRY BULK FERTILIZER WITH TRI-SCEPT

(Pints of TRI-SCEPT per Ton of Fertilizer)

TRI-SCEPT Rate Per Acre	Fertilizer Rate lbs/acre	Pints per Ton
2.33 Pints	200	23 1/3
	250	18 2/3
	300	15 1/2
	350	13 1/3
	400	11 2/3
	450	10 1/3

For those rates not listed in this table, calculate the pints of TRI-SCEPT to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer using the following formula:

$$\frac{2000}{\text{Pounds of dry fertilizer per acre}} \times \text{2.33 pints of TRI-SCEPT per acre (recommended rate)} = \text{Pints of TRI-SCEPT per ton of fertilizer}$$

To impregnate TRI-SCEPT on bulk fertilizer, use a closed rotary-drum mixer or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender equipped with suitable spray equipment. Spray nozzles must be placed to provide uniform coverage of TRI-SCEPT onto the fertilizer during mixing.

If trifluralin or PROWL 3.3 EC is to be combined with TRI-SCEPT prior to impregnation, premix the trifluralin or PROWL 3.3 EC with an equal volume of water before adding it to the TRI-SCEPT. DO NOT mix undiluted trifluralin or PROWL 3.3 EC with TRI-SCEPT.

Apply the TRI-SCEPT/dry bulk fertilizer mixture with an accurately calibrated dry fertilizer spreader. The TRI-SCEPT/dry bulk fertilizer mixture must be spread uniformly on the soil surface. Uneven spreading can cause poor weed control and crop injury.

Refer to **Preplant Incorporated Applications** section of this label for incorporation directions.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying TRI-SCEPT in soybeans:

CROP	USE REGION 1	USE REGION 2 (Except Michigan[3])	USE REGION 3
Soybeans	No restrictions	No restrictions	No restrictions
Wheat	4 months	4 months[4]	18 months[6]
Rice	Spring following TRI-SCEPT application	Spring following TRI-SCEPT application[4]	---
Barley	11 months	11 months[4]	18 months
Field Corn - (IMI-CORN® seed hybrids)[1]	9.5 months	9.5 months[4,5]	9.5 months[6,7]
Field Corn (non IMI-CORN seed hybrids)	9.5 months[2]	9.5 months[4,5]	18 months[6,7]
Edible Beans	11 months	11 months[4]	11 months
Grain Sorghum	11 months	11 months[4]	11 months
Oats	11 months	11 months[4]	18 months
Peanuts	11 months	11 months[4]	11 months
Tobacco	11 months	11 months[4]	11 months
Sugar Beets & Red Table Beets	40 months	40 months	40 months
Other Crops	18 months	18 months	See FOOTNOTE 8

[1] Contact your chemical dealer, seed supplier, or American Cyanamid to obtain information regarding the availability of imidazolinone tolerant field corn hybrids which are adapted to your area.

[2] For USE REGION 1 as defined by the **USE AREA** section of this label, field corn may be planted in the spring of the year following TRI-SCEPT application unless extreme drought conditions develop (less than 15 inches of rainfall or irrigation is received within 6 months following the date of application).

If the minimum rainfall requirement is not met, only field corn hybrids (IMI-CORN) which possess tolerance or resistance to TRI-SCEPT and other imidazolinone herbicides may be planted the spring of the year following a TRI-SCEPT application.

[3] Growers in the Michigan counties of Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Monroe, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Washtenaw, and Wayne may use the rotational crop restrictions for Use Region 2.

Growers in other Michigan counties may NOT plant oats or barley in the fall or spring of the year following a TRI-SCEPT application. In this geography, only field corn hybrids (IMI-CORN) which possess tolerance or resistance to TRI-SCEPT and other imidazolinone herbicides may be planted the spring of the year following an application of TRI-SCEPT.

[4] ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS for an application of SCEPTER O.T. following a soil application of TRI-SCEPT (Use Region 2 only):

For USE REGION 2 as defined in the USE AREA section of this label, soybeans may be planted anytime. Barley, edible beans, grain sorghum, oats, peanuts, rice, tobacco, and wheat may be planted 15 months after the last herbicide application. Cotton may be planted 18 months after the last herbicide application.

Only field corn hybrids (IMI-CORN) which possess tolerance or resistance to TRI-SCEPT and other imidazolinone herbicides may be planted the spring of the year following a sequential application. Other field corn varieties may be planted 15 months after the last herbicide application.

[5] For USE REGION 2 (except Michigan[3]) as defined in the **USE AREA** section of this label, field corn may be planted as a rotational crop in the spring of the year following TRI-SCEPT application unless extreme drought conditions develop (less than 15 inches of rainfall or irrigation is received from two weeks prior to the date of TRI-SCEPT application through November 15 of the same year).

If the minimum rainfall requirement is not met, only field corn hybrids (IMI-CORN) which possess tolerance or resistance to TRI-SCEPT and other imidazolinone herbicides may be planted the spring of the year following a TRI-SCEPT application.

[6] In Nebraska, east of U.S. 283, south of U.S. 30, and west of U.S. 81, wheat may be planted 4 months after a TRI-SCEPT application. In this geography, only field corn hybrids (IMI-CORN) which possess tolerance or resistance to TRI-SCEPT and other imidazolinone herbicides may be planted the spring of the year following an application of TRI-SCEPT.

[7] For USE REGION 3 as defined in the **USE AREA** section of this label, field corn may be planted as a rotational crop 18 months following the application of TRI-SCEPT unless extreme drought conditions develop (less than 15 inches of rainfall or irrigation is received from two weeks prior to the date of TRI-SCEPT application through November 15 of the same year). If the minimum rainfall requirement is not met, field corn (non IMI-CORN) may not be planted the spring of the year following the 18 month crop rotation period.

If the minimum rainfall requirement is not met, only field corn hybrids (IMI-CORN) which possess tolerance or resistance to TRI-SCEPT and other imidazolinone herbicides may be planted the spring of the year following the 18 month crop rotation period.

[8] For USE REGION 3 as defined in the USE AREA section of this label, canola, strawberries, cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes, carrots, celery, cole crops, garlic, onions, spinach, asparagus, cauliflower, and broccoli may be planted 26 months after a TRI-SCEPT application. Other crops may be planted 18 months after a TRI-SCEPT application.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS for a Classic application following a TRI-SCEPT preplant incorporated application:

Soybeans may be planted anytime. Barley, edible beans, field corn, grain sorghum, oats, peanuts, tobacco and wheat may be planted 15 months after the last herbicide application in soybeans. Cotton may be planted 18 months after the last herbicide application. Refer to rotational crop restrictions listed in the Classic label. Always follow the more restrictive label.

Use of TRI-SCEPT herbicide in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

ONLY rotational crops harvested at maturity may be used for feed or food.

Application of products containing chlorimuron ethyl (e.g., Classic, Canopy[3], Concert, Gemini[3], Lorox[3] Plus, Preview[3], Pinnacle, Synchrony[3], etc.), imazaquin (DETAIL®, SCEPTER®, SCEPTER® 70DG, SCEPTER® O.T.®, SQUADRON®, or STEEL®), imazethapyr (e.g., PURSUIT®, PURSUIT® DG, PURSUIT® PLUS EC, etc.), or

flumetsulam (e.g., Broadstrike, etc.) the same year as labeled rates of TRI-SCEPT may increase the risk of injury to sensitive rotational crops. Consult labels for recommended usage of these products in combination.

DO NOT graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay, or straw to livestock.

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[1] Registered Trademarks of BASF Corporation
[2] Registered Trademarks of Dow AgroSciences
[3] Registered Trademarks of E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company
[4] Registered Trademark of FMC Corporation
[5] Registered Trademarks of the Monsanto Agricultural Products Co
[6] Registered Trademarks of Novartis, Inc.
[7] Registered Trademark of Valent USA Corporation
[8] Registered Trademarks of Zeneca, Inc

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WEED SCIENTIFIC NAMES

BROADLEAF WEEDS	
Alligatorweed	(*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)
Beggarweed, Florida	(*Desmodium tortuosum*)
Bristly Starbur	(*Acanthospermum hispidum*)
Burcucumber	(*Sicyos angulatus*)
Carpetweed	(*Mollugo verticillata*)
Cocklebur, Common	(*Xanthium strumarium*)
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	(*Acalypha ostryifolia*)
Jimsonweed	(*Datura stramonium*)
Kochia	(*Kochia scoparia*)
Lambsquarters, Common	(*Chenopodium album*)
Mallow, Venice	(*Hibiscus trionum*)
Mexicanweed	(*Caperonia castanifolia*)
Morningglory	
Entireleaf	(*Ipomoea hederacea* var. *intergriuscula*)
Ivyleaf	(*Ipomoea hederacea*)
Palm Leaf	(*Ipomoea wrightii*)
Pitted	(*Ipomoea lacunosa*)
Smallflower	(*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*)
Tall	(*Ipomoea purpurea*)
Mustard Species	(*Brassica spp.*)
Nightshade, Eastern Black	(*Solanum ptycanthum*)
Pigweed	
Palmer	(*Amaranthus palmeri*)
Redroot	(*Amaranthus retroflexus*)
Smooth	(*Amaranthus hybridus*)
Spiny	(*Amaranthus spinosus*)
Waterhemp, Tall	(*Amaranthus tuberculatus*)
Poinsettia, Wild	(*Euphorbia heterophylla*)
Puncturevine	(*Tribulus terrestris*)
Purslane	(*Portulaca oleracea*)
Pusley, Florida	(*Richardia scabra*)
Ragweed	
Common	(*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)
Giant	(*Ambrosia trifida*)
Redweed	(*Melochia corchorifolia*)
Sesbania, hemp	(*Sesbania exaltata*)
Sicklepod	(*Cassia obtusifolia*)
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	(*Sida spinosa*)
Smartweed,	
Ladysthumb	(*Polygonum persicaria*)
Pennsylvania	(*Polygonum pensylvanicum*)
Spurge, Spotted	(*Euphorbia maculata*)
Sunflower, Common	(*Helianthus annuus*)
Texasweed	(*Caperonia palustris*)
Velvetleaf	(*Abutilon theophrasti*)

GRASSES	
Barnyardgrass	(*Echinochloa crus-galli*)
Corn, volunteer	(*Zea mays*)
Crabgrass	(*Digitaria spp.*)
Crowfootgrass	(*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*)
Cupgrass, Woolly	(*Eriochloa villosa*)
Foxtail	
Giant	(*Setaria faberi*)
Green	(*Setaria viridis*)
Robust	(*Setaria* sp.)
Yellow	(*Setaria glauca*)
Goosegrass	(*Eleusine indica*)
Johnsongrass, seedling	(*Sorghum halepense*)
Panicum	
Fall	(*Panicum dichotomiflorum*)
Texas	(*Panicum texanum*)
Sandbur, Field	(*Cenchrus incertus*)
Shattercane	(*Sorghum bicolor*)
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	(*Brachiaria platyphylla*)

SEDGES	
Nutsedge, Yellow	(*Cyperus esculentus*)