OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

September 27, 2024

Catherine Rice
catherine.rice@fmc.com
FMC CORPORATION

Subject: Non-PRIA (Pesticide Registration Improvement Act) Labeling Amendment - Adding St. Augustine grass to the label and correct a typo
Product Name: F4044-2 T&O
Admin Number: 279-3628
EPA Receipt Date: 04/10/2024
Action Case Number: 00581219

Dear Catherine Rice:

The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable.

This approval does not affect any terms or conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing terms or conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this 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 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 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.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Accepted Only Indicated Revisions Reviewed" and is enclosed for your records.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to your company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by EPA. If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements the 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 EPA find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains statements or claims substantially differing from statements or claims made in connection with obtaining a FIFRA section 3 registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have questions, please contact Jenna Wiegand via email at wiegand.jenna@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Emily Schmid, Product Manager 25
HB, RD
Office of Pesticide Programs

[Optional text appears in brackets]

Pethoxamid	Group 15	Herbicide

F4044-2 T&O

For preemergence and early postemergence weed control of crabgrass, selected annual grasses, sedges, and annual broadleaf weeds in Turf and Ornamental sites - Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Lawns and Landscapes, Golf Courses, Sod Farms, Utility Right-of-Ways, Roadsides, Railways, Industrial areas, and Container and Field Grown Ornamentals. Intended for use by professional applicators in residential areas.

EPA Reg. No. 279-3628GAEI: EPA Est. No._____

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**By Wt.**
Pethoxamid……..……...……	46.88%
Other Ingredients ……..……	53.12%
Total:	**100.00%**

Contains petroleum distillates.
F4044-2 T&O is an emulsifiable concentrate containing 4 lbs active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF 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).

[See other panels for additional precautionary information]

Net Contents: _____

Sold by:

FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

ACCEPTED
ONLY INDICATED
REVISIONS REVIEWED
09/27/2024

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
279-3628
No label revisions other than those indicated were reported to the Agency.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 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:	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may pose aspiration pneumonia hazard.	
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 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.	
For Information Regarding the Use of this Product Call 1-800-321-1FMC(1362)	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and all other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear, and waterproof gloves.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems 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 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/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before using and applying this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Protective eyewear;
- Waterproof gloves; and
- Shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment area until spray has dried.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, F4044-2 T&O is a Group 15 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to F4044-2 T&O and other Group 15 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.

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

- Rotate the use of F4044-2 T&O or other Group 15 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- 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 certified crop 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 crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or 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 such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- 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 certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your FMC Market Specialist. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or state extension specialist for specific practices or recommendations in your area.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

F4044-2 is intended for use by professional applicators in residential areas.

F4044-2 T&O is an emulsifiable concentrate containing 4 lbs active ingredient per gallon. The mode of action of F4044-2 T&O involves uptake by both roots and shoots of existing weeds and prevention of growth by newly emerged weed seedlings.

F4044-2 T&O provides preemergence [and early postemergence] [weed] control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in turf and ornamental sites in residential, commercial, and institutional lawns and landscapes, golf courses, commercial sod farms, industrial areas (including utility right-of-ways, roadsides, and railways), and container and field grown ornamentals.

Turfgrass injury could result from application of this product on turfgrass that has been weakened by stresses such as unfavorable weather conditions, disease, chemical or mechanical influences.

Moisture is necessary to activate the active ingredient pethoxamid in soil for weed control. Dry weather following applications of F4044-2 T&O may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, F4044-2 T&O will control susceptible germinating weeds. F4044-2 T&O may not control weeds that germinate after application but before an activating rainfall or irrigation of at least ½ inch, or weeds that germinate through cracks resulting from dry soil. When adequate moisture is not received after F4044-2 T&O application, weed control may be improved by irrigation.

In peat and muck soils and soils highly enriched with organic matter (i.e., sawdust) and/or synthetic mixes, the activity of F4044-2 T&O may be reduced. In turfgrass areas which have heavy thatch, the weed control of F4044-2 T&O may be reduced.

MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Shake Well Before Using.

General Handling Instructions

This product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

This product must be used in a manner which will prevent back siphoning into wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

Spray Tank Preparation

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before using this product. Follow the spray tank clean out procedures specified on the label of product previously applied before adding F4044-2 T&O to the tank.

Mixing with Water

For best results, fill spray tank with one fourth of the volume of clean water needed for the area to be treated. Start the agitation system and add F4044-2 T&O to the tank. Make sure F4044-2 T&O is thoroughly mixed before application or before adding another product to the spray tank.

Mixing with Liquid Fertilizers

Utilize local recommendations for sources and rates of fertilizer and refer to mixing directions on the fertilizer labels (e.g. UAN or urea solutions). Determine the compatibility of this product with the desired fluid fertilizer by mixing small proportional quantities in advance (See the Tank

Mixtures Compatibility section below).

Tank Mixtures Compatibility
F4044-2 T&O is believed to be compatible with most commonly used herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, growth regulators, liquid fertilizers, and spray adjuvants commonly used in turf and ornamental plant management. However, when preparing a new tank mix, conduct an appropriate compatibility test by mixing proportional amounts of all spray ingredients in a test vessel (jar) prior to tank mixing with other products. Shake the mixture vigorously and allow it to stand for five to ten minutes. Rapid precipitation of the ingredients and failure to resuspend when shaken indicates that the mixture is incompatible and should not be applied. Provided the jar test indicates the mixture to be compatible, prepare the tank mixture as follows:

1. Fill the tank one fourth full with water.
2. With the agitator operating, add the specified amounts of ingredients using the following order: dry granules first and liquid suspensions (flowable) second. As the agitation continues and the tank is filled with water add EC products third followed by the addition of water soluble products.

Read, and observe mixing instructions of all tank mix partners. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. No label dosage rate may be exceeded. Tank mixture recommendations are for use only in states where the companion products and application site are registered. In addition, certain states or geographical regions may have established dosage rate limitations. Consult your state Pesticide Control Agency for additional information regarding the maximum use rates.

Use F4044-2 T&O spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not allow spray solutions to stand or dry in the tank.

Ground Equipment
Spray Volume: Apply this product in a sufficient volume of carrier solution to provide a uniform spray distribution. Spray volumes of 20-175 gallons per acre (0.5 to 4.0 gal/1,000 sq ft) for turfgrasses and ornamentals. Spray pressures adjusted to 20 - 40 psi are appropriate. Apply the higher spray volumes for dense weed populations.

Power sprayers: Uniform and accurate spray coverage requires proper calibration and operation of spray equipment. The use of marker dyes or foams can improve application accuracy. Boom sprayers equipped with appropriate flat fan nozzles, tips and screens are ideal for broadcast applications. Power sprayers fitted with spray wand/gun may also be used for broadcast application after careful calibration by the applicator. Power sprayers fitted with spray wand/gun are suitable for spot treatments. It is important to avoid over application of this product due to excessive overlapping or spot treatment.

Hand-operated sprayers: Backpack and compression sprayers are appropriate for small turfgrass areas and spot treatments. Wands fitted with a flat fan nozzle tip should be

held stationary at the proper height during application. A side-to-side or swinging arm motion may result in uneven coverage or excessive application.

SPRAYER EQUIPMENT CLEAN-OUT

After spraying F4044-2 T&O and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure:

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom and thoroughly rinse the inside of the sprayer tank with clean water to remove sediment and residues. In addition, thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.
2. Fill the tank 1/2 full with clean water, and add appropriate detergent or ammonia (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill the tank to capacity and operate the sprayer for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray tips and screens separately.
4. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations and guidelines.

Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants. Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other plants.

The applicator must be familiar with and consider the information covered in the Spray Drift Management section below.

RUNOFF REDUCTION

To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

- Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface must first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
- Do not apply to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.

The applicator must be familiar with and consider the information covered in the Spray Drift Management section below.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Information on Droplet Size
The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage for pesticide performance. Applying larger droplets reduce drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion sections in this label).

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.

Controlling Spray Volume Droplet Size
Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles that produce medium droplets to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flow generally produce larger droplets.

Pressure – When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles rather than increasing spray pressure.
Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. Lower pressure produces larger droplets in many types of nozzles.

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

Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. Do not use nozzles that produce fine or very fine spray droplets (e.g. cone).

Wind – Variable wind speeds with changing directions may pose the largest potential for drift damage. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Applications should be avoided if wind speed is below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Do not apply F4044-2 T&O when wind speed exceeds 15 mph. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator shall 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, but they still should remain within the medium droplet size category. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions – Applications should not occur during 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 low speed and variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common during conditions of limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and may often continue into the morning. The presence of a temperature inversion may be indicated by ground fog. However, if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator can also identify inversions. Smoke that remains in 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 must 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, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN TURFGRASS (including sod production)

F4044-2 T&O can be used on seeded, sodded or sprigged turfgrasses that are well established. F4044-2 T&O is taken up by the shoots and/or roots of emerging weeds. This uptdakte results in the inhibition of shoot and root tissue growth soon after weed germination.

Established Turfgrass

This product may be used on well-established turfgrass that are listed in Table 1.

F4044-2 T&O has demonstrated tolerance on both cool and warm season turfgrasses. However, not all varieties and or cultivars have been evaluated. Turfgrass managers desiring to treat newly released varieties should first apply F4044-2 T&O to a small area prior to treatment of larger areas.

When applied as directed under the conditions described, the following established grasses are tolerant to F4044-2 T&O at the specified use rates (Table 1).

Table 1. Tolerant grasses

Grass Type		Maximum Use Rates Do not exceed maximum use rates per turf species in a single application		
		Fl oz per acre	Lb ai per acre	Fl oz per 1,000 sq ft
Cool Season Grasses				
Bentgrass, creeping	*Agrostis stolonifera*	16 to 48	0.5 to 1.5	0.37 to 1.1
Fescue, fine	*Festuca spp.*			
Ryegrass, perennial	*Lolium perenne*			
Bluegrass, Kentucky	*Poa pratensis*			
Fescue, tall	*Festuca arundinaceus*			
Warm Season Grasses				
Bahiagrass	*Paspalum notatum*	16 to 48	0.5 to 1.5	0.37 to 1.1
Buffalograss	*Buchloe dactyloides*			
Carpetgrass	*Axonopus affinis*			
Centipedegrass	*Eremochloa ophuiroides*			
Kikuyugrass	*Pennisetum clandestinum*			
Seashore Paspalum	*Paspalum vaginatum*			
St Augustinegrass	*Stenotaphrum secundatum*			
Zoysiagrass	*Zoysia spp.*			
Bermudagrass &	*Cynodon dactylon*			

hybrids				

High Weed Pressure: Where a use rate range is given, use the higher rate when weed pressure is high and/or conditions are favorable for weed development.

Restrictions

- Do not use on turfgrasses other than those listed on this label (refer to Table 1).
- Do not apply to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- Do not apply directly to landscape ornamental foliage or ornamental beds containing dormant bulbs or non-woody perennials.
- Do not apply with surfactants unless previous experience has demonstrated combinations with surfactant to be physically compatible and non-injurious to the grass type in question.
- Do not apply more than 48 fl oz of F4044-2 T&O per acre (1.5 lb a.i./acre) per year.
- Do not apply to non-target areas under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product.

Application Instructions and Precautions

First application of this product can be made following the second mowing provided the grass has developed into a uniform stand with a good root system. Turf injury may result from application of this product on turf that is not well established or has been weakened by stresses such as unfavorable weather conditions, disease, chemical or mechanical influences.

F4044-2 T&O application may cause temporary discoloration to exposed leaf surfaces on certain turfgrass cultivars. Treated turfgrass will recover with new growth. Discolored leaf tissue will be removed with mowing. To reduce potential for discoloration, do not apply F4044-2 T&O on turfgrass that is weakened by weather, mechanical, chemical, disease or other related stress. Maintain proper cultural practices such as adequate moisture and fertility levels to promote healthy turf growth.

F4044-2 T&O may be applied alone or in tank-mixtures with other labeled herbicides for weed control at various times. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank-mixtures. Tank-mixtures are permitted only in states where the tank-mix partner is registered. Refer to and follow the label for each tank-mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions.

Dry weather following application of F4044-2 T&O may reduce weed control. If irrigation is not possible and rain does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be reduced.

Sequential applications

F4044-2 T&O can be applied in sequential applications, but do not exceed the maximum use rate per year 48 fl oz F4044-2 T&O (1.5 lb a.i.) per acre. Where weeds are emerged use

appropriate tank-mixtures for control of the weed species present.

Preemergence Control of Annual, Biennial, & Perennial Broadleaf Weeds, Grasses and Sedges

F4044-2 T&O will provide preemergence control or suppression of the weeds/grasses/sedges in Table 2. Do not exceed the application rates specified for the turf species in Table 1.

- Apply F4044-2 T&O during planting or after planting, but before species emerge.
- Do not apply adjuvants or surfactants with post application of F4044-2 T&O unless tested on small areas prior to application.

Table 2. Weeds/Grasses/Sedges Controlled or Suppressed by F4044-2 T&O with Preemergence Application

Common Name	Scientific Name	Control (C) or Suppression (S)*
Broadleaf Weeds		
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	C
Amaranth, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*	C
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	S
Carolina Geranium [1]	*Geranium carolinianum*	S
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	C
Chickweed, common [2]	*Stellaria media*	S
Chickweed, mouseear (from seed)	*Cerastium vulgatum*	S
Eclipta	*Eclipta prostrata*	S
Galinsoga, hairy	*Galinsoga quadriradiata*	C
Galinsoga, smallflower	*Galinsoga parviflora*	C
Hairy Bittercress	*Cardamine hirsuta*	S
Henbit [2]	*Lamium amplexicaule*	S
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*	S
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	S
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptychanthum*	C
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum physalifolium*	S
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*	C
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*	C
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	S
Pusley, Florida [1]	*Richardia scabra*	C
Shephardspurse [2]	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	S
Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa*	S
Speedwell [1]	*Veronica spp.*	S
Spiderwort, tropical	*Commelina benghalensis*	C
Spurge, prostrate [1]	*Euphorbia humistrata*	C

Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	S
Waterhemp, common	*Amaranthus rudis*	C
Waterhemp, tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	C
Woodsorrel, yellow (from seed) [1]	*Oxalis stricta*	S
Grasses		
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	C
Bluegrass, annual [3]	*Poa annua*	C
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	C
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*	C
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*	C
Cupgrass, Prairie	*Eriochloa contracta*	C
Cupgrass, Southwestern	*Eriochloa acuminata*	C
Cupgrass, woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*	S
Foxtail, bristly	*Setaria verticillata*	C
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*	C
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*	C
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*	C
Goosegrass [4]	*Eleusine indica*	C
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*	S
Johnsongrass (seedling)	*Sorghum halepense*	S
Millet, browntop	*Urochloa ramosa*	S
Millet, foxtail	*Setaria italica*	C
Millet, wild-proso	*Panicum miliaceum*	S
Millet, Texas	*Urochloa texana*	S
Oat, wild	*Avena sativa*	S
Panicum, browntop	*Panicum fasiculata*	C
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	C
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*	S
Rice, red	*Oryza sativa*	S
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*	C
Sandbur, field	*Cenchrus spinifex*	S
Sandbur, Southern	*Cenchrus echinatus*	S
Sprangletop, Amazon	*Leptochloa panicoides*	C
Sprangletop, bearded	*Leptochloa fusca*	C
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*	S
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Urochloa platyphylla*	C
Wheat, volunteer	*Triticum aestivum*	S
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*	C
Sedges		
Flatsedge, rice	*Cyperus iria*	C
Nutsedge, yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*	S

*"Suppression" means that efficacy is consistent, but below levels generally considered as good control. Control of these can be erratic, due partially to variable weather conditions.

1. Weeds are suppressed at lower label rates (<24 fl oz/acre). For optimum control apply rates of at least 24 fl oz per acre in a single application. Do not exceed the application rate specified for the turf species in Table 1.
2. Apply F4044-2 T&O in late summer, fall or winter before weed germinates for control.
3. *Poa annua* is a winter annual. Applications of F4044-2 T&O should be made in August or September to established, non-overseeded turf before *Poa Annua* germinates. Consult local turfgrass specialists for more specific applications timings for your local area since August and September are approximate timings.
4. In areas of extended growing season and heavy pressure, weed control will be enhanced by a second application of F4044-2 T&O 60-90 days after initial application. However, do not exceed the maximum single application rate specified for the turf species in Table 1 and do not exceed the maximum yearly rate of 1.5 lb ai/acre (48 fl oz/acre).

Postemergence Control of Annual, Biennial, & Perennial Broadleaf Weeds, Grasses and Sedges

F4044-2 T&O will control or suppress the weeds/grasses/sedges listed in Table 3 when applied shortly after they have emerged. Do not exceed the application rates specified for the turf species in Table 1. For best results, combine F4044-2 T&O with an appropriate/compatible post-emergent herbicide.

- Do not apply adjuvants or surfactants with post application of F4044-2 T&O unless tested on small areas prior to application.

Table 3. Weeds/Grasses/Sedges Controlled or Suppressed by F4044-2 T&O with Postemergence Application

Common Name	Scientific Name	Control (C) or Suppression (S)*
Broadleaf Weeds		
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	C
Amaranth, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*	C
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	S
Carolina Geranium [1]	*Geranium carolinianum*	S
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	C
Chickweed, common [2]	*Stellaria media*	S
Chickweed, mouseear (from seed)	*Cerastium vulgatum*	S
Eclipta	*Eclipta prostrata*	S
Galinsoga, hairy	*Galinsoga quadriradiata*	C
Galinsoga, smallflower	*Galinsoga parviflora*	C
Hairy Bittercress	*Cardamine hirsuta*	S

Henbit [2]	*Lamium amplexicaule*	S
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*	S
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	S
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptychanthum*	C
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum physalifolium*	S
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*	C
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*	C
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	S
Pusley, Florida [1]	*Richardia scabra*	C
Shephardspurse [2]	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	S
Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa*	S
Speedwell [1]	*Veronica spp.*	S
Spiderwort, tropical	*Commelina benghalensis*	C
Spurge, prostrate [1]	*Chamaesyce maculata*	C
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	S
Waterhemp, tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	C
Woodsorrel, yellow (from seed) [1]	*Oxalis stricta*	S
Grasses		
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	C
Bluegrass, annual [3]	*Poa annua*	C
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	C
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*	C
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*	C
Cupgrass, Prairie	*Eriochloa contracta*	C
Cupgrass, Southwestern	*Eriochloa acuminata*	C
Cupgrass, woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*	S
Foxtail, bristly	*Setaria verticillata*	C
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*	C
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*	C
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*	C
Goosegrass [4]	*Eleusine indica*	C
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*	S
Johnsongrass (seedling)	*Sorghum halepense*	S
Millet, browntop	*Urochloa ramosa*	S
Millet, foxtail	*Setaria italica*	C
Millet, wild-proso	*Panicum miliaceum*	S
Millet, Texas	*Urochloa texana*	S
Oat, wild	*Avena sativa*	S
Panicum, browntop	*Panicum fasiculata*	C
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	C
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*	S
Rice, red	*Oryza sativa*	S
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*	C

Sandbur, field	*Cenchrus spinifex*	S
Sandbur, Southern	*Cenchrus echinatus*	S
Sprangletop, Amazon	*Leptochloa panicoides*	C
Sprangletop, bearded	*Leptochloa fusca*	C
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*	S
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Urochloa platyphylla*	C
Wheat, volunteer	*Triticum aestivum*	S
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*	C
Sedges		
Flatsedge, rice	*Cyperus iria*	C
Nutsedge, yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*	S

*"Suppression" means that efficacy is consistent, but below levels generally considered as good control. Control of these can be erratic, due partially to variable weather conditions.

1. Weeds are suppressed at lower label rates (<24 fl oz/acre). For optimum control apply rates of at least 24 fl oz per acre in a single application. Do not exceed the application rate specified for the turf species in Table 1.

2. Apply F4044-2 T&O in late summer, fall or winter before weed germinates for control.

3. *Poa annua* is a winter annual. Applications of F4044-2 T&O should be made in August or September to established, non-overseeded turf before *Poa Annua* germinates. Consult local turfgrass specialists for more specific applications timings for your local area since August and September are approximate timings.

4. In areas of extended growing season and heavy pressure, weed control will be enhanced by a second application of F4044-2 T&O 60-90 days after initial application. However, do not exceed the maximum single application rate specified for the turf species in Table 1 and do not exceed the maximum yearly rate of 1.5 lb ai/acre (48 fl oz/acre).

Application to Reseeded, Overseeded, Newly-sodded, or Sprigged areas
Reseeding, overseeding or sprigging of treated areas within 4 months after application of this product could inhibit the establishment of desirable grasses.

Best results are obtained for reseeding or overseeding when mechanical or power seeding equipment (slit seeders) are used to give good seed to soil contact and proper soil cultivation, irrigation and fertilization practices are followed.

Sod Production
It is recommended that sod be established for at least four (4) months before an application of F4044-2 T&O. Do not apply this product within three (3) months of harvest.

Additional Sod Restrictions

- Do not apply to newly laid sod until the sod has rooted and exposed edges have grown in.
- Do not harvest treated sod prior to 90 days after application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON ORNAMENTALS (CONTAINER AND FIELD GROWN)

F4044-2 T&O can be used on container and field grown ornamentals.

ORNAMENTALS

This product may be used on tolerant ornamental species listed in Table 4.

Table 4: Tolerant Ornamental Species

The species listed in Table 4 are tolerant to F4044-2 T&O. Apply only to listed tolerant ornamental species.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Container-Grown Ornamentals and Landscaping Cultivars	
Ajuga	*Ajuga reptans*
Beard-Tongue	*Penstemonn x Mexicali*
Boxwood	*Buxus* spp.
Candytuft	*Iberis sempervirens*
Carex	*Carex* spp.
Catawba Azalea	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Chinese Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis*
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dwarf Burford Holly	*Ilex cornuta*
Eastern Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
English Ivy	*Hedera helix*
English Lavendar	*Lavandula augustifolia*
Euonymus	*Euonymus fortune*
Flax	*Phormium colinsoi*
Formosa/Indica Azalea	*Rhododendron indica*
Forsythia	*Forsythia* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Globe Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*
Glossy Abelia	*Abelia grandiflora*
Golden Rockets	*Ligularia stenocephala*
Goldenrod	*Solidago sempervirns*
Green Liriope	*Liriope spicata*
Hemlock	*Tsuga Canadensis*
Hens and Chicks	*Sempervivum tectorum*
Hick's Juniper/Foemina	*Juniperus sabina (savin juniper)*
Ironweed	*Vernonia noveboracensis*
Japanese Black Pine	*Pinus thunbergii*
Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata*
Japanese Pachysandra	*Pachysandra terminalis*
Juniper	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Kurume Azalea	*Rhododendron obtusum*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Leucothoe	*Leucothoe fontanesiana*
Ligustrum or Privet	*Ligustrum japonicum*
Liriope	*Liriope mascara*
Manhattan Euonymus	*Euonymus kiautschovicus*
Mondo Grass	*Ophiopogon japonicas*
Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia* spp.
Pittosporum	*Pittosporum tobira*
Prickly Pear Cactus	*Opuntia humifusa*
Poker Plant	*Kniphofia uvaria*
Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*
River Birch	*Betula nigra*
Savannah Holly	*Ilex attenuate*
Shrub verbena	*Lantana* spp.
Switchgrass	*Panicum virgatum*
Wax Myrtle	*Myrica cerifera*
White Pine	*Pinus strobes*
Willow Oak	*Quercus phellos*
Variegated Aucuba	*Aucuba japonica variegate*
Variegated Hosta	*Hosta lancifolia*
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Yew	*Taxus cuspidate*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Field-Grown Ornamentals and Landscaping Cultivars	
African Lily	*Agapanthus africanus*
Ajuga	*Ajuga reptans*
Allium	*Allium* spp.
Allyssum	*Allyssum* spp.
Annual Statice	*Statice sinnata*
Arborvitae	*Thuja* spp.
Ash	*Fraxinus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba	*Aucuba* spp.
Bald Cypress	*Taxodium distichum*
Bamboo	*Nandina domestica*
Barberry	*Berberis* spp.
Beardtongue	*Penstemon x Mexicali*
Bellflower	*Campanula carpatica*
Birch	*Betula* spp.
Blue Ageratum	*Ageratum* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia* spp.
Canna Lily	*Canna indica*
Carex	*Carex* spp.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Carolina Jessamine	*Gelsemium sempervirens*
Candytuft	*Iberis sempervirens*
Cherry	*Prunus* spp.
Chrysanthemum, Daisy	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Citrus	*Citrus* spp.
Cleyera	*Ternstoemia gymanathera*
Columbine	*Aquilegia* spp.
Coreopsis	*Coreopsis* spp.
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster* spp.
Crabapple, Apple	*Malus* spp.
Crepe Myrtle	*Lagerstroemia* spp.
Crocus	*Crocus* spp.
Daylily	*Hemerocallis* spp.
Delphinium	*Delphinium* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Douglas Fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Dusty Miller	*Artemesia stoleriana*
Eleagnus	*Eleagnus* spp.
Endymion	*Endymion* spp.
English Ivy	*Hedera* spp.
English Lavendar	*Lavandula augustifolia*
Escallonia	*Escallonia fradesii*
Euonymus	*Euonymus* spp.
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir	*Abies* spp.
Firethorn	*Pyracantha* spp.
Flax	*Phormium colensoi*
Forsythia	*Forsythia* spp.
Fortnight Lily	*Morea* spp.
Gaillardia	*Gaillardia* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Gazania Gold Rush	*Gazania splendens*
Geranium (cranesbill or hardy)	*Geranium* spp.
Geranium (annual)	*Pelargonium x hortorum*
Geum	*Geum* spp.
Gingko	*Gingko biloba*
Gladiolus	*Gladiolus x hortulanus*
Glossy Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Goldenrod	*Solidago sempervirens*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hens and Chicks	*Sempervivum tectorum*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus* spp.
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Honey Locust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta lancifolia*
Hyacinth	*Hyacinthus* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Ice Plant	*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*
Impatiens	*Impatiens* spp.
Indian Hawthorne	*Raphiolepis* spp.
Iris	*Iris* spp.
Ironweed	*Vernonia noveboracensis*
Japanese Andromeda	*Pieris japonica*
Jasmine	*Jasmine* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Kalmia	*Kalmia* spp.
Leatherleaf Fern	*Rumohra adiantiformis*
Leopard's-bane	*Senecio doronicum*
Leucothoe	*Leucothoe* spp.
Lilac	*Syringa* spp.
Lily	*Lilium* spp.
Liriope	*Liriope* spp.
Locust	*Robinia* spp.
Loosestrife	*Lythrum* spp.
Lupines	*Lupinus* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Maple	*Acer* spp.
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mexican Fan Palm	*Washingtonia robusta*
Mexican petunia	*Ruellia carolinensis*
Milkweed	*Asclepias* spp.
Mondo Grass	*Ophiopogon japonicas*
Muscari	*Muscari armeniacum*
Narcissus	*Narcissus* spp.
Ninebark	*Physocarpus* spp.
Oak	*Quercus* spp.
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Osmanthus	*Osmanthus* spp.
Pachysandra	*Pachysandra* spp.
Pampas Grass	*Cortaderia selloana*
Pansy	*Viola x Wittrockiana*
Pear	*Pyrus* spp.
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia	*Photinia* spp.
Physostegia	*Physostegia* spp.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Poker Plant	*Kniphofia uvaria*
Prickly Pear Cactus	*Opuntia humifusa*
Primrose	*Oenothera* spp.
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pittosporum	*Pittosporum* spp.
Podocarpus	*Podocarpus* spp.
Poplar	*Populus* spp.
Potentilla (Cinquefoil)	*Potentilla* spp.
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.
Queen Anne's Lace	*Daucus carota*
Rhododendron/Azalea	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rocket Ligularia	*Ligularia stenocephala*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Scilla	*Scilla* spp.
Shrub Verbina	*Lantana* spp.
Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum majus*
Snowberry	*Symphoricarpos* spp.
Spicebush	*Illicium* spp.
Spiraea	*Spiraea* spp.
Spruce	*Picea* spp.
Stachys	*Stachys* spp.
Star of Bethlehem	*Ornithogalum umbellatum*
St. John's Wort	*Hypericum* spp.
Stone Crop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Broom	*Cytisus racemosus*
Sweet William	*Dianthus barbatus*
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar* spp.
Switchgrass	*Panicum virgatum*
Tulip	*Tulipa* spp.
Tulip Tree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Wax Myrtle	*Myrica* spp.
Veronica	*Veronica* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Weigela	*Weigela* spp.
Willow	*Salix* spp.
Wisteria	*Wisteria sinensis*
Yarrow	*Achillea* spp.
Yew	*Taxus* spp.
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

Restrictions

- Apply to established ornamentals only.

- Do not use on herbaceous or bulb ornamental plants.
- Do not apply to areas where ornamental bulbs or dormant non-woody perennials are present. F4044-2 T&O is soil-active and may damage these plants upon emergence.
- Do not graze or feed livestock plant material cut from areas treated with F4044-2 T&O.
- When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to F4044-2 T&O.
- Do not apply adjuvants or surfactants with post applications of F4044-2 T&O unless tested on small areas prior to applications.
- Do not apply more than 48 fl oz of F4044-2 T&O per acre (1.5 lb a.i./acre) per year.
- Do not apply to non-target areas under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product.
- **Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.**

Application Precautions
F4044-2 T&O will provide preemergence control or suppression of the weeds in Table 2.

Apply as a directed spray toward the base of the plant, or if sprayed over-the-top be sure to thoroughly irrigate so that the spray moves down to the base of the plant. F4044-2 T&O is most effective when applied to soil free of clods, weeds, debris such as leaves or mulch. Apply pre-emergence with at least 0.25 inches of irrigation or rainfall to insure the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate.

Direct application of F4044-2 T&O onto actively growing foliage may cause unacceptable injury to desirable plants. See Table 4 for a list of tolerant plants. To reduce injury, apply F4044-2 T&O as a site directed spray to the soil around the base of the plant. Avoid application directly to plant foliage where possible. However, if the application makes contact with the foliage, apply overhead irrigation to wash F4044-2 T&O from the plant surfaces onto the soil.

The addition of liquid fertilizers and/or surfactants can increase the probability of superficial damage to green plant tissue inadvertently treated with F4044-2 T&O. Apply with liquid fertilizers and/or surfactants only if previous experience has demonstrated combinations to be physically compatible and non-injurious to the ornamental plant type in question.

Table 5. Application Sites and Instructions

Site	Application Instructions
Newly-Transplanted Container or Field Nursery Stock	• Apply after new transplant material has formed roots and is well established • Do not apply until soil has settled around transplants. • Direct application toward base of plant and avoid terminal and bud area of plant.

Site	Application Instructions
Established Container, Field Nursery Stock, or Landscape Plants	• Apply at any time as a directed spray toward the base of the plant.

Table 6. Application Rates

Apply F4404-2 T&O prior to germination of target weeds species listed in Table 2.

Amount to Apply	Comments
16 to 48 fl oz/acre (0.37 to 1.1 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) (0.5 lb to 1.5 lb ai/A)	1. For preemergence weed control, apply 16-48 fl oz/A in a single application. 2. Multiple applications may be made if needed as long as total amount applied in one year does not exceed 48 fl oz/A. 3. Direct application toward base of plants.
High Weed Pressure: Where a use rate range is given, use the higher rate when weed pressure is high and/or conditions are favorable for weed development.	

ADDITIONAL USE INSTRUCTIONS

Railroad Rights-of-Way

Controls many weeds and maintains bare ground on railroad rights-of-way, including railroad yards, railroad crossings and railroad bridge abutments.

Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights-of-Way

Controls many weeds and maintains bare ground in highway, roadside, pipeline and utility rights-of-way. Such areas would include, but are not limited to, guardrails, road shoulders, electric utility substations, pipeline pumping stations, around electric transmission towers, around distribution line poles plus other areas where complete vegetation control is desired.

Industrial Areas, Fence Rows and Other Non-crop Sites

Controls weeds and maintains bare ground in industrial areas including production facilities, tank farms, storage areas, parking areas, lumber yards, airports, military installations, along fence rows, and in similar non-crop sites where complete vegetation control is needed.

METHOD AND RATE OF APPLICATION FOR ADDITIONAL USES

For residual control of germinating weeds in non-crop land, apply [by ground] using 16 to 48 fluid ounces (0.5 to 1.5 pounds active ingredient) per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. F4044-2 T&O will provide preemergence control or suppression of the weeds listed in Table 2.

[Applications may be made by helicopter on railroad rights-of-way only.]

Aerial Application Use Restrictions

- Aerial application is allowed only when environmental conditions prohibit ground application.
- The maximum release height must be 10 feet unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- When this product is allowed to be applied by air, applicator must use a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre.

Nozzle Orientation – For aerial application, the recommended practice is to orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream. This orientation usually produces larger droplets as compared to other nozzle orientations. Significant nozzle deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Boom Length – For some aerial 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 - Aerial applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plant canopy 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 aerial applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment or offset distance should increase when conditions favor increased drift potential (higher winds, smaller droplets, etc).

In peat and muck soils and soils highly enriched with organic matter (i.e., sawdust) and/or synthetic mixes, the activity of F4044-2 T&O may be reduced.

Use labeled rates of burndown herbicides such as glyphosate, glyphosate-trimesium, diquat, 2,4-D, dicamba, etc. as tank mixtures with F4044-2 T&O. Use recommended adjuvants for the herbicide tank mix partner. For all products used in tank mixes, refer to the specific product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Timing
For best results, apply F4044-2 T&O alone or in combination with other herbicides for residual control of weeds in late summer, fall, or early spring to insure adequate moisture for soil activation.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store unused product in original container in a cool, dry, secure area.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. 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 Handling:
Nonrefillable container. [equal to or less than 5 gallons]
Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available 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.

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 ¼ 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 2 more times.

Nonrefillable container. [greater than 5 gallons] [and less than 260 gallons]
Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, 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.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse as follows:
Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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 and store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into production equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over production equipment or a 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 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 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions beyond the control or FMC or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the Directions for Use when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, FMC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE, OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT. Any warranties, express or implied, having been made are inapplicable if this product has been used contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to (or beyond the control of) seller or FMC, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

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