

432-941

05/26/2011

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7504P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Registration
 Number:
 432-941

Date of Issuance:
 MAY 26 2011

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance: Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
 Prograss Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):
 Bayer Environmental Science
 2 T.W. Alexander Drive
 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

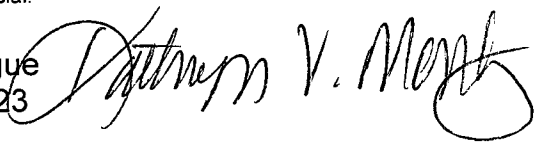
On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

EPA received a label amendment request submitted on May 17, 2011. EPA grants this request under the authority of section 3(c)(5) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended. With this accepted labeling, all requirements set forth in the Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for **Ethofumesate** have been satisfied. Therefore, EPA reregisters the product listed above. This action is taken under the authority of section 4(g)(2)(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain the registration of your product.

Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling. Amended labeling will supersede all previously accepted labels. A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed for your records. Products shipped after twelve (12) months from the date of this Notice or the next printing of your label, whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised label.

If you have any questions regarding this Notice, please contact Mindy Ondish at (703)605-0723 or at ondish.mindy@epa.gov.

Signature of Approving Official:
 Kathryn V. Montague
 Product Manager 23
 Herbicide Branch
 Registration Division (7505P)



Date:
 MAY 26 2011

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GROUP	16	HERBICIDE
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PROGRASS[®] HERBICIDE

Not For Use on Commercial Sod Farms In Arizona
EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE HERBICIDE

Selective Herbicide Intended for Use by Professional Applicators on Ornamental Turf. Intended for sale to and use by professional applicators. Not intended for sale to or use by consumers.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Ethofumesate: (2-ethoxy-2, 3-dihydro-3, 3-dimethyl- 5-benzofuranyl methanesulfonate)*..... 19%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:**..... 81%

TOTAL:..... 100%

*This product contains 1.5 pounds active ingredient per gallon.

**Contains petroleum distillates

EPA Reg. No. 432-941

EPA Est. No. 407-IA-02

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER — PELIGRO

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

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-331-2867

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eyes 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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. IN CASE OF MEDICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, OR TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCIES OR INJURIES, CALL 1-800-334-7577 (24 HOURS/DAY).	
Note To Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Causes skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

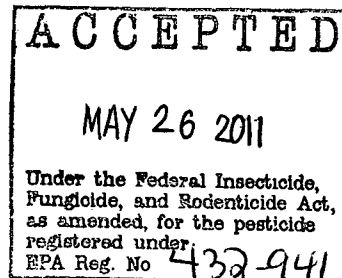
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

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

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- Chemical-resistant gloves,
- Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield),
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure, and

See engineering controls for additional requirements.



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 exist, detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, 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.

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

User Safety Recommendations

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

Environmental Hazards

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

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flames.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool place above 34°F.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely 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 DISPOSAL: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning; or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read entire Use Precautions, Directions for Use, and Disclaimer of Warranties before using 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 in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

Spray Drift Management: This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g. wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g. ground, aerial) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph.

Temperature Inversions:

Do not make application into areas of temperature inversion or stable atmospheric conditions.

Shake container well before using.

Resistance Management

PROGRASS® Herbicide is currently classified as a Group 16 Herbicide. Its mode of action is unknown and there are no other herbicides in this chemical family and subsequently cross-resistance is unlikely. To avoid the potential for weed resistance, the use of other herbicides with different modes of action in a tank mixture with PROGRASS Herbicide, rotation with these herbicides, or application in conjunction with alternate cultural practices can help prevent the development and spread of resistant weed populations. If resistance to PROGRASS Herbicide is suspected, contact Bayer Environmental Science to evaluate.

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 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

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 enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried. Professional pesticide applicators applying to residential turf, including home lawns, parks, and recreation areas must inform their customers that all persons and pets must be kept off the treated turf until sprays have dried.

USE RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Use PROGRASS Herbicide only as directed at the specified rates (DO NOT OVERAPPLY).
- Avoid spray overlap or turf injury may occur.
- Use of a spray colorant or indicator in the spray tank is instructed so that spray pattern overlapping can be avoided.
- Do not apply with flood jet nozzles and hand-held sprayers, since treatments may not be uniform.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- PROGRASS Herbicide application is most effective on healthy, vigorously growing turf.
- PROGRASS Herbicide may be applied to residential lawns by licensed or certified applicators. PROGRASS Herbicide is not intended for use by home-owners.
- Overseeding is directed in conjunction with PROGRASS Herbicide applications to achieve conversion to desired turfgrass species and to avoid stand thinning due to annual bluegrass loss.
- When overseeding, use the rate of PROGRASS Herbicide specified for the overseeded species. In mixed stands of established turfgrasses, use the rate specified for the least tolerant species.
- Do not apply PROGRASS Herbicide within 8 weeks following the application of a Plant Growth Regulator. A PROGRASS Herbicide program may be initiated on creeping bentgrass 3 weeks after a single application of PRIMO® has been applied.
- PROGRASS Herbicide application is specified for golf course fairways, roughs, and tees but at fairway-height only. Do not apply to putting greens.
- Do not apply PROGRASS Herbicide to zoysiagrass and hard or fine fescue; serious injury may result.
- For sod farm turf: Do not harvest treated sod for 3 days following application.
- Do not graze livestock on treated turf.
- Do not feed treated grass clippings to livestock.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PROGRASS Herbicide is an emulsifiable formulation containing 1.5 pounds active ingredient per U.S. gallon for use on established

perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, creeping bentgrass, turf-type tall fescue, St. Augustine grass, and dormant Bermudagrass for the control and/or suppression of specific annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. It may also be used, as directed, after overseeding specific grasses.

PROGRASS Herbicide is intended for professional use only on the ornamental turf of sites such as golf courses, sod farms, parks, cemeteries, lawns of commercial establishments and residential lawns (see Use Precautions).

PROGRASS Herbicide has both preemergent and early (two-leaf stage) postemergent activity; it is used most effectively in programs emphasizing both approaches.

WEED SPECIES CONTROLLED

PREEMERGENCE

Annual Grasses

- Annual bluegrass.....*Poa annua*
- Large crabgrass.....*Digitaria sanguinalis*
- Smooth crabgrass.....*Digitaria ischaemum*
- Barnyardgrass.....*Echinochloa crus-galli*
- Green foxtail.....*Setaria viridis*
- Yellow foxtail.....*Setaria glauca*
- Canarygrass.....*Phalaris canariensis*

Annual Broadleaves

- Burclover.....*Medicago sp.*
- Common chickweed.....*Stellaria media*
- Common purslane.....*Portulaca oleracea*
- Redroot pigweed.....*Amaranthus retroflexus*

PROGRASS Herbicide will also reduce competition from:

- Yellow nutsedge.....*Cyperus esculentus*
- Purple nutsedge.....*Cyperus rotundus*

POSTEMERGENCE

Annual Grasses

- Annual bluegrass.....*Poa annua*

Annual Broadleaves

- Common chickweed.....*Stellaria media*
- White clover.....*Trifolium repens*

PREEMERGENCE/EARLY POSTEMERGENCE

Annual Grasses

- Smooth crabgrass.....*Digitaria ischaemum*
- Large crabgrass.....*Digitaria sanguinalis*

SPRAY EQUIPMENT, APPLICATION, AND PRECAUTIONS

Apply PROGRASS Herbicide using standard, low pressure (20 to 50 psi) spray equipment. Spray equipment should be carefully calibrated before use and checked frequently during application. Addition of a spray indicator may improve treatment uniformity. The tank and line should be cleaned and rinsed before and after using PROGRASS Herbicide.

VARIETAL TOLERANCE

The following turfgrass cultivars have shown tolerance to PROGRASS Herbicide; however, all species and varieties have not been tested. PROGRASS Herbicide has been used safely on the following turfgrass cultivars, but its use is not strictly limited to these. Before large scale use of PROGRASS Herbicide on other cultivars, a tolerance test on a small area is recommended.

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS—Acclaim, Blazer, Dasker, Derby, Elka, Fiesta, Goalie, Hunter, Linn, Loretta, Manhattan II, Palmer, Pennfine, Regal, Yorktown.

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS—Adelphi, American, Aspen, Asset, Challenger, Classic, Emundi, Huntsville, Georgetown, Glade, Haga, Julia, Liberty, Merit, Midnight, Monopoly, Mystic, Parade, Rugby, Sydsport, Touchdown.

DO NOT APPLY to the following cultivars: Northstar, Explorer, Limousine, RAN I and Total Eclipse.

CREEPING BENTGRASS—Carmen, Cobra, Highland, Lopez, Mariner, National, Penncross, Providence, Putter, Southshore, SR1020, and Viper have shown good to excellent tolerance to PROGRASS Herbicide. Injury has been noted on Emerald, Penneagle, and Pennlinks occasionally. PROGRASS Herbicide may cause serious injury to Cohansey, Colonial, South German varieties, Egmont, Bardot, Tracenta, Allure, Astoria, and SR 7100.

TURF-TYPE TALL FESCUE—America, Arid, Mustang.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS—Raleigh.

DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS—Tifgreen, Tidwarf, Common Bermudagrass is more susceptible to PROGRASS Herbicide injury than hybrid Bermudagrass.

DIRECTIONS FOR SPECIFIC GRASS TYPES

Fall applications to turfgrass sites to control annual bluegrass are most effective if application is initiated during the period of maximum weed germination and ended as close to the first killing freeze as possible. Spring applications may be made during the period of maximum weed germination. Consult the university extension service or weed science specialist for these dates in your locality. Spring applications are most effective following fall applications.

SEE CHART FOR USE RATES AND TIMINGS. READ TEXT BELOW FOR SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EACH TYPE OF GRASS.

Cool Season Turfgrasses

I. Perennial Ryegrass

Application to perennial ryegrass is recommended in fall and/or spring during the primary period of annual bluegrass germination, and up to 30 days after annual bluegrass emergence. Annual bluegrass is easiest to control when young and newly emerged. Spring applications should be used in conjunction with fall applications. Consult Extension Service or University weed specialists for date(s) annual bluegrass germinates in your area.

When overseeding with perennial ryegrass, apply PROGRASS Herbicide to the seeded area 1 to 2 weeks after emergence of the ryegrass seedlings, when the seedlings are approximately 1" tall or after the first cutting. For overseeding, the soil should be prepared according to recommended practice. Remove or thoroughly work thatch, as it can reduce the effectiveness of the PROGRASS Herbicide treatment. Delay application of straw or other mulch until after PROGRASS Herbicide application. Application to overseeded perennial ryegrass in the fall or spring will also reduce competition from selected broadleaf weeds and crabgrass.

II. Kentucky Bluegrass

Apply PROGRASS Herbicide to bluegrass not less than 8 weeks after emergence. Bluegrass overseeded with ryegrass may be treated one to two weeks after ryegrass emergence.

Do not reseed with Kentucky bluegrass until 6 weeks after the last PROGRASS Herbicide application. For fall application programs of PROGRASS Herbicide, alternatives are to seed dormant bluegrass in the late fall or to delay reseeding until the spring. Kentucky bluegrass sod quality during the spring may be reduced following fall applications of PROGRASS Herbicide.

III. Creeping Bentgrass

PROGRASS Herbicide may be applied safely to bentgrass cut at fairway height. PROGRASS Herbicide use should be avoided in poorly drained and/or heavily shaded turf areas which are more prone to herbicide injury. Tank mixing with soluble or controlled release nitrogen at 0.1 to 0.25 lb N per 1,000 sq ft with PROGRASS Herbicide may improve creeping bentgrass turf tolerance and improve creeping bentgrass conversion.

A spring application of PROGRASS Herbicide following fall applications is useful in further reducing populations of annual bluegrass. Apply PROGRASS Herbicide in the spring after creeping bentgrass has resumed active growth and has achieved full green-up.

Do not apply PROGRASS Herbicide to renovated or overseeded bentgrass fairway turf less than three (3) to four (4) weeks after seedling emergence.

Do not overseed with creeping bentgrass until three (3) to four (4) weeks after the last PROGRASS Herbicide application.

IV. Turf-Type Tall Fescue

Apply PROGRASS Herbicide to turf-type tall fescue in the fall. If overseeding with turf-type tall fescue, PROGRASS Herbicide application and the seeding may be simultaneous.

Warm Season Turfgrasses

I. St. Augustine grass (Established Turf)

Apply PROGRASS Herbicide to St. Augustine grass in the spring and early summer to suppress Bermudagrass and Bermudagrass seedhead formation or control annual bluegrass. Best results are achieved when multiple applications are made.

PROGRASS Herbicide suppresses the development of actively growing Bermudagrass in established St. Augustine Sod. Begin PROGRASS Herbicide applications when Bermudagrass first breaks dormancy in the spring. Application timing is critical to achieve optimum results and will vary depending on location and temperature. A second application of PROGRASS Herbicide should be made 21-28 days after the first application. For optimum suppression, a third application may be necessary 21-28 days after the second application. Temporary stunting and minor discoloration of St. Augustine grass may occur after application. To improve suppression, PROGRASS Herbicide may be tank-mixed with Atrazine in each application (Atrazine at up to 2.0 lb ai/A for first application and 0.75 lb - 1.0 lb ai/Atrazine for second or third application). DO NOT treat St Augustine grass that has not been established for six months. DO NOT treat St. Augustine grass that is under stress or injury may occur. If the St. Augustine grass shows signs of severe yellowing or stunting, discontinue applications.

II. Overseeded Dormant Bermudagrass

Apply PROGRASS Herbicide to overseeded bermudagrass in late fall, one to two weeks after emergence of overseeded perennial ryegrass to control annual bluegrass. Treatment to turf that is not fully dormant may cause early injury and/or delayed spring green-up. Applications of 0.67 to 0.75 gallons of PROGRASS Herbicide per acre have shown acceptable control of annual bluegrass with

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minimum injury to non-dormant (or predormant) bermudagrass when applied in late November or early December. Lower rates have shown lesser annual bluegrass control and higher rates have shown more bermudagrass injury when the bermudagrass is not fully dormant. The onset of dormancy will vary according to location and yearly weather. One or two supplemental applications at 21 to 28 day intervals may be required to maintain control through the winter months. DO NOT APPLY more than two applications of PROGRASS Herbicide when treating non-dormant bermudagrass. The final PROGRASS Herbicide application should be made to bermudagrass no later than February 1st or 4 weeks prior to breaking of winter dormancy. Late applications (within 4 weeks of breaking dormancy) to turf that will be breaking dormancy may temporarily delay resumption of active growth (spring green-up) of bermudagrass in the spring. The breaking of winter dormancy will vary according to location and yearly weather. Application of PROGRASS Herbicide to bermudagrass that is stressed due to shade, poorly drained soils, and high traffic may result in increased turf injury. Avoid use of PROGRASS Herbicide or use lower rates under these conditions. Care should be taken to keep the PROGRASS Herbicide in the overseeded areas during the applications (particularly when making applications to non-dormant bermudagrass) so that the ryegrass will mask any early injury or late transition in the spring. Higher seeding rate may also be helpful to minimize a thin stand appearance since annual bluegrass will be removed. Common bermudagrass in fairways or roughs may be more susceptible to herbicide injury than hybrid bermudagrass.

APPLICATION RATES AND TIMINGS¹

Turf Type	Main Target Pests	Start	# Apps	Application INT (Days)	Use Rate ²		Overseeding Safety Interval ³ (Weeks After Treatment)	Application Safety Interval ⁵ (Weeks After Emergence)
					gal/A	fl oz/ 1,000 sq ft		
Ryegrass	Annual Bluegrass	Fall Spring ⁴	2-3 1-2	21 - 28 21 - 28	2/3-1 1/3	2-4	1-2	1-2
Kentucky Bluegrass	Annual Bluegrass	Fall	2 - 3	21 - 28	1/2	11/2	6	8
Creeping Bentgrass	Annual Bluegrass	Fall Spring ⁴	2-3 1-2	21 - 28 21 - 28	1/2 1/2	11/2 11/2	4	4
Turf-Type Tall Fescue	Annual Bluegrass	Fall	2 - 3	21 - 28	1/2-1	2-4	0	2-3
St. Augustine grass (Est. Turf)	Bermudagrass Suppression	Spring	2 - 3	21 - 28	1-2	3-6	N/A	N/A
Seashore Paspalum	Bermudagrass Suppression	Spring	Multiple ⁶	14	1/3	1	6	N/A
Overseeded (ryegrass) Bermudagrass:								
Dormant Bermudagrass	Annual Bluegrass	Fall	2 - 3	21 - 28	1/2-1 1/3	11/2-4	N/A	N/A
Nondormant Bermudagrass	Annual Bluegrass	Fall	2	21 - 28	2/3-3/4	2-21/4	N/A	N/A

¹Refer to label text for further instructions regarding each grass species.

²Apply specified rate of PROGRASS Herbicide in 20 to 60 gallons of water per acre or 1/2 to 1.5 gallons of water per 1,000 sq ft.

³Interval applies to overseeding specific grass on same type of grass after last PROGRASS Herbicide treatment.

⁴Use spring application after previous fall treatments only.

⁵Refers to interval in which PROGRASS Herbicide may be safely applied to specific grass following seed emergence.

⁶ Multiple applications not to exceed 9 lbs ai/A/year. Do not apply to turf when foliage is wet or dew is present. Multiple applications are necessary for maximum suppression. The maximum and effective use rate is 1 fl oz of product/1,000 sq ft.

N/A - Not applicable.