File



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

APR 18 1994

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OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Lynn P. Georges UNOCAL 3960 Industrial Blvd. - Suite 600-B West Sacramento, CA 95691

Subject:

Label Amendment Submission of 12/21/93 in Response to PR Notice 93-7

EPA Reg. No. 612-4

ENQUIK

Dear Registrant:

The labeling cited above and submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is accepted subject to the comments reflected on the enclosed sheet. A copy of your proposed labeling stamped "ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS" is enclosed

WHAT THIS ACCEPTANCE MEANS:

Based on your certification, the Agency has accepted the labeling changes that are necessary to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) labeling requirements of 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, described in PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11. Any other labeling changes submitted in connection with this amendment application but not directly related to compliance with the WFS have not been reviewed or accepted by the Agency. If you wish to make such changes, you must submit a separate amendment application proposing them. If your product is currently suspended, the acceptance of this labeling amendment does not affect the suspension in any way.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NEXT:

By the next label printing make all the specified changes to your labeling. Send to EPA one (1) copy of the final printed labeling:

- BEFORE selling or distributing any product bearing the final printed labeling AND
- WITHIN one year from date of this acceptance.

Submit the final printed labeling via the U.S. Postal Service to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7505C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

Hand or courier deliveries of final printed labeling may be made to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

Sincerely,

Jim Tompkins, Deputy Chief Registration Support Branch Registration Division (7505W)

Attachment

Lynn P Georges UNOCAL CORP.

Comments for: EPA REG. NO. 612-4

ENQUIK

The following specific comments pertain to your WPS labeling submission concerning the product cited above:

The chemical resistant protective suit or your proposed label should be changed to "coveralls worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants". If you decide to retain the chemical resistant suit, you will have to include label requirements for a heat stress management program. Add a chemical resistant apron for mixing, loading and cleaning equipment if you delete chemical resistant protective suit.

Delete the crossed out statements on your proposed label. They are redundant statements or phrases.

Correct the typographical errors circled on your proposed label.

ACCEPTED with COMMENTS in EPA Letter Dated

HERBICIDE - DESSICANT - HARVEST AID the Federal Innecticide

Fundicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the posticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

17

Active Ingredient: Monocarbamide Dihydrogensulfate	79.0%
Inert Ingredients	
TOTAL	100.09
Weight in lbs/gallon @ 68.0°F	12.65 lbs
EPA Reg. No. 612-4 EPA Est. No. 612-CA-004, 612-WA-001,	612-FL-01
Distributor EPA Est. No.	

DANGER PELIGRO

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

SEE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
ON THE NEXT PAGE

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Holding lids apart, flush with gentle stream of water for 30 minutes.

IF ON SKIN: Flood contaminated area with water. Remove contaminated clothing.

IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert give one glass of milk or water to drink; ½ glass to children under age 5. Do NOT exceed above quantities in order to avoid vomiting. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information. GET MEDICAL TREATMENT IMMEDIATELY.

For further information call the Los Angeles Poison Information Center at (800) 356-3129.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

- 1. Unocal warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated when used in accordance with the use directions under normal conditions. Unocal neither makes, nor authorizes any agent or representative to make, any other warranty of fitness or of merchantability, guarantee or representation, express or implied, concerning this material.
- 2. Critical and unforeseeable factors beyond Unocal's control prevent it from eliminating all risks in connection with the use of this material. Such risks include, but are not limited to, damage to plants and crops to which the material is applied, lack of complete control, and damage caused by drift to other plants or crops. Such risks occur even though the product is reasonably fit for uses stated herein and even though label directions are followed. Buyer and user acknowledges and assumes all risks and liability resulting from the handling, storage, and use of this material (except those assumed by Unocal in (1) above). Unocal shall not be liable for incidental or consequential damages.

Unocal's manufacturing, composition, and/or use patents relative to the product contained herein include U.S. Patents 4397675, 4402852, 4404116, 4445925, 4447253, 4522644, and 4673522 and various foreign patents. Other patents are pending.

Unocal grants the purchaser a license, under Unocal's U.S. Patents only, and only for the use of the product contained herein, and solely in accordance with the instructions on this label. NO OTHER LICENSE, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS GRANTED. NOT FOR EXPORT.

DUPLICATED COPIES ARE NOT VALID

Manufactureo by

UNOCAL

Unocal Petroleum Products & Chemicals Division
Union Oil Company of California dba Unocal
P.O. Box 2390 • Brea, CA 92622-2390 • (800) 825-0076

Net Contents:	Gallons
Net Contents:	(4a)1009

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

CORROSIVE. Causes irreversible eye damage. Moderately irritating to skin. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Chemical-resistant protective suit
- Waterproof gloves
- · Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- · Protective eyewear
- · Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instruction for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS: 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 outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product may be harmful to wildlife directly sprayed. Keep out of lakes, ponds, and streams. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply in any manner not specified on the label.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Do not allow ENQUIK to be heated above 176°F, as the quality of the product may deteriorate. If ENQUIK is heated above 230°F, vigorous decomposition may occur. Do not weld equipment containing ENQUIK.

CLOTHING: ENQUIK can attack cotton, nylon, and leather clothing. If ENQUIK contacts clothing of this type, flush with plenty of water to minimize damage. Wear-non-nylon-plastic protective-clothing.

DO NOT MIX WITH OTHER MATERIALS WITHOUT SPECIFIED AUTHORIZATION, AS HAZARDOUS COMBINATIONS MAY RESULT.

CHEMIGATION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Material crystallizes below 32°F. Do not heat above 176°F.

Materials recommended for use with ENQUIK include polyethylene, polypropylene, PVC, CPVC, fiberglass made with reinforced resins such as polyesters and epoxides, most rubbers, and 316 stainless steel.

Do not use with mild steel, leather, or acid sensitive resins such as delrin and celcon. Do not expose nylon to undiluted ENQUIK.

ENQUIK is moderately corroisve to cast iron, aluminium, and brass. Prolonged use with these metals is not recommended.

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: Triple rinse (or equivalent) all containers and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by 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. 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 in this labeling 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 restlyicted entry interval (REI) of 24 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:

- · Chemical-resistant protective suit
- Waterproof gloves
- · Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- · Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

GENERAL INFORMATION

ENQUIK is a contact herbicide and desiccant which destroys plant tissue cellulose. Maximum control is obtained within a few hours. Thorough coverage is critical because ENQUIK is a contact herbicide-desiccant with no systemic activity.

Selective control of weeds in crops can be attained. This selectivity is based on the presence of a waxy cuticle on leaf and stem structures of the crop plant, which prevents wetting of the crop plant by ENQUIK. Addition of an agriculturally-approved, nonionic surfactant at 0.125 to 0.50% by volume (1 to 4 pints per 100 gallons) of diluted spray will greatly increase weed control and desiccation. Do not use surfactant when selectivity is desired. As with all herbicides, selective ENQUIK applications should be made on healthy, unstressed crops. Physically damaged or severely stressed crops and seedlings with less than two true leaves may be damaged by untimely application; therefore, close attention to the crop stage is important. Resistant, healthy crops show a minimum of phytotoxicity.

Do not spray or allow spray to contact desirable plants except as directed on the label. Do not apply by air.

Spray booms should be mounted on the rear of tractors to reduce equipment exposure. Exposed equipment should be triple rinsed after use. The final rinse should include 1 to 2 pounds of baking soda or similar alkaline material to neutralize any residue.

Pre-harvest interval is not restricted. Plantback (recropping) interval is not restricted. ENQUIK has no residual soil activity.

MIXING PROCEDURE

Agitation is essential during mixing due to the density and viscosity of the concentrated material.

ENQUIK alone

- 1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
- 2. Begin agitation.
- 3. Add ENOUIK into mix tank.
- 4. Add additional water as needed.
- 5. Add an agriculturally approved, non-ionic surfactant, if used.
- 6. Continue to agitate for 3 to 5 minutes or until thoroughly mixed.

ENQUIK as tank mix

- 1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
- 2. Add tank-mix product to tank.
- 3. Begin agitation.
- 4. Add water (leaving room for the ENQUIK to be added).
- 5. Add ENQUIK to the tank.
- Add an agriculturally approved, non-ionic surfactant.
- 7. Continue to agitate for 3 to 5 minutes or until thoroughly mixed.

GRASSES CONTROLLED

Common Narre Wild oats <u>Latin Name</u> Avena fatue

WEEDS SUPRESSED

Common Name
Citronmelon
Common groundsel
Florida pusley
Spurred anoda
Texas panicum

Latin Name Citrullus lanatus Senecio vulgaris Richarda scabra Anoda cristata Panicum texanum

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Common Name
Annual fleabane
Arrowleaf sida
Balsam apple
Bracken fern
Bristly starbur
Bur gherkin
Carolina geranium
Carpetweed
Chicory
Coffee senna
Common bedstraw
Common chickweed

Common cocklebur Common lambsquarter

Cudweed

Cutleaf evening primrose

Dandelion Dock Eclipta Fiddleneck Filaree

Florida beggarweed Ground cherry

Henbit Horseweed

Japanese honeysuckle (top growth)

Jimsonweed Knotweed Kochia

Lantana (top growth)

London rocket Lupine Malva Milkweed Miners lettuce

Morningglories: Cypressvine

lvyleaf Pitted Smallflower Tall

Multein Mustard Nettleleal goosefoot Nightshades

Pennsylvania smartweed

Pigweeds:

Prostrate Redroot Smooth

Pineappleweed Plantains Poison hemlock Poison oak (top growth)

Prickly lettuce Prickly sida **Puncturevine** Red clover Shepherdspurse Sicklegod Sowthistle Spanish needles Spiny amaranth Spurge Stinging nettle Sumac Suntlower Sweetdover Swinecress Telegraph plant Tropic croton

Velvetleal Volunteer cucurbits White pellitory Wild cucumber

Wild poinsettia Wild radish Wooly croton Latin Name
Erigeron ann
Sida rhombifolia
Momordica charantia
Petridum aquilinum
Acanthospermum hispidum
Cucumis anguria
Geranium carolinianum
Mollugo verticillata
Cichorium intybus
Cassia occidentialis
Gallum aparine
Stellaria media

Xanthium pensylvanicum Chenopodium album Gnaphalium obtusifolium Oenothera lacinata Taraxacum officinale Rumex spp.
Eclipta prostrata Emsinckla intermedia Erodium cictarium Desmodium tortuosum Physalis heterophylia Lamium amplexicaule Conyza conicer: Lonicena japonica Datura stramonium Polygonum aviculare Kochia sonaria

Datura stramonium
Polygonum aviculare
Kochia scoparia
Lantana camera
Sisymbrium irio
Lupine formosa
Malva neglecta
Asclepias syriaca
Montia perteliata
Ipomoea quamoclit
Ipomoea lacunosa
Jacquemontia tamnifolia

Jacquemonia tammiona ipomoea purpurea Verbascum spp. Brassica spp. Chenopodium murale Solanum spp.

Polygonum pensylvanicum Amaranthus graecizans Amaranthus retroflexus Amaranthus hybridus Matricaria matricarloides

Plantago spp.
Cicuta maculata
Rhus diversiloba
Lactuca serriola
Sida spinosa
Tribulus terrestris
Trilolium pratense
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Cassia obtusilolia
Sonchus oleraceus
Bidens spp.

Bidens spp.
Amaranthus spinosus
Euphorbia spp.
Urtica dioica
Rhus spp.
Helianthus annus
Melilotus spp.
Coronopus didymus
Hetrotheca grandiflora
Croton glandulosus
Abutilon theophrasti
Curcubita spp.
Panetaria praetermissa

Echinocyshs lobata Euphorbia heterophylla Raphanus raphanistrum Croton capitatus

HERBICIDE

GRASS SEED

For use only in Oregon & Washington

Apply ENQUIK to control weeds and volunteer seedlings in bluegrass, tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass, and perennial ryegrass seed fields.

Field preparation should include removal of straw and excessive crown growth so that good spray contact can be made with the germinating weeds and volunteer grass seedlings. ENQUIK should not be applied until fall rain or irrigation has germinated weeds and volunteer grass seedlings. Bluegrass, fine fescue, tall fescue, and orchardgrass volunteer seedlings between the one-leaf and three to four-leaf stage of development can be controlled by ENQUIK. Volunteer perennial ryegrass seedlings should be between the one-leaf and three-leaf stage of development for good control. Older seedlings may require repeat applications.

Apply 15 to 20 gailons of ENQUIK in 40 to 50 gailons of total spray volume per acre. The desired ENQUIK concentration range is 35 to 40%. The use of large spray volumes and high pressure will enhance coverage and penetration into the canopy. The activity of ENQUIK herbicide is reduced during cold (below 45°F), wet conditions; however, frost after application may enhance burndown activity. Apply ENQUIK from September through mid-November, or for perennial ryegrass, March through early April. Avoid direct exposure to wildlife. Do not apply where ground-nesting birds may be directly sprayed.

ENQUIK herbicide is strictly contact in nature, so thorough coverage is essential. Flat fan and hollow cone type nozzles are recommended. They may be either 80° or 110° with not larger than 04 orifices, or high pressure hollow cone types. Flooding-type fans and cone types which produce large droplets CANNOT BE USED. ENQUIK herbicide should be applied using a high quality, agriculturally-approved, nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.125 to 0.25%, which is 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of total spray volume. Apply using a minimum boom pressure of 40 psi.

Application should not be made during rain or when rain is imminent. Twelve hours or more without rain is preferred. ENQUIK herbicide works more slowly under cool, moist conditions. Do not apply more than three applications per year.

Spring applications of ENQUIK can also be made on perennial ryegrass fields to control or suppress weeds and reduce leaf diseases and stem growth. Apply before early-April in fields where nitrogen carryover and growing conditions have provided for good tillering. Do not use when the seed heads are in the boot stage or where burndown could reduce yields.

Seed crops that are under stress from insects, disease, or nematodes may be injured from ENQUIK applications. Drought or other environmental stresses following ENQUIK application may result in stand damage.

Certain liquid phosphate fertilizers such as phosphoric acid can be combined with ENQUIK where ENQUIK-fertilizer applications are desired.

ONIONS (Green and dry bulb) Leeks, Shallots, Spring Onions, and Garlic

Not for use in Florida & Texas

The selectivity of ENQUIK herbicide is based on the presence or absence of a waxy cuticle. The growth habit and waxy surface of onions make them resistant to damage by ENQUIK herbicide. Therefore, the use of surfactants is not recommended.

For use as a post-emergence herbicide to control escaped annual broadleaf weeds, the first treatment may be made when the onion's first true leaf reaches the height of the flag leaf (usually 1 to 2 inches) and the crop is not under any stress. Application to transplants can be made when onions have recovered from transplanting stress and are actively growing (usually 2 to 3 weeks after transplanting). Apply ENQUIK only from late fall through early spring or when onions are small and slow growing. Avoid direct exposure to wildlife. Do not apply where ground-nesting birds may be directly sprayed.

Apply 10 to 15 gallons of ENQUIK in a total spray volume of 20 to 50 gallons per acre. A maximum of three applications per crop may be applied. Apply to small, actively growing weeds for best results (see WEED CONTROL table, above). Where weeds form a dense canopy, a second application 3 to 7 days later may be required for satisfactory weed control. DO NOT USE A SURFACTANT. Do not apply to onions which are under stress from drought, transplanting, previous herbicide applications, etc. Do not treat weeds which are under drought stress or which are wet from irrigation, rainfall, or dew, as weed control may be reduced. ENQUIK application will normally result in some crop leaf injury; however, recovery is rapid and usually complete within 10 to 14 days.

ENQUIK herbicide is strictly contact in nature, so thorough coverage is essential. Flat fan and hollow cone type nozzles are recommended. They may be either 80° or 110° with not larger than 04 orifices, or high pressure hollow cone types. Flooding-type fans and cone types which produce large droplets CANNOT BE USED. Apply using a minimum boom pressure of 40 psi.

Avoid applications within 5 days after a pesticide treatment containing a surfactant. For best results, avoid treatment when rain is expected within 12 hours. Do not apply to green onions larger than 8 inches in height to avoid tissue scarring.

WEED CONTROL	_ TABLE	- ONIC	ONS	
	Weed Diameter			
Weed Species	<1"	2"	3"	>3*
	Gallons per Acre ENQUIK			
Carolina geranium	10	12	13	15*
Common lambsquarter**	12	14	15	15°
Common ragweed**	12	13	14	15°
Cutleaf evening primrose	10	11	12	15*
Henbit	10	12	12-14	15*
Mustard spp.	10	12	14	15°
Swinecress	12	12	15	15*
Wild radish	10	12	12-14	15*
	t			

- Repeat application may be necessary for satisfactory control
- * Weed size refers to height rather than diameter

PEANUTS

Not for use in Florida & Texas

Apply as an over-the-top cracking/early post-emergence spray to peanuts for control of escaped annual broadleaf weeds. Peanuts may be treated with ENQUIK from true ground crack until 30 days after emergence (approximately 40 days after planting). Do not apply to peanuts once they are in full bloom. Apply 5 to 8 gallons of ENQUIK in a total spray volume of 20 to 40 gallons per acre. The desired concentration range of ENQUIK is 20 to 25%. Do not exceed two applications per season. Allow at least 10 days between treatments. Application can only be made until the crop reaches 25% canopy cover. Avoid direct exposure to wildlife. Do not apply where ground-nesting birds may be directly sprayed.

ENQUIK herbicide is strictly contact in nature, so thorough coverage is essential. Flat fan and hollow cone type nozzles are recommended. They may be either 80° or 110° with not larger than 04 orifices, or high pressure hollow cone types. Flooding-type fans and cone types which produce large droplets CANNOT BE USED. ENQUIK herbicide should be applied using a high quality, agriculturally approved, nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.125 to 0.25%, which is 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of total spray volume. Apply using a minimum boom pressure of 40 psi.

The high rate of surfactant should be used during periods of dry weather or where weeds approach the maximum size outlined in the WEED CONTROL table. Weeds should be treated when small and actively growing. Do not treat weeds stressed from drought or wet from irrigation, rainfall, or dew, as poor weed control may result. Do not treat if peanuts are stressed from prior herbicide injury, drought, nematode, or thrips damage, or during periods of saturated soil conditions, as increased peanut injury and/or delayed recovery may result. Peanut foliage contacted with ENQUIK will incur slight injury; however, recovery is normally complete within 10 days. Refer to WEED CONTROL table for rates on various weeds.

WEED CONTROL TABLE - PEANUTS				
	ENQUIK 5 gallons/acre		ENQUIK 8 gallons/acre	
Weed Species	Leaf Stage	Max. Ht.	Leaf Stage	Max. Ht.
Bristly starbur	2-4	3*	6-8	6"
Bur gherkin	1	2"	3	4"
Citronmelon	S	S	1	2"
Coffee senna	C-1	1"	2	3"
Common cocklebur	. 1	2"	4-6	3*
Florida beggarweed	1-2	2"	5	4"
Florida pustey	C-2	<1"	4	1"
Morningglory - lvyleaf	1-2	3"	4	5"
-Smallflower	2-3	3"	8	8"
-Tali	1-2	3"	4	5"
Prickly sida	C-1	1"	2-3	2"
Redweed	3	2"	6	4"
Sicklepod	1	2"	3	3~
Texas panicum	S	S	2	<1"
Tropic croton	1-2	2"	4-6	4"
Wild radish	2" dia	meter	4"diar	neter

C = Cotyledon

S = Suppression only

Tankmixes: Follow the precautions listed above regarding the treatment of stressed peanuts.

Lasso 4E° or Dual 8E°

ENQUIK may be tankmixed with either Lasso 4E or Dual 8E to provide residual control in addition to the contact kill obtained with ENQUIK alone. Tankmix 5 to 8 gallons of ENQUIK herbicide with the label rate of either Lasso 4E or Dual 8E in 20 to 30 gallons of total spray volume per acre. Tankmixtures of ENQUIK and Lasso 4E should be applied at the ground crack stage of growth. Tankmixtures of ENQUIK and Dual 8E may be applied through 30 days after emergence. An agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant should be used at a rate of 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray mix. Do not exceed one application per season.

GRAMOXONE SUPER® (STARFIRE)

ENQUIK may be tankmixed with Gramoxone Super to aid in control of escaped annual grasses, certain broadleaf weeds, and yellow nutsedge. Tankmix 3 to 5 gallons of ENQUIK with 6 to 8 ounces of Gramoxone Super (Starfire) in 20 to 30 gallons of total spray volume per acre. ENQUIK + Gramoxone Super (Starfire) may be applied up to 28 days after ground crack. Do not exceed two applications per season. An agriculturally-approved, nonionic surfactant should be used at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mix. The high rate of surfactant should be used during periods of dry weather or where weeds approach the maximum size outlined in the WEED CONTROL table.

WEED CONTROL TABLE - PEANUTS ENQUIK + Gramoxone Super (Starfire) Tankmix Combination			
3 gal. + 6 oz. per acre		5 gal. + 8 oz. per acre	
Leaf Stage	Max. Ht.	Leaf Stage	Max. Ht.
4	2"	6-8	4-
2-3	3"	4-6	5"
2-3	3"	5	4"
C-2	<1"	4	1"
1	2"	3	4"
2	2"	4-5	4"
1	2"	3	4"
3-4	2"	5	3"
2-3	3"	4-5	5"
3-4	3"	5-6	4"
1-2	2"	3-4	4"
	3 gal. + per a Leat Stage 4 2-3 2-3 C-2 1 2 1 3-4 2-3 3-4	3 gal. + 6 oz. per acre Leaf Max. Stage Ht. 4 2" 2-3 3" 2-3 3" C-2 <1" 1 2" 2 2" 1 2" 3-4 2" 2-3 3" 3-4 3"	Starfire Tankmix Combin 3 gal. + 6 oz. 5 gal. + per acre per acre per acre Stage Ht. Stage 4 2" 6-8 2-3 3" 4-6 2-3 3" 5 C-2 <1" 4 1 2" 3 2 2" 4-5 1 2" 3 3-4 2" 5 3-4 3" 5-6

75 10

VEGETABLE ROW MIDDLES

Cucurbits, Cole Crops, Fruiting Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables

Apply Only to Raised-Bed Grown Vegetable Row Middles

For Use Only Within the States of Delaware, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Virginia

Apply 5 to 10 gallons of ENQUIK as a directed, shielded spray to vegetable row middles for control of escaped broadleaf weeds. ENQUIK may be applied a maximum of three times per crop. ENQUIK herbicide is strictly contact in nature, so thorough coverage is essential. Flat fan and hollow cone type nozzles are recommended. They may be either 80° or 110° with not larger than 04 orifices, or high pressure hollow cone types. Flooding-type fans and cone types which produce large droplets CANNOT BE USED. ENQUIK herbicide should be applied using a high quality, agriculturally-approved, nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.25%, which is 2 pints per 100 gallons of total spray volume. Apply using a minimum boom pressure of 40 psi.

A total spray volume of 20 to 50 gallons per acre with a dilution rate of water:ENQUIK not to exceed 6:1 is recommended for best results. Do not exceed a concentration of 25% ENQUIK. ENQUIK should be applied to small, actively growing weeds. Where weed populations are dense, a second application may be required 3 to 7 days later. Do not apply to weeds which are wet from rainfall or dew, or to weeds under drought stress, as reduced weed control may result. Avoid spray contact with desirable foliage as injury may result.

Gramoxone Super (Starfire) or Gramoxone Extra

ENQUIK may be tankmixed with Gramoxone Super (Starfire) or Gramoxone Extra to aid in control of escaped grasses and broadleaf weeds. Five to ten gallons of ENQUIK may be tankmixed with the labelled rate of Gramoxone Super (Starfire) or Gramoxone Extra (refer to Gramoxone Super or Gramoxone Extra label) in a total spray volume not to exceed a 6:1 water:ENQUIK ratio. Read and follow label instructions for all products in a tankmix. The more restrictive label must be followed.

DESSICANT

PEPPERMINT

Not for use in Florida & Texas

The amount of ENQUIK desiccant to apply, the need for supplemental vegetative management practices, and the timing of applications depend upon the amount of vegetative growth in the field. Avoid direct exposure to wildlife. Do not apply where ground-nesting birds may be directly sprayed. Recommendations:

Growth Treatment Options

- 2 4"

 A. Apply 15 gallons of ENQUIK desiccant in 45 to 50 gallons of total spray per acre; clean up remaining green tissue using spot sprays in 4 to 5 days; or
 - B. Apply 10 gallons of ENQUIK desiccant in 30 gallons of total spray per acre; 5 to 7 days later apply 10 gallons of ENQUIK desiccant in 40 to 45 gallons of total spray per acre.
- 4 6" moderate vigor

Clip with flail mower and spread the clippings evenly; after clippings dry, follow either A or B above.

> 7" vigorous Apply 10 gallons of ENQUIK desiccant in 30 gallons of total spray per acre. After 3 to 4 days, flail mow and spread clippings evenly. When clippings are dry, apply 10 gallons of ENQUIK desiccant in 45 to 50 gallons of total spray per acre.

The desired ENQUIK concentration range for all the above options is 20 to 33%.

Mint stands that are suffering from insect, disease, nematode, or environmental stress may be damaged from ENQUIK desiccant applications. The above stresses following ENQUIK desiccant application may also result in stand damage. Do not apply more than three applications per year.

Row (baby) mint has been successfully treated with ENQUIK desiccant. ENQUIK desiccant treatment should be delayed until the mint has an established root system with adequate stores of carbohydrates. Row mint that is under stress or that does not have an established root system, such as row mint in rocky soils, may be damaged by ENQUIK desiccant applications.

ENQUIK desiccant is strictly contact in nature, so thorough coverage is essential. Flat fan and hollow cone type nozzles are recommended. They may be either 80° or 110° with not larger than 04 orifices, or high pressure hollow cone types. Flooding-type fans and cone types which produce large droplets CANNOT BE USED. ENQUIK desiccant should be applied using a high quality, agriculturally-approved, nonionic surfactant at a rate or 0.125 to 0.25%, which is 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of total spray volume. Apply using a minimum boom pressure of 40 psi.

Certain liquid phosphate fertilizers such as phosphoric acid can be combined with ENQUIK herbicide-desiccant where combination ENQUIK-fertilizer applications are desirable.

NOTE: Row mint, weak stands, or stressed stands on excessively dry or rocky soils may be damaged by high rates of ENQUIK.

POTATOES

Not for use in Florida & Texas

ENQUIK desiccant effectively desiccates all potato varieties for normal harvest. ENQUIK will effectively desiccate early harvested varieties such as red potatoes and early russets. Vigorously growing vines must be rolled with weighted rollers, or pruned with rolling coulters or topped one week prior to desiccation. Any of these operations will minimize sprouting and enhance vine kill and skin set.

Apply 20 gallons of ENQUIK in 40 gallons of total spray volume per acre. The desired ENQUIK concentration range is 50%. Thorough coverage of the basal stem area is important to assure complete desiccation.

When excessive vegetation can prevent the spray from reaching the base of the plant, the upper canopy must be removed so the spray can contact the base of the plant. This can be done by beating, rolling, or split applications of ENQUIK. Do not apply where ground-nesting birds may be directly sprayed. If direct wildlife exposure is likely, roll, flail, or otherwise reduce foliage prior to ENQUIK application.

Beating should be done a few days before application of ENQUIK to allow the trash (leaves, stems, etc.) to dry and fall between the rows. Rolling can also be used to open up the canopy.

Split applications of ENQUIK may also be used in cases of excessive vegetation. The first application is recommended at 15 gallons of ENQUIK in 30 to 40 gallons of total spray volume per acre. The second application should be applied two days later at 10 to 15 gallons of ENQUIK desiccant in 30 to 40 gallons of total spray volume per acre, depending upon the amount of vegetation remaining.

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Avoid ENQUIK desiccant applications on recently irrigated or saturated soils. Allow at least 48 hours after rain or irrigation to improve desiccant activity. For best results, avoid treatment when rain is expected within ten hours.

Potatoes may be harvested as soon as adequate skin set has occurred and tubers separate easily from the stolons.

Enquik is a registered trademark of Union Oil Company of California. Dual 8E is a registered trademark of Ciba-Geigy Corporation. Lasso 4E is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company. Gramoxone Super is a registered trademark of ICI Americas Inc.