1812-449 09/13/2001 1/10

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505C)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
X Registration
___ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
1812-449	9-13-01

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
TranXit™ 25 DF Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):
Griffin L.L.C.
P.O. Box 1847
Valdosta, Georgia 31603-1847

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.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

   a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 1812-449".

   b. Delete the references to "waterproof gloves" in both the Personal Protective Equipment section and also under the Agricultural Use Requirements section. Replace with language that is similar to the following, "Chemical resistant gloves such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, or neoprene rubber ≥14 mils."

Signature of Approving Official:	Date:
	9-13-01

EPA Form 8570-6

c. Add the following statement directly under the Personal Protective Equipment section, "Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart."

d. Under the statement above the ingredient statement that reads, "For postemergence control of weeds in bermudagrass turf" add language that is similar to the following, "For use on sod farms, golf courses, and professionally managed college and professional sports fields."

e. Add the signal word, "CAUTION" directly below the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals section.

f. In the Non-agricultural Use Requirements box, delete the specific reference to "lawn grasses" in the third paragraph. The paragraph should instead read, "Professional applications to golf courses, industrial and commercial lawns and sports fields are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard."

g. Correct the typographical error in the Spray Drift Prevention section so that the first point on page 5 of the draft labeling reads, "Nozzles with higher rated flows **produce** larger droplets."

h. Correct the typographical error in the Directions for Use section so that the first sentence in the second paragraph reads, "... contact workers or other persons, either directly **or** through drift."

3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Jim Tompkins
Product Manager (25)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

3/10

TranXit™ 25 DF Herbicide

DRY FLOWABLE

FOR POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF WEEDS IN BERMUDAGRASS TURF

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
Rimsulfuron: N-((4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl)-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2 pyridinesulfonamide	25.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS	75.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Immediately flush with plenty of water.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
For medical emergencies involving this product call toll free 1-888-324-7598.

See Label for Additional Precautions and Directions for Use.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
9-13-01
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
1812-445

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended for the pesticide

GRIFFIN LLC
VALDOSTA, GA 31601

EPA REG. NO. 1812- 444
EPA EST. NO. _____

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeve shirt and long pants.
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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 by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with the terms of this label.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly of 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.

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 intervals. 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 4 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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Sod farms are within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

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.
Professional applications to lawn grasses, golf courses, industrial and commercial lawns and sports fields are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.
Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.
Pesticide Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

TranXit may be used for control of annual bluegrass (*Poa annua* var. *annua*) and removal of overseeded perennial ryegrass and/or *Poa trivialis*.

TranXit is noncorrosive to equipment, nonflammable, and nonvolatile.
Control of weeds with TranXit requires approximately 3 to 4 weeks, but weed growth ceases soon after application.

TranXit temporarily suppresses growth of bermudagrass. This is typically followed by a flush of growth within 3 to 4 weeks. Some slight yellowing of bermudagrass may occur and last for approximately 7 days.

TranXit is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. For preemergence weed control, rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move TranXit into the soil. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic 3 to 10 days after

emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

The herbicidal action of TranXit may be less effective on susceptible species stressed from environmental conditions (such as extreme temperature or moisture), abnormal soil conditions (saturated or water-logged soils) or cultural practices. In addition, weeds hardened off by drought stress are less susceptible to TranXit.

PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply to any bentgrass variety, or any other desirable cool season turfgrass.
Do not apply to residential lawns.
Do not apply to bermudagrass putting greens.
Do not apply an organophosphate insecticide or nematicide within 7 days of a TranXit application as injury potential to the desired grass may increase.
Do not apply to newly sprigged or sodded bermudagrass.

CHEMIGATION

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.
AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 – 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

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

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

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

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

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

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Make applications at the lowest height that is safe in order to reduce exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

WIND

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high.

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

Control of Annual Bluegrass Infesting Bermudagrass on Professionally Managed Sports Facilities at the Professional and Collegiate Levels, Golf Courses, Sod Farms, Seed Farms, Industrial & Commercial Lawns and Other Similar Areas

Bermudagrass not overseeded: Apply in November/December and again in February/March at a rate of 2 ounces (1.3g/1000 ft^2) TranXit/acre. Add a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Apply in 15 to 60 gallons of water per acre. Do not tankmix with any other pesticide, fertilizer, chelated iron or iron sulfate product. A repeat application in 3 weeks at the same rate may be necessary with high annual bluegrass populations.

Where annual bluegrass populations are high; plants are large and in full bloom and only a single application can be made, apply 4 ounces (2.6g/1000 ft^2) of TranXit/acre.

Annual bluegrass (*Poa annua* var. *annua*) is controlled with TranXit. Degree of control for the perennial (*Poa annua* var. *reptans*) biotypes/ecotypes has not been determined. However, the perennial biotypes/ecotypes are primarily confined to bentgrass putting greens where TranXit can not be used.

Do not allow spray droplet drift to contact desirable ryegrasses, bentgrasses, bluegrasses, fescues, or ornamental shrubs, trees, or flowers.

Removal of Perennial Ryegrass and *Poa trivialis* (Rough Bluegrass) from Bermudagrass on Professionally Managed Sports Facilities at the Professional and Collegiate Levels, Golf Courses, Sod Farms, Industrial & Commercial and Other Similar Areas

Apply 2 ounces (1.3g/1000 ft^2) TranXit/acre in the spring months 3 to 4 weeks **before desired date for overseed removal**. Add a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Apply in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Do not tankmix with any other pesticide, fertilizer, chelated iron or iron sulfate

product. A repeat application in 3 weeks at the same rate may be necessary for complete removal of *Poa trivialis*.

If only a single application can be made, apply 4 ounces (2.6g/1000 ft^2) of TranXit/acre.

Annual bluegrass Control Prior to Overseeding Bermudagrass on Professionally Managed Sports Facilities at the Professional and Collegiate Levels with Perennial Ryegrass or *Poa trivialis*

Apply 2 ounces (1.3g/1000 ft^2) of TranXit/acre within the period of 10 to 14 days prior to overseeding perennial ryegrass and/or *Poa trivialis*. Add a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Apply in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Do not tankmix with any other pesticide, fertilizer, chelated iron or iron sulfate. Occasional stunting of the overseeded perennial ryegrass and/or *Poa trivialis* may occur. Slight yellowing of bermudagrass may occur but symptoms disappear in approximately 7 days.

Cultural practices and favorable environmental conditions that allow for maximum germination of annual bluegrass prior to application of TranXit increase the degree of control.

Avoid excessive mechanical disturbance (aeration, verti-cutting, etc.) of the thatch and soil layer after TranXit application.

Irrigation and/or rainfall of at least 0.5 inches should be applied 3 to 5 days after TranXit application.

Do not apply after overseeding, except as directed for removal of overseeded grasses.

Important:
Do not make any TranXit application before overseeding if a residual (preemergence) grass herbicide was applied within 60 days for preemergence control of annual bluegrass.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

Griffin warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Griffin. In no case shall Griffin be liable for consequential special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. The exclusive remedy of any buyer or user of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages resulting from or in any way arising from the use, handling, or application of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid for this product or at Griffin's election, the replacement of this product. GRIFFIN MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF

MERCHANTABILITY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.