

PM 23

2217-710

4/24/97

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Please read instructions on reverse before completing form.

Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0089. Approval expires 05-31-98



United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

Registration
 Amendment
 Other

OPP Identifier Number

243587

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number 2217-710	2. EPA Product Manager Joanne I Miller	3. Proposed Classification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) Trimec® LAF-637 Broadleaf Herbicide	PM# (PM 23)	
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) PBI/Gordon Corporation P.O. Box 014090 1217 West 12th Street Kansas City, MO 64101 <input type="checkbox"/> Check if this is a new address	6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3) (b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to: EPA Reg. No. _____ Product Name _____	

Section - II

<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____	<input type="checkbox"/> "Me Too" Application.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other - Explain below.

NOTIFICATION
NOTIFICATION
APR 22 1997
APR 24 1997

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

NOTIFICATION PRN 95-2: Minor revision to the engineering control statements. Jack Housenger, OPP Special Review Branch Chief, recognized that spigots may be more practical than pump & probe systems in dispensing 2,4-D products from dedicated containers >5 gals. This notification is the addition of pre-approved language stated in an Agency letter to Larry Hammond, Chair of Industry Task Force for 2,4-D Research Data, Pest. & Toxic Chem. News, 2/01/95. One copy of the proposed labeling & the news article are enclosed. This notification is consistent with the provisions of PRN95-2 & EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, & no other changes have been made to the labeling or CSF of this product. I understand it is a violation of 18 USC Sec 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PRN95-2 and 40CFR 152.46 this product may be in violation of FIFRA & I may be subject to enforcement action & penalties under FIFRA Sec 12 & 14.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:				2. Type of Container	
Child-Resistant Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No	Unit Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Water Soluble Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Metal Plastic Glass Paper Other (Specify) _____		
* Certification must be submitted		If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt No. per container		
3. Location of Net Contents Information <input type="checkbox"/> Label <input type="checkbox"/> Container		4. Size(s) Retail Container		5. Location of Label Directions <input type="checkbox"/> On Label <input type="checkbox"/> On Labeling accompanying product	
6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product <input type="checkbox"/> Lithograph <input type="checkbox"/> Paper glued <input type="checkbox"/> Stenciled			<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		

Section - IV

1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)		
Name Craig Martens	Title Manager, Regulatory Services	Telephone No. (Include Area Code) (816) 421-4070
Certification I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.		6. Date Application Received (Stamped)
2. Signature 	3. Title Manager, Regulatory Services	
4. Typed Name Craig Martens	5. Date March 21, 1997	

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TRIMEC® LAF 637 BROADLEAF HERBICIDE

Controls Dandelion, Knotweed, Henbit, Chickweed, Plantain, Spurge and many other broadleaf weeds, some of which are listed on this label.

FOR SALE TO, USE AND STORAGE BY PROFESSIONAL
TURF MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL ONLY

One Gallon Covers Up To 3.5 Acres - Keep From Freezing

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.....	41.08%
**Dimethylamine Salt of 2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid.....	13.90%
***Dimethylamine Salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid).....	1.67%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	43.35%
TOTAL	100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

- *3.35 lbs. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 34.12%
 - **1.13 lbs. 2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid equivalent per gallon or 11.49%
 - ***0.14 lbs 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 1.39%
- Isomer Specific by AOAC Method.
TRIMEC® is a registered trademark of PBI/GORDON CORPORATION.

NOTIFICATION
APR 4 2 1997

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

Statement of Practical Treatment

IF IN EYES: In case of eye contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Call a physician at once.

IF ON SKIN: Wash promptly with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly. If irritation develops get medical attention.

IF SWALLOWED: Drink one or two glasses of water. Induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Call a physician at once. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and apply respiration if indicated.

See side panel for additional Precautionary Statements

NET CONTENTS U.S. GALLONS

993/ AP032197
EPA REG NO 2217-710
EPA EST NO 2217-KS-1
MANUFACTURED BY:





READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST. OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes eye damage and skin irritation. Do not get into eyes, on skin or on clothing. When mixing, loading, or applying this product, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes, chemical-resistant gloves, and eye protection. It is recommended that safety glasses include front, brow, and temple protection. Wear face shield or goggles when mixing, loading or applying this product. Harmful or fatal if swallowed.

After using this product, rinse gloves before removing, remove clothing and launder separately before reuse, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower.

Containers over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons: Persons engaged in open pouring of this product must also wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron.

Containers of 5 gallons or more: ~~Do not open-pour product from this container.~~ A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or siphon) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. ~~For terrestrial uses,~~ 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 washwaters. When cleaning equipment, do not pour the washwater on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift away from target area. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation waters.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D and MCPP have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D and MCPP pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

FOR USE ON RESIDENTIAL AND OTHER TURF SITES EXCLUDING SOD FARMS.

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

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

STORAGE & DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in original container in a locked storage area. Keep from freezing.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. 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: *For Plastic Containers* - Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned stay out of smoke. *For Metal Containers* - Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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.

USE PRECAUTIONS:

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Avoid drift of spray mist to vegetables, flowers, ornamentals, shrubs, trees and other desirable plants. Do not pour spray solutions near these plants. Do not spray on carpetgrass, dichondra nor on lawns or turf where desirable clovers are present. Use only lawn type sprayers. Coarse sprays are less likely to wind drift. Use coarse spray droplets. Avoid fine mists. Do not spray roots of ornamentals and trees. Do not exceed specified dosages for any area. Be particularly careful within the dripline of trees and other ornamental species. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established. Do not broadcast apply when air temperatures exceed 85°F; some injury may be expected with spot treatments when air temperatures exceed 85°F. Seed can be sown 3 to 4 weeks after application at recommended rate. After using this product, clean sprayer with soap or detergent and water, and rinse thoroughly before applying other pesticides. Failure to observe the above precautions may result in injury.

Trimec® LAF 637 Controls:		
Bedstraw	Henbit	Purslane
Black Medic	Knotweed	Ragweed
Buckhorn	Lambsquarters	Sheep Sorrel
Burdock	Lespedeza	Shepherdspurse
Chicory	Mallow	Speedwell
Chickweed	Morningglory	Spurge
Clover	Peppergrass	Wild Carrot
Dandelion	Pigweed	Wild Garlic
Dock	Plantain	Wild Lettuce
Ground Ivy	Poison Ivy	Wild Onion
Healall	Poison Oak	Yarrow

ORNAMENTAL LAWNS & TURF:

Apply Trimec® LAF 637 Broadleaf Herbicide at the rate of 2.3 to 4 pints per acre in sufficient water for adequate coverage. Maximum control of weeds will be obtained from spring or early fall applications when weeds are actively growing. Avoid applying during long excessively dry or hot periods unless adequate irrigation is available. Do not irrigate within 24 hours of application. Do not apply to newly seeded turf until after the second or third mowing. Grass seed can be sown 3 to 4 weeks after application at recommended rate. Do not use on dichondra and carpetgrass.

The maximum application rate to turf is 1.7 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application per site. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

- APPLICATION TYPE & DIRECTIONS -

Professional Lawn Maintenance: Use 2.3 to 2.7 pints of product per acre, (0.84 to 1 fluid ounce of product per 1,000 sq.ft.) at spray volumes of 1 to 3 gallons per 1,000 sq.ft. Use 2.3 to 2.7 pints of product per acre. Or use 0.84 to 1 fluid ounce of product per 1,000 sq.ft. with spray volumes of 1 to 3 gallons per 1,000 square feet.

Use 2.5 to 3 pints of product per acre, (0.92 to 1.1 fluid ounces of product per 1,000 sq.ft. at spray volumes of 1 to 5 gallons per 1,000 sq.ft. Use 2.5 to 3 pints of product per acre. Or use 0.92 to 1.1 fluid ounces of product per 1,000 sq.ft. with spray volumes of 1 to 5 gallons per 1,000 sq.ft.

Mature Weeds: Use 3.25 to 4.0 pints of product per acre when for controlling mature weeds.

Controlled Droplet Applicator: Reduced rates of Trimec® LAF 637 must be used when grass is stressed from heat, drought, etc. Do not use on warm season grasses. Add 2 pints Trimec® LAF 637 to the Herbi container then fill with 3 pints of water. Spray entire contents over 33,000 sq.ft. (approx. ¾ acre). Do not overlap between spray patterns.

Turf Tamer Sprayers: Reduced rates of Trimec® LAF 637 must be used when grass is stressed from heat, drought, etc. Do not use on warm season grasses. Use 2.3 to 4.0 pints of product per acre (0.84 to 1.5 fluid ounces of product per 1,000 sq.ft.) at spray volumes of 0.50 to 1.25 gallons per 1,000 sq.ft.

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St. Augustinegrass: Apply Trimec® LAF 637 at 2.3 pints in up to 150 gallons of water per acre (1.2 fluid ounces of product in 5 gallons of water per 1,500 sq.ft.). Do not spray St. Augustinegrass if grass is stressed from heat, drought, etc. Slight turf yellowing should disappear after about one week. See Note.

Bentgrass: On closely mowed bentgrass (putting and bowling greens) apply at a maximum rate of 1.0 fluid ounce of product in 5 gallons of water per 1,500 sq.ft. - preferably in May or mid-August through September. Slight turf yellowing will disappear after about one week. See Note.

NOTE: Care should be taken to avoid overdosing bentgrass and St. Augustinegrass or injury may result. Large volumes of spray (i.e. 1.0 fluid ounce of product in 5 gallons water per 1,500 sq.ft.) will aid in obtaining uniform coverage. If hand-type sprayers are used, it is preferable to use a single nozzle sprayer rather than a multiple nozzle boom. Sweeping movements with a multiple nozzle boom will result in heavy local over-application and subsequent turf discoloration or injury.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

The manufacturer warrants only that the chemical composition of this product conforms to the ingredient statement given on the label, and that the product is reasonably suited for the labeled use when applied according to the Directions for Use.

THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED. This limited warranty does not extend to the use of the product inconsistent with label instructions, warnings or cautions, or to use of the product under abnormal conditions such as drought, excessive rainfall, tornadoes, hurricanes, etc. These factors are beyond the control of the manufacturer or the seller. Any damages arising from a breach of the manufacturer's warranty shall be limited to direct damages, and shall not include indirect or consequential damages such as loss of profits or values, except as otherwise provided by law.

The terms of this Limited Warranty and Disclaimer cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or agent of the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of this Limited Warranty and Disclaimer in any manner.

"Calculating the costs of a rule is relatively straightforward... Assessing the benefits is a different matter," Chafee said. "Benefits analysis is based on more than just the facts; it is also based on values," he noted, adding, "Whose value system do we use to decide the value of the benefits, the adverse outcomes avoided, by a particular regulation?"

The Johnston proposal would assign this responsibility to the EPA administrator, giving the latter "unfettered discretion" with "no indication of the factors that the administrator is to consider in balancing costs and benefits," Chafee said.

Risk assessment cannot eliminate values in environmental decision-making, Chafee said. "People who say that we should amend all the environmental statutes so that standards are based strictly on risk assessment ... or that we can rely on the agencies to decide whether the benefits justify the costs ... or that all of our problems would go away if we just had better science at EPA ... those people expect too much from these tools. Risk assessment only provides grist for our environmental decisions. We must not overlook the crucial role of other factors, including values, in setting appropriate environmental standards," he said.

Property Takings Proposals Questioned

Chafee questioned proposals to expand the conditions under which the government must compensate landowners for diminution of land values as a result of environmental regulations.

One such proposal would require agencies to conduct a "takings analysis" before issuing a rule or policy, Chafee said. He suggested that the "real intent" of these proposals is "to tie the agencies up in knots — to achieve 'paralysis by analysis.'"

"The new 'takings' proposals are based on the notion that society, including people living near an industrial polluter, would have to compensate the polluter for the cost of the pollution control equipment he's required to have. Such a notion is contrary to the whole history of American and English law," Chafee said.

USE OF SPIGOTS FOR TRANSFER OF 2,4-D CLEARED BY EPA

EPA has approved an industry request to allow the use of spigots, as well as probe and pump systems, for the transfer of 2,4-D products from containers of five gallons or larger.

In a letter to Larry Hammond, DowElanco, chair of Industry Task Force II for 2,4-D Research Data, OPP Special Review Branch Chief Jack Housenger said EPA concurred in the industry view that "the use of a spigot in a horizontally mounted drum would be as protective as the use of a probe and pump, and would be much more practical for lawn care professionals."

Housenger said the agency also recognizes there are other situations "where the careful use of spigots" would be more practical than probe and pump systems. EPA, therefore, will allow "specific label changes for all technical and manufacturing-use 2,4-D products and all 2,4-D end-use products packaged in containers of five gallons or more, regardless of site," Housenger wrote.

Label language for technical and manufacturing-use products may be modified to read: "Containers of five gallons or more in capacity must also bear the following statement: 'Do not open-pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container.'"

Modified labels for end-use products packaged in containers of five gallons or larger are to read: "Do not open-pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container...."

Tom Delaney, of the Professional Lawn Care Association of America, said Tuesday he was pleased that EPA recognized that spigots are as safe as pump systems, but found it disappointing that EPA was leaving it up to the task force to tell formulators, distributors, and users about the change.

Housenger said in the letter that questions about the label revisions should be directed to Jill Bloom, of his staff, at 703-308-8019.

RISK ASSESSMENT CALLED KEY TO EXITING SUBTITLE C UNDER HWIR

Risk assessment is likely to be the key to exiting RCRA Subtitle C regulation under the hazardous waste identification rule, an EPA official said last week (See Jan. 25, Page 46). The other option, reliance on alternate waste management schemes, is too controversial, the official added.

"We'll pick the low-hanging fruit first," Tina Kaneen, from EPA's Office of General Counsel, told an Environmental Law Institute seminar last week. Kaneen explained that the agency anticipates a groundbreaking approach that will look at risks from all direct and indirect pathways, as well as the risks to ecosystems — a first under RCRA. The tentative plan is to pick the lowest number from approximately 45 pathways and use it as the Subtitle C exit threshold. Kaneen said, however, that industry groups believe the result will be much too conservative and will not provide any real relief. She added that in response the agency is trying to use some mid-range levels to balance out the dire worst-case scenarios.

"There is real tension in the agency," Kaneen acknowledged.

Whatever exit criteria are used, Kaneen said, EPA is leaning heavily toward self-implementation by companies because states lack the resources to handle the program alone. Environmental groups, she noted, disagree with the self-implementation approach.

HWIR also might provide the minimized threat levels envisioned in the agency's land disposal restrictions, Kaneen added. If the two are not connected, the possibility arises that waste might have to be treated to LDR levels even if it has already been removed from the Subtitle C system through HWIR. According to Kaneen, the agency's decision will be tied to the level of detail available from risk assessment models — the more detail, the better the argument for setting minimized threat levels.

Kaneen told the ELI audience that EPA "is not quite ready to make the leap" to setting identical LDR entry and exit levels.