

2217-823

6-4-2008

1/24



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

4 JUN 2008

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

James Kuntsman
PBI Gordon Corporation
1217 West 12th Street
P.O. Box 014090

Subject: EPA Reg. No. 2217-823 (EH-1349 Herbicide) rebuttal to 2,4-D, Dicamba, & MCPP RED Amendment

The labeling referred to above is acceptable provided you change the following:

Sublabel 1

1. To the label you must make it clear that only 2 applications of this product may be made per year including when a broadcast treatment is made with a spot treatment. The Dicamba and 2,4-D RED clearly stipulate only 2 applications may be made per year.
2. To all portions of the label you must add "The minimum retreatment interval is 30 days" (and you must delete any conflicting language). You must change the minimum interval between applications from "21 days" to "30 days" (pg. 8) to comply with the MCPP RED.
3. The early entry ppe language must be changed to "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 worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants, - chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, - chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material, - chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure, and - protective eyewear." (the Dicamba RED clearly stipulates this language)

Sublabel 2

3. To the label you must make it clear that only 2 applications of this product may be made per year including when a broadcast treatment is made with a spot treatment. The Dicamba and 2,4-D RED clearly stipulate only 2 applications may be made per year. To all portions of the label you must add "The minimum retreatment interval is 30 days".

If you have any questions please call Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or email at Kraft.Erik@epa.gov. Please submit 1 copy of your final printed label (with the above corrections).

Signature of Approving Official:

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

2/24

SUBLABEL 1

Text for SureZone Broadleaf Herbicide for Turf

EH-1349 HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 2217-823

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	18.00%
Dimethylamine salt of (+)-(R)-2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid	6.49%
Dimethylamine salt of dicamba: 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid	1.68%
Sulfentrazone: N-[2,4-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide	0.43%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	73.40%
TOTAL	100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

- 1.36 lbs. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 15.00%
- 0.49 lbs. (+)-(R)-2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid equivalent per gallon or 5.36%
- 0.13 lbs. 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 1.40%
- 0.04 lbs. N-[2,4-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide per gallon or 0.43%

Isomer Specific by AOAC Methods.

TRIMEC® is a registered trademark of PBI/Gordon Corporation.

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
4 JUN 2008**

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING – AVISO

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

2217-823

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Human and Domestic Animals

WARNING: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if absorbed through skin, if swallowed or if inhaled. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are natural rubber, natural rubber blends and laminates. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

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

- protective eyewear,
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus

- chemical-resistant gloves (except for applicators using ground boom equipment) and
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

User Safety Requirements

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

Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

User Safety Recommendations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. • 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. 	

First Aid	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or on 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. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment information.</p> <p>Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.</p>	

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may adversely affect non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels. 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.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

4/24

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 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 48 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,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material,
- shoes plus socks and
- protective eyewear.

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.

Reentry Statement: Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

EH-1349 Herbicide contains four active ingredients including sulfentrazone that broaden the spectrum of weed control. These combined herbicides provide limited residual activity at recommended use rates. Sulfentrazone is in the aryl triazolinone family and inhibits protoporphyrinogen oxidase (Protox), a pivotal enzyme in chlorophyll production. Without this key enzyme, a build-up of peroxide-like compounds occurs, thus causing the plant cell membranes of weeds to rupture.

EH-1349 Herbicide offers these advantages:

- Excellent postemergent activity with proven performance for broadleaf weed control in turfgrass.
- This product exhibits improved cool-weather performance compared to standard "3-way amines".
- High selectivity (turfgrass safety) in established cool-season turfgrass and warm-season turfgrass.
- Sulfentrazone combinations provide rapid and effective weed control for common and troublesome (tough) weed species in turfgrass, including: dandelion, spurge, white clover and dollarweed (pennywort).
- The speed of action (rate of weed phytotoxicity) and the early weed symptoms are features of sulfentrazone combinations compared to standard "3-way amines." Often, the weed injury symptoms can be noticed within hours of the application and plant death can occur within 10 to 14 days.
- This product is generally rainfast in as little as 6 hours.

5/24

SPRAY PREPARATION AND TANK MIXTURES:

In certain applications, liquid fertilizer may replace part of the water as a diluent.

Water as diluent:

Add one-half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add EH-1349 Broadleaf Herbicide slowly with agitation, and complete filling the tank with water. Mix thoroughly and continue agitation while spraying.

When this product is left standing for extended periods of time, re-agitate to assure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Do not use tank additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5 or above pH 8. Buffer the spray solution to alter the pH range as appropriate.

Liquid fertilizers as diluents:

ALWAYS PREMIX EH-1349 Broadleaf Herbicide WITH WATER BEFORE ADDING TO FLUID FERTILIZERS. For liquid nitrogen solutions such as U.A.N. or urea solutions, use a premix of 1 part of this product with 4 parts of water or use a premix with a 1:4 ratio of product to water. For other fluid fertilizers such as suspensions, use a premix of 1 part of this product with 50 to 60 parts of water.

Use suitable sources and rates of fertilizer based upon local recommendations. Refer to the mixing directions on the labels of the liquid fertilizers. Always perform a jar test for compatibility before large scale mixing.

The jar test can be conducted by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. If the mixture separates after standing and can be mixed readily by shaking, then the mixture can be used and applied with spray equipment providing continuous agitation. If large flakes, sludge, gels or other precipitates form, or if a separate oily layer or oil globules appear, then the herbicide and the liquid fertilizer should not be prepared as a tank mixture.

Adjuvants and spray additives:

Adjuvants (such as surfactants, spreaders, spreader-stickers, spray thickeners, foaming agents, activators, detergents, and drift reducing agents) combined with this product can damage the leaf tissue of turfgrass. If any discoloration or cosmetic effects are objectionable or would be unacceptable, then adjuvant(s) combined with EH-1349 Broadleaf Herbicide would not be recommended. Do not use adjuvants and spray additive tank-mix combinations, unless your experience indicates that the tank mixture will not result in turf injury.

Tank Mixtures:

EH-1349 Herbicide may be tank-mixed with other pesticides. Do not use tank-mix combinations, unless your experience indicates that the tank mixture is effective and will not result in turf injury. No label dosage rate should be exceeded. Refer to the container label of the companion pesticides for the respective precautionary statements, directions for use, dosage rates, and application schedules. Tank mixture recommendations are for use only in states where the companion products and application site are registered. Always perform a jar test for compatibility before large scale mixing.

EH-1349 Herbicide may be tank-mixed with the following and other pesticides:

- Gordon's Mecomec® 4 Turf Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 2217-674)
- Gordon's Mecomec® 2.5 Turf Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 33955-483-2217)
- Embark® 2-S Plant Growth Regulator (EPA Reg. No. 2217-759)

GROUND EQUIPMENT:

Spray distribution: The accuracy and uniformity of the herbicide distribution is the sole responsibility of the applicator. Power sprayers fitted with a boom or spray wand/gun may be used for broadcast applications and spot treatments. Boom sprayers equipped with appropriate flat fan nozzles, tips, and

6/24

screens are suitable for broadcast applications. For best spray distribution and coverage, select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure accurate and uniform coverage.

Spray volumes of 20 to 220 gallons per acre with spray pressures adjusted to between 20 to 40 psi. Use higher spray volumes for dense weed populations (up to 220 gallons per acre or 5 gallons per 1,000 square feet).

- Calibration and proper application are essential when using this product.
- Over-application or rates above those specified on this label can cause turf injury.
- Hand-held technique: Wands fitted with flat fan nozzle tips may be used with the appropriate technique. Flat fan nozzles should not be waved in a back-and-forth motion, or in a side-to-side motion, or in a swinging arm motion. Instead, the nozzle should be held stationary at the proper height. Side-to-side motion results in uneven coverage.

Hand operated sprayers including backpack sprayers, compression sprayers, and knapsack sprayers are appropriate for small turfgrass areas.

This product may cause injury to susceptible/non-target plants at the use site by contacting the foliage, stems, or roots. To prevent injury to susceptible crops and other desirable broadleaf plants including but not limited to cotton, legumes, tobacco, tomatoes, garden/vegetable crops, and ornamentals (flowers, trees, and shrubs) avoid contact with the spray solution, spray droplets, and spray mist (fine droplets). Do not apply when conditions are conducive to spray drift from the use site to untreated areas.

Do not use this product on or near desirable plants, including within the drip line of the roots of desirable trees and shrubs, since injury may result.

After using this product, clean sprayer with soap or detergent and water, or an approved spray tank cleaner and rinse thoroughly before applying other pesticides.

WHERE TO USE:

This product provides selective broadleaf control in warm-season and cool-season turfgrass in four (4) use sites.

- **Institutional sites** are defined as turf areas around properties or facilities providing a service to public or private organizations including, but not limited to hospitals, nursing homes, schools, museums, libraries, sport facilities, golf courses (fairways, aprons, and roughs), and office buildings.
- **Ornamental sites** include turfgrass established around residences, parks, streets, retail outlets, cemeteries, industrial and institutional buildings, recreation areas, fairgrounds, and areas adjacent to athletic fields.
- **Residential/domestic sites** are defined as areas associated with the household or home life including, but not limited to apartment complexes, condominiums, and patient care areas of nursing homes, mental institutions, hospitals, or convalescent homes.
- **Agricultural site:** Commercial sod production

Prohibitions of Sites:

- Do not apply to any body of water such as lakes, streams, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, or estuaries (salt water bays). Do not apply to any shorelines (non-cropland sites adjacent to the edges of a body of water) for lakes, streams, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, or estuaries (salt water bays).
- Do not apply to wetlands (swamps, bogs, potholes, or marshes).
- Do not apply to agricultural irrigation water or on agricultural irrigation ditchbanks and canals.
- Do not apply to agricultural drainage water or on agricultural ditchbanks.
- **[Not for sale or use in the States of California or New York unless accompanied by supplemental labeling.]**

Turfgrass tolerance:

- The turfgrass tolerance to this product may vary and temporary turfgrass yellowing may occur on certain varieties of hybrid bermudagrass.

7/24

- Adverse environmental conditions may reduce the selectivity on the turfgrass. Do not apply this product to stressed turf.
- Certain spray tank additives (adjuvants, wetting agents, and surfactants), liquid fertilizers, and tank mixtures containing emulsifiable concentrates may reduce the selectivity on the turfgrass. Do not use adjuvant and spray additive tank-mix combinations, unless your experience indicates that the tank mixture will not result in turf injury.

Prohibitions:

- Do not apply this product to St. Augustinegrass, bentgrass greens or tees, carpetgrass, dichondra, legumes, and lawns where desirable clovers are present.
- Do not broadcast apply this product when temperatures are above 90°F, some injury may be expected with spot treatments when air temperatures exceed 90°F.
- To avoid turf injury, use only on turfgrass that is reasonably free of stress from diseases, insects, excess heat or cold, drought or excess rainfall/irrigation, shaded areas, low soil pH, nematodes, improper mowing or improper applications of fertilizer and pesticides. Injury can occur if this product is applied under any of these or other stress conditions. Under any of these stress conditions, any turf damage caused by the use of this product is beyond the control of PBI/Gordon Corporation and all risk is assumed by the buyer and/or user.

APPLICATION SCHEDULES:

Apply this product to broadleaf weeds that are young and actively growing for the best results. Spring and fall treatments under adequate soil moisture conditions are preferred to the summer treatments. Generally, summer broadcast applications to older, drought stressed weeds are less effective. Fall applications provide improved control for emerged winter annuals and perennials such as henbit, chickweed, clover and ground ivy.

Sequential broadcast applications or follow-up applications as spot treatments at a 2 to 6 week interval in ornamental turfgrass are recommended for more mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions.

Spot treatments during the summer may be appropriate for sparse infestations, or as a follow-up treatment, or any time broadleaf weeds are actively growing.

Extremes in environmental conditions e.g. temperature and moisture, soil conditions, and cultural practices may affect the activity of this product. Under warm moist conditions, herbicide symptoms may be accelerated. While under very dry conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed, and weeds hardened off by drought are less susceptible to this product.

For newly seeded areas:

Delay application of this product to grass seedlings until after the second mowing.

For newly sodded, sprigged, or plugged areas:

The application of this product to newly sodded, sprigged, or plugged grasses should be delayed until 3 to 4 weeks after the sodding, sprigging, or plugging operations.

Reseeding interval:

Treated areas may be reseeded 3 weeks after application.

HOW MUCH TO USE:

USE RATES AND SPRAY VOLUMES:

Generally, the lower application rates within the specified range will provide satisfactory control of sensitive weed species. The higher application rates within the specified range will be required for dense infestations of perennial weeds, for adverse/extreme environmental conditions, or for weeds hardened off or more mature.

TABLE 1. USE RATES FOR ORNAMENTAL LAWNS, TURFGRASS AND SOD FARMS

Species	Rate	Recommended Spray Volume
Cool-season Turf		
Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, red or fine leaf fescues AND Mixtures of cool-season species in non-cropland areas established as low maintenance areas. (Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, smooth bromegrass & orchardgrass)	4.0 to 5.0 Pints/Acre (1.5 to 1.8 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.)	20 to 220 Gallons/Acre (0.5 to 5.0 Gallons/1,000 sq.ft.)
Creeping bentgrass and colonial bentgrass (excluding golf greens and tees)	4.0 Pints/Acre (1.5 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.)	20 to 220 Gallons/Acre (0.5 to 5.0 Gallons/1,000 sq.ft.)
Warm-season Turf		
Hybrid bermudagrass, common bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, bahiagrass and buffalograss	3.25 to 4.0 Pints/Acre (1.2 to 1.5 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.)	20 to 220 Gallons/Acre (0.5 to 5.0 Gallons/1,000 sq.ft.)
Do not apply this product to warm-season turfgrass during spring green-up or in the fall during the transition period between active growth and dormancy. Dormant turf: This product may be applied to fully dormant bermudagrass, fully dormant zoysiagrass, fully dormant bahiagrass, and fully dormant buffalograss.		

Limitations on broadcast applications to ornamental turfgrass and sod farms

Use Site	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications	Minimum Spray Volume	Maximum seasonal rate
Ornamental turfgrass	5 pints/A (0.85 lb 2,4-D ae/A) (0.31 lb MCP-p ae/A) (0.08 lb dicamba ae/A)	2	30 Days	2 gal/A	10 pints/A (1.70 lb 2,4-D ae/A) (0.62 lb MCP-p ae/A) (0.16 lb dicamba ae/A)
Sod farms	5 pints/A (0.85 lb 2,4-D ae/A) (0.31 lb MCP-p ae/A) (0.08 lb dicamba ae/A)	2	30 -24 Days	2 gal/A	10 pints/A (1.70 lb 2,4-D ae/A) (0.62 lb MCP-p ae/A) (0.16 lb dicamba ae/A)

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 10 pints (1.70 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.62 lb. MCP-p ae and 0.16 lb dicamba ae) per acre per season, excluding spot treatments.

**SPOT TREATMENT:
WITH HAND OPERATED SPRAYERS (INCLUDING BACKPACK SPRAYERS, COMPRESSION SPRAYERS, AND KNAPSACK SPRAYERS):**

- Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are actively growing.
- Calibration and proper application are essential when using this product.
- Uniform applications are essential when using this product. Over-application or rates above those specified on this label including excessive overlaps of this product can cause turf injury.
- Hand-held techniques: Wands fitted with flat fan nozzle tips may be used with the appropriate technique. Flat fan nozzles should not be waved in a back-and-forth motion, or in a side-to-side motion, or in a swinging arm motion. Instead, the nozzle should be held stationary at the proper height. Side-to-side motions result in uneven coverage.
- Follow-up applications as spot treatments at a 2 to 6 week interval are recommended for more mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions.
- **For cool-season turfgrass:** Mix 1.5 to 1.8 fl.oz. of this product per one (1.0) gallon of water for treatment of approximately 1,000 sq.ft of turfgrass. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible.

9/24

- **For warm-season turfgrass:** Mix 1.2 to 1.5 fl.oz. of this product per one (1.0) gallon of water for treatment of approximately 1,000 sq.ft of turfgrass. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible.

Limitations on spot treatments for ornamental turfgrass:

Spot treatment is defined as a treatment area no greater than 1,000 sq.ft. per acre. The maximum application rate is 1.8 fl.oz. per 1,000 sq.ft. per application (0.31 lbs MCPP-p acid equivalent per acre). The maximum number of spot treatments is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

CULTURAL TIPS:

Irrigation:

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Rainfast in as little as 6 hours. Do not apply this product immediately before rainfall or irrigation.
- If possible, do not irrigate or water the turfgrass within 6 to 24 hours after application.
- If dry conditions exist, a scheduled irrigation or watering 24 hours before and 24 hours after application is recommended.

Mowing:

- Delay mowing 2 days before and until 2 days after the application of this product.

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED:

EH-1349 Herbicide will control or suppress the following broadleaf weeds and will control or suppress broadleaf weeds that are susceptible to 2,4-D. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible.

BROADLEAF WEEDS			
Aster, white heath & white prairie	Dogfennel	Lespedeza, common	Red sorrel (*sheep sorrel)
Bedstraw	Dollarweed (*pennywort)	Mallow, common	Shepherdspurse
Beggarweed, creeping	English daisy	Matchweed	Spurge
Bindweed	Field bindweed	Mouseear chickweed	Thistle
Black medic	(*morningglory & creeping jenny)	Old world diamond flower	Veronica (*corn speedwell)
Broadleaf plantain	Field oxeye-daisy	Oxalis (*yellow woodsorrel & creeping woodsorrel)	Virginia buttonweed
Buckhorn plantain	(*creeping oxeye)	Parsley-piert	White clover (*Dutch clover, honeysuckle clover, white trefoil, & purplewort)
Bull thistle	Filaree, whitestem & redstem	Pennsylvania smartweed	Wild carrot
Burclover	Florida betony	Pepperweed	Wild garlic
Burdock, common	Florida pusley	Pigweed	Wild geranium
Buttercup, creeping	Ground ivy	Pineappleweed	Wild lettuce
Carpetweed	Groundsel	Plantain	Wild mustard
Chickweed, common	Hawkweed	Poison ivy	Wild onion
Chicory	Healall	Poison oak	Wild strawberry
Cinquefoil	Henbit	Prickly lettuce (*compass plant)	Wild violet
Clover	Innocence (Blue-eyed Mary)	Puncturevine	Yarrow
Curly dock	Knotweed	Purple cudweed	Yellow rocket
Dandelion	Lambsquarters	Purslane	and many more broadleaf weeds
Dayflower	Lawn burweed	Ragweed	
Deadnettle		Redweed	
Dock			
*Synonyms			

HARD TO CONTROL (NOXIOUS) WEEDS:

Mixed stands of Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, smooth bromegrass, orchardgrass and reed canarygrass may be treated. Treatments of EH-1349 Herbicide may injure or kill legumes including clovers (sweet, yellow, red, crimson, alsike, hop, white), lespedezas, trefoils and vetches.

10/24

Hard-To-Control Weeds such as:	Amount of product, pints/acre	Recommended Spray Volume	When to Apply
Nutsedge** (yellow), wild violet, false dandelion (common catsear), ivyleaf morningglory, redroot pigweed, cocklebur, sunflower, velvetleaf (butterprint), bull thistle, musk thistle, common burdock, Canada thistle, field bindweed, hoary cress (whitetop) and perennial buckhorn **Suppression only when nutsedge is young and actively growing.	5.0 to 6.0	20 to 220 Gallons/Acre (0.5 to 5.0 Gallons/1,000 sq.ft.)	Spring or fall during active growth.
Note: Use the lower rate within the range specified for highly favorable plant growing conditions and when broadleaf weeds are less than 6 inches in height. Use the higher rate within the range specified for tall vegetation, dense canopies, weeds beyond the suggested growth stage, or during adverse conditions. Some weeds may require follow-up or sequential treatments.			

Use Site	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications	Minimum Spray Volume	Maximum seasonal rate
Non-Cropland: roadsides and rights-of-way	6.0 pints/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2	30 Days	2 gal/A	12 pints/A (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)
ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 12 pints (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season, excluding spot treatments. Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.					

Spray volumes with ground equipment:

- For EH-1349 Herbicide alone, a spray volume of 20.0 gallons per acre (gpa) is recommended.
- For tank mixtures of EH-1349 Herbicide, a spray volume of 20.0 gallons per acre is recommended or use the specified spray volume of the companion product(s).

TANK MIXTURES AND ADJUVANTS:

EH-1349 Herbicide may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed below or other pesticides. Do not use tank-mix combinations, unless your experience indicates that the tank mixture is effective and will not result in turf injury. No label dosage rate should be exceeded. Refer to the container label of the companion pesticides for the respective precautionary statements, directions for use, dosage rates, and application schedules. Tank mixture recommendations are for use only in states where the companion products and application site are registered. Always perform a jar test for compatibility before large scale mixing.

- **GlyphoMate 41 Weed & Grass Killer Plus Aquatic Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 2217-847)**
- **Gordon's Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer (EPA Reg. No. 2217-2)**
- **Gordon's Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 2217-703)**
- **Gordon's Hi-Dep IVM Broadleaf Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 2217-703)**

The addition of adjuvants (surfactants, spreaders, spreader-stickers, spray thickeners, foaming agents, activators, detergents, and drift reducing agents,) is not necessary when using this product. Under extreme environmental conditions such as drought, the addition of a surfactant may improve efficacy. However, if the foliar phytotoxicity (leaf burn and necrosis) occurs too quickly, then the translocation of EH-1349 Herbicide will not occur and the level of performance (control) may be reduced in perennial

11/24

broadleaf weeds. Do not use adjuvants and spray additive tank-mix combinations, unless your experience indicates that the tank mixture will not result in turf injury.

Spray Drift Management

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of ground application can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

Use only Medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE (S 572) definition of standard nozzles or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE 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 Metal 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 other procedures approved by state and local authorities. 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.

12
/ 24

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

IMPORTANT: Read this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER before buying or using this product. By opening and using this product, buyer and all users agree to accept the terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER in their entirety and without exception. If the terms are not acceptable, return this product unopened immediately to the point of purchase, and the purchase price will be refunded in full.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Damage to the treated article, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences can result from use of the product under abnormal conditions such as weather, presence of other materials, or the manner or use of application, etc. Such factors and conditions are beyond the control of the manufacturer, and **BY PURCHASING AND USING THIS PRODUCT THE BUYER AND ALL USERS OF THIS PRODUCT AGREE TO ACCEPT ALL SUCH RISKS.** Buyer and all users further agree to assume all risks of loss or damage from the use of the product in any manner that is not explicitly set forth in or that is inconsistent with label instructions, warnings and cautions.

The manufacturer warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description given on the label, and that the product is reasonably suited for the labeled use when applied according to the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described below. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, 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 HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED.**

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF BUYER AND ALL USERS OF THIS PRODUCT, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF THE MANUFACTURER, FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, DAMAGES, OR INJURIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER OR NOT BASED IN CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY IN TORT OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED, AT THE MANUFACTURER'S OPTION, TO REPLACEMENT OR THE REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH DAMAGES ARE CLAIMED. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO CASE SHALL THE MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THE PRODUCT. The Manufacturer must be promptly notified in writing of any claims, whether based in contract, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, to be eligible to receive either remedy stated above.

The terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements at the point of sale or elsewhere. No employee or agent of the manufacturer or seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER in any manner.

13
24

SUBLABEL 2
Text for outdoor domestic use

EH-1349 HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 2217-823

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2,4-D, dimethylamine salt	18.00%
Mecoprop-p, dimethylamine salt	6.49%
Dicamba, dimethylamine salt	1.68%
Sulfentrazone	0.43%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	73.40%
TOTAL	100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

- 1.36 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon or 15.00%
 - 0.49 lbs. Mecoprop-p acid equivalent per gallon or 5.36%
 - 0.13 lbs. Dicamba acid equivalent per gallon or 1.40%
 - 0.04 lbs. Sulfentrazone per gallon or 0.43%
- Isomer Specific by AOAC Methods.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
14 JUN 2008
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

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

2217-823

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Human and Domestic Animals

WARNING: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if absorbed through skin, if swallowed or if inhaled. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes, rubber gloves and eye protection. It is recommended that safety glasses include front, brow, and temple protection.

Personal Hygiene Statements

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.

14
/ 24

First Aid	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or on 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.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment information.	
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may adversely affect non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels. 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.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

General Precautions and Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet, either directly or through drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application.
- Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

15
24

PRODUCT FACTS

What It Does: Kills all major broadleaf weeds including dandelion, chickweed and clover

Where to Use: (icon weeds)

Lawns: Kills the weeds not the lawn

When to Use:

Apply when daytime temperatures are between 50° and 85°F.

Questions & Comments: (icon phone) (icon computer)

Call 1-800-xxx-xxxx or Visit our Website at www.companyname.com

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED:

EH-1349 Herbicide will control or suppress the following broadleaf weeds. A partial list is presented below:

Broadleaf Weeds			
Bedstraw	Ground ivy	Morningglory	Redweed
Black medic	Healall	Old world diamond flower	Sheep sorrel
Buckhorn	Henbit	Peppergrass	Shepherdspurse
Burdock	Innocence (Blue-eyed Mary)	Pigweed	Speedwell
Chicory	Mary)	Plantain	Spurge
Chickweed	Knotweed	Poison ivy	Wild carrot
Clover	Lambsquarters	Poison oak	Wild garlic
Corn speedwell	Lawn burweed	Purple cudweed	Wild lettuce
Dandelion	Lespedeza	Purslane	Wild onion
Dock	Mallow	Ragweed	Yarrow

WHERE TO USE:

This product is intended for use by homeowners on lawns including:

Cool season turfgrass:

- Kentucky bluegrass
- Perennial ryegrass
- Fescue spp., including tall, red and fine leaf fescues
- Bentgrass

Warm season turfgrass:

- Common Bermudagrass
- Hybrid bermudagrass
- Bahiagrass
- Centipedegrass
- Zoysiagrass
- St. Augustinegrass *

Turfgrass tolerance:

- The turfgrass tolerance to EH-1349 Herbicide may vary and temporary turfgrass yellowing may occur on St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass and certain varieties of hybrid bermudagrass.
- *Do not use on 'Floritam' St. Augustinegrass in Florida.
- Do not use this product on carpetgrass, dichondra, legumes, or lawns containing desirable clovers.

WHEN TO USE

Spring and Fall:

Entire lawns or broadcast treatments:

16
24

Spray when broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing with adequate soil moisture for best results. Apply when daytime temperatures are between 50° and 85°F.

Two (2) broadcast (entire areas) treatments at 30 day intervals are recommended for mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions.

Avoid broadcast applications when air temperatures exceed 85°F.

Limitations on broadcast applications to residential turfgrass:

The maximum application rate is 1.6 fl.oz. of product per 1,000 sq.ft. per application (0.74 lbs 2,4-D ae, 0.27 lb MCP-P ae and 0.07 lb dicamba ae per acre per application). The maximum number of broadcast applications is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. The maximum seasonal rate is 3.2 fl.oz. of product per 1,000 sq.ft. (1.48 lbs 2,4-D ae, 0.54 lb MCP-P ae and 0.14 lb dicamba ae per acre).

Spot treatments:

Spot treatments during the summer may be appropriate as a follow-up application and for treating individual weeds/sparse infestations.

Some injury may be expected with spot treatments when air temperatures exceed 85°F.

Limitations on spot treatments to residential turfgrass:

Spot treatment is defined as a treatment area no greater than 1,000 sq.ft. per acre. The maximum application rate is 1.0 fl.oz. per 1,000 sq.ft. per application (0.17lbs MCP-P acid equivalent per acre). The maximum number of spot treatments is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

HOW TO APPLY:

A: Pressure Sprayers:

1. Spot treatments for small areas or individual weeds:

- **For Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, fescues and bentgrass:** Mix 1 Tablespoon of product in one (1.0) gallon of water to treat 500 sq.ft. See the table below for additional spray preparations:

Gallons of spray needed	Amount of product
1 gallon of water	1 TBS (3 tsp)
2 gallons of water	2 TBS (6 tsp)
3 gallons of water	3 TBS (9 tsp)

- **For common bermudagrass, hybrid bermudagrass, bahiagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass* and zoysiagrass:** Mix 1/2 Tablespoon of product in one (1.0) gallon of water to treat 500 sq.ft.. See the table below for additional spray preparations:

Gallons of spray needed	Amount of product
1 gallon of water	1/2 TBS (1.5 tsp)
2 gallons of water	1 TBS (3 tsp)
3 gallons of water	1.5 TBS (4.5 tsp)

*Do not use on 'Floritam' St. Augustinegrass in Florida.

Shake well before spraying. Spray the target weeds thoroughly. Nozzle adjustments may be necessary to deliver small spray droplets of the target weeds for uniform coverage.

17
24

2. Entire Lawn Treatments:

- Select the application rate from Table 1. Carefully measure and mix the proper amount of product with one gallon of water to treat 500 sq.ft. Shake the spray solution before and during application. Use a spray pattern that gives small droplets without any fine mist.

Table 1. Amount of product to be diluted in one (1.0) gallon of water required to treat 500 sq.ft. of lawn with pressure sprayers.

Turfgrass	Amount of Product
St. Augustinegrass*, Bermudagrass, Bentgrass, and Centipedegrass	1/2 TBS (1.5 tsp)
Kentucky bluegrass, fescue spp., Perennial ryegrass, Zoysiagrass and Bahiagrass.	1 TBS (3 tsp)

*Do not use on 'Floritam' St. Augustinegrass in Florida.

B. Dial-in hose-end sprayers with no pre-mixing:

For the Ortho® Dial'N Spray® Hose-End Sprayer (optional directions)

1. Set the dial to the RATE PER GALLON listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Application rates for turfgrass with the Ortho® Dial'N Spray®:

Turfgrass	RATE PER GALLON or dial settings for the Ortho® Dial'N Spray®
St. Augustinegrass*, Bermudagrass, Bentgrass, and Centipedegrass	2 tsp
Kentucky bluegrass, fescue spp., Perennial ryegrass, Zoysiagrass and Bahiagrass.	3 tsp

*Do not use on 'Floritam' St. Augustinegrass in Florida.

FOR COOL SEASON TURFGRASS WITH HOSE-END SPRAYERS

For Ortho® Dial'N Spray® Hose-End Sprayer or Gilmour® Dial-A-Mix® Lawn and Garden Sprayer:

SET THE DIAL: Set dial on 3 tsp (1 TBS) per gallon.

FILL: Determine (Measure) the lawn area to be sprayed. Calculate square feet by multiplying length by width. The application rate for this product is 1.6 fl.oz. per 1,000 sq.ft. of lawn. Add an adequate amount of herbicide to the sprayer bottle to treat the total lawn area.

SPRAY: Spray evenly over the lawn.

Example: Measure 8.0 fl.oz. into sprayer jar. Do not add water. Set dial on 3 teaspoons (tsp.) and spray uniformly on 5,000 sq.ft. of lawn.

FOR WARM SEASON TURFGRASS WITH HOSE-END SPRAYERS

For common bermudagrass, hybrid bermudagrass, bahiagrass, centipedegrass, zoysiagrass and St. Augustinegrass:

For Ortho® Dial'N Spray® Hose-End Sprayer or Gilmour® Dial-A-Mix® Lawn and Garden Sprayer:

SET THE DIAL: Set dial on 2 Teaspoons (tsp.) per gallon.

FILL: Determine (Measure) the lawn area to be sprayed. Calculate square feet by multiplying length by width. The application rate for this product is 0.8 fl.oz. per 1,000 sq.ft. of lawn. Add an adequate amount of herbicide to the sprayer bottle to treat the total lawn area.

SPRAY: Spray evenly over the lawn.

Example: Measure 4.0 fl.oz. (8 Tbs.) into sprayer jar. Do not add water. Set dial on 2 tsp. and spray uniformly on 5,000 sq.ft. of lawn.

18
24

FOR GILMOUR® METERING DIAL INSECTICIDE & FERTILIZER SPRAYER:

1. Determine (Measure) the lawn area or total area to be treated. Calculate the total lawn area in square feet by multiplying length by width.
2. Select the application rate for your turfgrass from Table 1. The application rate for this product is presented as fl.oz. of herbicide per 1,000 sq.ft. of lawn.
The dial settings for your sprayer can be presented as Teaspoons (tsp.) or Tablespoons (Tbs.). This Gilmour sprayer can be set to meter tablespoons per gallon of water or can be set to teaspoons per gallon of water by using/placing the converting orifice in the top of the mixing head.

Table 1. The application rate and settings for the Gilmour® Metering Dial Insecticide & Fertilizer Sprayer

Turfgrass	RATE PER GALLON or Dial setting	Amount of herbicide/1,000 sq.ft.
Common bermudagrass, hybrid bermudagrass, bahiagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass* and zoysiagrass	2 Teaspoons (tsp.)	0.8 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft
Kentucky bluegrass, Fescue spp., Perennial ryegrass, and bentgrass	1 Tablespoon (Tbs.) or 3 Teaspoons (tsp.)	1.6 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft

*Do not use on 'Floritam' St. Augustinegrass in Florida.

Two examples for the Gilmour® Metering Dial Insecticide & Fertilizer Sprayer are shown below:
For bermudagrass at 0.8 fl.oz. of product per 1,000 sq.ft.: Turn the metering dial until the desired setting number is next to the setting arrows on the side of the mixing head. Set the dial at 2 teaspoons per gallon.

Add an adequate amount of herbicide to the sprayer bottle to treat the total lawn area. **Do not add water.** Insert siphon tube into the base of the sprayer head. Attach water hose to sprayer. By squeezing the handle, you will be automatically spraying the proper spray concentration.

For Kentucky bluegrass at 1.6 fl.oz. of product per 1,000 sq.ft.: Turn the metering dial until the desired setting number is next to the setting arrows on the side of the mixing head. Set the dial at 1 tablespoon per gallon.

Add an adequate amount of herbicide to the sprayer bottle to treat the total lawn area. Add herbicide to the sprayer bottle. **Do not add water.** Insert siphon tube into the base of the sprayer head. Attach water hose to sprayer. By squeezing the handle, you will be automatically spraying the proper spray concentration.

FOR DIAL-IN HOSE END SPRAYERS WITH NO PRE-MIXING

- 1) Determine amount of EH-1349 to be applied for each 1,000 sq.ft. of lawn from Table 2.
- 2) Fill sprayer jar with enough product to cover entire area to be treated. Do not add additional water to the sprayer jar.
- 3) Set dial on sprayer to the "Rate per Gallon" setting from Table 2.
- 4) Attach sprayer to hose. Extend hose to the farthest area of lawn to be treated and work back toward faucet. Apply evenly to lawn.
- 5) Unused product can be returned to the original container when completed.

19
24

Turfgrass	Dial settings or Rate per gallon	Amount of herbicide applied per 1000 sq. ft.
Bahiagrass Bermudagrass (Common and hybrid) Centipedegrass St. Augustinegrass*, Zoysiagrass	2 Teaspoons (tsp.)	0.8 fl.oz.
Kentucky bluegrass, Fescue spp., Perennial ryegrass, and Bentgrass	1 Tablespoons (Tbs.) or 3 Teaspoons (tsp.)	1.6 fl.oz.

*Do not use on 'Floritam' of St. Augustinegrass in Florida.

An example for a hose-end sprayer is shown below:

- For Kentucky bluegrass: To treat 5,000 sq.ft. of lawn, measure 8.0 fl.oz. of product into sprayer jar. **Do not add water.** Set dial on 1 Tbsp. and spray uniformly.
- **To BEGIN spraying:** Attach hose to sprayer. Extend the garden hose to the farthest section of lawn to be treated. Rotate sprayer nozzle tip to direct spray up or down. Turn on water and squeeze trigger or rotate on/off knob to begin.
- **AFTER spraying:** Unused product or concentrate can be poured back into the original container. Keep the dial setting and clean the sprayer by rinsing the sprayer jar with water for one minute.

Check the directions you received when you purchased your sprayer for further details on the proper use of your dial sprayer.

FOR CONCENTRATE-PLUS-WATER SPRAYERS OR HOSE-END SPRAYERS WITH PRE-MIXING
For sprayers that require the addition of water to the product before application [treating]:

- 1) Determine amount of product required to treat each 1,000 sq.ft. of lawn from the following Table 3.
- 2) Pour concentrate into sprayer jar to the required "fl.oz." level.
- 3) Then add the appropriate amount of water to the "gals." level. Replace sprayer top on jar and shake well before spraying.
- 4) Attach sprayer to hose. Extend hose to the farthest area of lawn to be treated and work back toward faucet. Apply evenly to lawn.

Size of area to be treated, Sq. ft.	Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Centipedegrass St. Augustinegrass* and Zoysiagrass	Kentucky bluegrass, Fescue spp., Perennial ryegrass, and Bentgrass	Gallons of water
1,000 sq.ft.	0.8 fl.oz.	1.6 fl.oz.	2.0 gal.
5,000 sq.ft.	4.0 fl.oz.	8.0 fl.oz.	10.0 gal.
8,000 sq.ft.	6.4 fl.oz.	12.8 fl.oz.	16.0 gal.

*Do not use on 'Floritam' St. Augustinegrass in Florida.

EXAMPLE: To treat 1,000 sq.ft. of Fescue pour in 1.6 fl.oz. of concentrate and add water to the 2 gallon mark. Check the directions you received when you purchased your sprayer for further details on the proper use of your sprayer.

20
24

FOR READY SPRAY NOZZLE

Just connect to your garden hose and spray!

HOSE END SPRAYER INSTRUCTIONS

1. **Shake container well before using.**
2. Connect a garden hose to the Ready-Spray nozzle. Make sure the dial on the nozzle is in the "OFF" position with the safety tab in the valve notch.
3. Turn on water at faucet. Extend hose to the farthest area to be treated and work back toward the faucet.
4. To BEGIN spraying, point nozzle toward lawn or plants to be treated and a) bend the green safety tab (located at right of [yellow] dial) back and hold, b) using your other hand, QUICKLY turn the dial clockwise until it stops. Water will automatically mix with the product.
5. Spray until wet to control weeds. Walk at a steady pace while spraying using an even sweeping motion, slightly overlapping treated areas. One quart will treat 40,000 sq.ft. of warm season turfgrass and 20,000 sq.ft. of cool season turfgrass. Calculate square feet by multiplying length by width. Refer to sight gauge to guide coverage (example: when bottle is half empty, you should have covered half the area).
6. To STOP spraying, QUICKLY turn the dial in the opposite direction of "ON" (counter clockwise) until it stops and the safety tab engages into the notch. Turn water off at faucet. To relieve pressure before removing nozzle from hose, bend the safety tab back and turn dial "ON" until water stops spraying.
7. To STORE unused product, make sure the dial is in the "OFF" position with the safety tab in the valve notch.

Table 4. Application rates for lawns using the Ready Spray Nozzle.

Turfgrass	Total Treated Area for 20 fl.oz. sprayer jar or retail container	Total Treated Area for 1.0 quart (32 fl.oz.) sprayer jar or retail container	Total Treated Area for 40 fl.oz. sprayer jar or retail container	Amount of herbicide applied per 1,000 sq.ft.
Bahiagrass Bermudagrass, Centipedegrass St. Augustinegrass* and Zoysiagrass	Up to 25,000 sq.ft.	Up to 40,000 sq.ft.	Up to 50,000 sq.ft.	0.8 fl.oz
Kentucky bluegrass, Fescue spp., Perennial ryegrass and Bentgrass	Up to 12,500 sq.ft.	Up to 20,000 sq.ft.	Up to 25,000 sq.ft.	1.6 fl.oz.

*Do not use on 'Floritam' St. Augustinegrass in Florida.

USE TIPS:

- 1) Spray during spring and fall when weeds are actively growing.
- 2) For best results, mow lawn 2 to 3 days before treating weeds.
- 3) To avoid risk of lawn injury, do not spray drought-stressed lawns.
- 4) Do not water within 6 hours after treatment. Poor weed control may result if rainfall occurs within 3 hours of application.
- 5) Do not apply this product to newly seeded grasses until well-established or after the third mowing.
- 6) Treated areas may be reseeded 3 to 4 weeks after application.
- 7) Adjust nozzle to produce a coarse sprays. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Avoid fine mists.

PROHIBITIONS:

- Do not use on 'Floritam' St. Augustinegrass in Florida.
- Do not use this product on carpetgrass, dichondra, legumes, or lawns containing desirable clovers.
- Do not treat when air temperatures exceed 85°F as damage to grass may occur.
- Application at rates above specified on this label may cause injury to turfgrass.

21
/24

- Do not apply this product to food crops (gardens), forage crops, or ornamental plants including flowers, trees, shrubs, hedges, woody ornamentals, or groundcovers established in landscape plantings.

Other Use Precautions:

Do not apply as a fine mist because of potential for injury to desirable plants.

Do not use this product on or near desirable plants, including within the drip line of the roots of desirable trees and shrubs, since injury may result.

Do not apply directly to or near water, storm drains, gutters, sewers, or drainage ditches. Do not apply within 25 feet of rivers, fish ponds, lakes, streams, reservoirs, marshes, estuaries, bays, and oceans. Do not apply when windy. To prevent product run-off, do not over water the treated area(s) to the point of runoff or apply when raining or when rain is expected that day. Rinse applicator over lawn area only.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets.

Disposal: If empty: Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. **If partly filled:** Call your local solid waste agency or for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

FOR USE ONLY AS DIRECTED. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO CASE SHALL THE MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. If these terms are not acceptable, return this product unopened immediately to the point of purchase, and the purchase price will be refunded in full. The terms of this Limited Warranty and Disclaimer cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements at the point of sale or elsewhere.

APPENDIX

1. Statements which may appear on different label components depending on packaging configuration.

- See next panel for additional Precautionary Statements and First Aid
- Net Contents: _____
- EPA Est. No. _____

2. Advertising claims and marketing phrases that may be presented on promotional materials and the container labels of supplemental registrants.

- Northern and Southern Grasses Bluegrass, Fescue, Zoysia, Bermuda, St. Augustine, Bentgrass, Centipede, Bahia, Perennial Ryegrass
- Kills the Weeds, not the Lawn
- Kills xx+ Weed Types Roots and All.
- Kills xx+ Weeds
- Kills weed roots

22
/ 24

- Kills Dandelion, Chickweed, Wild onion, Plantain, Poison ivy and many others. Weed details on back. See Results in Hours.
- Overnight results • Rainproof in hours • Rainproof in as little as 3 hours — won't wash away. Economical Concentrate
- Water-Based
- 1 quart treats up to 40,000 sq.ft. of Southern grasses or 20,000 sq.ft. of Northern grasses
- Especially effective on all types of hard-to-kill weeds
- Kills xx+ types of weeds • Kills weed roots! • Kills all major broadleaf weeds
- Dilutable concentrate
- Clear-view measuring window
- For home lawn care .
- Kills over xx weed types including dandelion, chickweed, wild onion, plantain and poison ivy
- Kills broadleaf weeds in lawns
- Kills all major broadleaf weeds, roots and all. And brand name is formulated to kill only the weeds, not the lawn. Use as directed to kill all major broadleaf weeds in your lawn.
- Kills dandelion and many other broadleaf weeds
- Brand name controls more than xx troublesome weeds including dandelion, clover, plantain and wild onion. It kills even woody weeds like poison ivy and poison oak in both northern and southern lawns.

EFFICACY

- Tough weed killer
- Kills even the tough(est) broadleaf weeds (like clover)(dandelion) (oxalis)
- Treats Northern and Southern Grasses
- Treats Bluegrass, Fescue, Zoysia, Bermuda, St. Augustine, Bentgrass, Centipede, Bahia, Perennial ryegrass
- Destroys the hard-to-kill broadleaf weeds (like clover)(dandelion) (oxalis)
- Kills all major broadleaf weeds (like clover)(dandelion) (oxalis)
- Kills dandelion, chickweed, wild onion, oxalis, plantain, poison ivy and many others. [See Weed details on back.]
- Kills all [major] broadleaf weeds
- Kills broadleaf weeds in lawns
- Kills poison ivy and poison oak
- Provides broadleaf control
- [Controls][Kills] clover, dandelion, plantain, chickweed and [other broadleaf weeds] [others as listed]
- Clobbers clover
- [Complete] clover control [as little as one week]
- Controls clover in one week

- Kills XX [types of] [brush and] weeds [roots and all]
- Kills weed roots
- Kills the root
- Kills weed roots!
- Kills more weeds
- Kills tough lawn weeds
- Especially effective on all types of hard-to-kill weeds [Superior results] [Kills more weeds] than the competition

SPEED

- [Superior] Overnight results
- [See] results in hours
- Consistently fast on tough weeds like clover, plantain, ground ivy and spurge [various other weeds listed]
- Starts working on contact

23
/ 24

- [Our] fastest formula ever
- [Our] fastest lawn weed killer ever

WEATHER

- [Superior][cool][all] weather performance
- Proven [all] [cool] weather performance
- Performs in both hot and cold weather

RAINPROOF

- Rainproof — [For control that] won't wash away
- [Rainfast][Rainproof] [in hours [Won't wash away]
- Rainproof — Won't wash away
- [Rainproof] [Rainfast] in [as little as] 3 hours

OTHER

- Water-based
- Guaranteed [results] or your money back
- Clear-view measuring window
- For home lawn care
- For home lawns only
- Helps keep lawns weed-free
- Ideal for spot treating individual lawn weeds
- Kills the weeds, not the lawn
- Kills weeds, not lawn grasses
- Kills [down to] the root, [not the lawn]
- For use on lawns
- Targets weeds, leaves [grasses] [the lawn] unharmed
- Covers up to xx,000 sq.ft.
- 1 quart covers up to 40,000 sq.ft.
- Treats xx,000 sq.ft. of Southern grasses or xx,000 sq.ft. of Northern grasses
- Economical concentrate
- Dilutable concentrate

MEASUREMENT CALCULATIONS

- Total lawn area in square feet = length x width.

EQUAL MEASURES:

- 1 fl. oz. = 2 Tablespoons = 6 Teaspoons (tsp.)
 - 2 fl.oz. = 4 Tablespoons
 - 4 fl.oz. = 1/2 cup;
 - 8 fl.oz. = 1 cup;
 - 16 fl.oz. = 1 pint;
 - 32 fl.oz. = 1 quart
- Controls ### weeds! (Listing of weeds may include the following.)

24
24

WEEDS			
Annual yellow sweetclover	Clover, white	Mustard	Spiny cocklebur
Aster	Cockle	Narrowleaf plantain	Spiny sowthistle
Austrian fieldcress	Cocklebur	Narrowleaf vetch	Spotted catsear
Bedstraw	Common mullein	Nettle	Spotted spurge
Beggarticks	Creeping jenny	Orange hawkweed	Spurweed
Betony, Florida	Cudweed	Oriental cocklebur	Stinging nettle
Bindweed, field	Curly dock	Oxalis	Strawberry, India mock
Bird vetch	Daisy, English	Parsley-piert	Tall nettle
Bitter wintercress	Daisy fleabane	Parsnip	Tall vervain
Bittercress, hairy	Daisy, oxeye	Pearlwort	Tansy ragwort
Bitterweed	Dandelion	Peppercress	Tansy mustard
Black-eyed Susan	Dichondra	Pepperweed	Tanweed
Black medic	Dogfennel	Pigweed	Thistle
Black mustard	Dollarweed	Pineywoods bedstraw	Trailing crownvetch
Blackseed plantain	False dandelion	Plains coreopsis	Tumble mustard
Blessed thistle	Falseflax	Plaintain	Tumble pigweed
Bloodflower milkweed	False sunflower	Poison ivy	Velvetleaf
Blue lettuce	Fiddleneck	Poison oak	Venice mallow
Blue vervain	Florida pusley	Pokeweed	Virginia buttonweed
Bracted plantain	Frenchweed	Poorjoe	Virginia creeper
Bristly oxtongue	Galinsoga	Prairie sunflower	Virginia pepperweed
Broadleaf dock	Goldenrod	Prickly lettuce	Wavyleaf bullthistle
Broadleaf plantain	Ground ivy	Prickly sida	Western clematis
Broomweed	Gumweed	Prostrate knotweed	Western salsify
Buckhorn	Hairy fleabane	Prostrate pigweed	White mustard
Buckhorn plantain	Hawkweed	Prostrate spurge	Wild aster
Bulbous buttercup	Healall	Prostrate vervain	Wild buckwheat
Bull thistle	Heartleaf drymary	Puncturevine	Wild carrot
Bullnettle	Heath aster	Purslane, common	Wild four-o'clock
Burclover	Hedge bindweed	Ragweed	Wild garlic
Burdock	Hedge mustard	Red sorrel	Wild geranium
Burning nettle	Henbit	Redroot pigweed	Wild lettuce
Burweed	Hoary cress	Redstem filaree	Wild marigold
Buttercup	Hoary plantain	Rough cinquefoil	Wild mustard
Buttonweed	Hoary vervain	Rough fleabane	Wild onion
Canada thistle	Horsenettle	Russian pigweed	Wild parsnip
Carolina geranium	Jimsonweed	Russian thistle	Wild radish
Carpetweed	Knawel	Scarlet pimpernel	Wild rape
Catchweed bedstraw	Knotweed	Scotch thistle	Wild strawberry
Catnip	Kochia	Sheep sorrel	Wild sweet potato
Catsear	Lambsquarters	Shepherdspurse	Wild vetch
Chickweed, common	Lespedeza	Slender plantain	Woodsorrel
Chickweed, mouseear	Mallow	Smallflower galinsoga	Woolly croton
Chicory	Matchweed	Smooth dock	Woolly morningglory
Cinquefoil	Mexicanweed	Smooth pigweed	Woolly plantain
Clover, crimson	Milk vetch	Sorrel	Wormseed
Clover, hop	Morningglory	Sowthistle	Yarrow
Clover, red	Mouseear hawkweed	Spanishneedles	Yellow rocket
Clover, strawberry	Mugwort	Speedwell	Yellowflower pepperweed
Clover, sweet	Musk thistle	Spiny amaranth	and other broadleaf weeds

DOCUMENT CONTROL INFORMATION

1. Unique Label Identifier: 002217-00823.20080519.proposed.doc
2. Reason for Issue: Respond to EPA comments