



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

April 5, 2023

Eric D. Smith  
Director, Regulatory Affairs  
PBI/Gordon Corporation  
P.O. Box 860350  
Shawnee, Kansas 66286

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Sulfentrazone and MCPP  
Product Name: EH-1349 HERBICIDE  
EPA Registration Number: 2217-823  
Application Dates: May 10, 2019 and January 8, 2021  
Decision Numbers: 591067, 591066

Dear Eric D. Smith:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Sulfentrazone and MCPP Interim Decisions, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Page 2 of 2  
EPA Reg. No. 2217-823  
Decision No. 591067, 591066

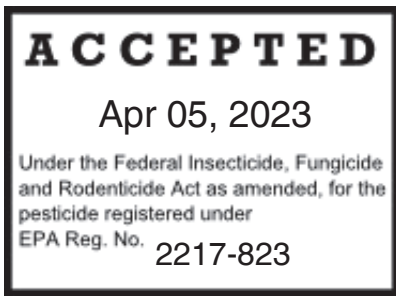
If you have any questions about this letter, please contact DeMariah Koger by phone at (202)-566-2288, or via email at [koger.demariah@epa.gov](mailto:koger.demariah@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Linda Arrington", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief  
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4  
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



2,4-D MECOPROP-P DICAMBA	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
SULFENTRAZONE	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE

# 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%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	<u>73.40%</u>
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100.00%</b>

**THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:**

- 1.36 lb 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 15.00%
- 0.49 lb (+)-(R)-2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid equivalent per gallon or 5.36%
- 0.13 lb 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 1.40%
- 0.04 lb 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.

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

### WARNING – AVISO

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

### 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)**

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

- protective eyewear,
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (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.

### 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

- 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

<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or on clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If Inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<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><b>Note to Physician:</b> Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.</p>	

### Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is 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 plants, and 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.

**Non-target Organism Advisory Statement:** This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift.

## **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 worn over short-sleeved 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

### **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.

## **1. 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 specified use rates.

Sulfentrazone is in the aryl triazolone 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.

## 2. Use Restrictions

- The maximum single application rate for EH-1349 Herbicide to ornamental turfgrass and sod farms is 4.5 pints of product per acre per application, the equivalent of 0.765 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.276 lb mecoprop-p ai, 0.073 lb dicamba ae, and 0.023 lb sulfentrazone ai per acre per application.
- The maximum annual application rate for EH-1349 Herbicide to ornamental turfgrass and sod farms is 9 pints of product per acre per year, excluding spot treatments, the equivalent of 1.530 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.551 lb mecoprop-p ai, 0.146 lb dicamba ae, and 0.045 lb sulfentrazone ai per acre per year.
- The maximum single application rate for EH-1349 Herbicide to non-cropland roadsides and rights-of-way is 5 pints of product per acre per application, the equivalent of 0.850 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.306 lb mecoprop-p ai, 0.081 lb dicamba ae, and 0.025 lb sulfentrazone ai per acre per application.
- The maximum annual application rate for EH-1349 Herbicide to non-cropland roadsides and rights-of-way is 10 pints of product per acre per year, the equivalent of 1.70 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.613 lb mecoprop-p ai, 0.163 lb dicamba ae, and 0.050 lb sulfentrazone ai per acre per year.
- The maximum number of broadcast applications is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications.
- 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.
- Do not use this product on or near desirable plants, including contact of spray on exposed root systems or adventitious shoots within the drip line of desirable trees and shrubs, since injury may result.
- Aerial application is prohibited.

## 3. Weed Resistance Management

For resistance management, this product contains Group 4 and Group 14 herbicides. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 4 or Group 14 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same area. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 4 or Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or pest control advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use, and that considers mechanical control methods, cultural (e.g., timing to favor the turf and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive varieties) and other management practices.

- Scout area prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: 1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; 2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; 3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other areas by cleaning equipment.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or pest control advisor for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific types of turf and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, call 877-800-5556.

#### **4. Spray Preparation and Tank Mixtures**

##### **Mixing With Water:**

Add one-half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add EH-1349 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.

##### **Mixing With Liquid Fertilizers:**

ALWAYS PREMIX EH-1349 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 guidance. 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.

##### **Mixing With 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 Herbicide would not be advised. Do not use adjuvants and spray additive tank-mix combinations, unless your experience indicates that the tank mixture will not result in turf injury.

#### **5. 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 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. Spray wands fitted with flat fan tips 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 when power equipment is unavailable, uneconomical, or impractical. 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.

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.

## 6. Where To Use

This product provides selective broadleaf control in warm-season and cool-season turfgrass in five use sites. This product provides broadleaf control in the following sites.

- **Ornamental Turfgrass sites:**
  - **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.
  - **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 and paved areas.
  - **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 and roughs), and office buildings.
- **Non-cropland sites:** including farmyards, fencerows or fence lines, highway rights-of-way (principal, interstate, county, private, and unpaved roads): Roadsides, roadside ditches, road shoulders, road embankments, dividers, and medians; Industrial sites: Lumberyards, tank farms, fuel or equipment storage areas; Municipal, state, and federal lands: Airports and military installations; railroad rights-of-ways, railroad yards, railroad crossings and railroad bridge abutments; Utility rights-of-way: telephone, pipeline, electrical powerlines, and communication transmission lines.
- **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.

### Turfgrass tolerance:

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

**State restrictions:**

- **New York:** Only one application per year of this product is allowed. This product is not allowed to be sold, distributed or used in Nassau or Suffolk Counties.
- **California:** Make broadcast applications only between March 1 and September 1. If troublesome weeds appear during other times of the year, a spot application can be made. While irrigation is necessary and important for plant growth, apply irrigation water efficiently so that no more than 125% of the net irrigation requirement is applied for any irrigation event. Apply efficient irrigations for six months following application of sulfentrazone containing products. Do not apply product to bare ground.
- **Arizona:** Do not use this product on sod farms in Arizona.

**7. Cultural Tips**

**For newly seeded areas:**

Delay application of this product to grass seedlings until after the second or third mowing, or 28 days after emergence.

**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.

**Seeding:**

Turf species listed on this label can be seeded into the treated areas at three (3) weeks after the application of this product.

**Irrigation:**

Do not apply this product immediately before rainfall or irrigation. For best results, do not irrigate or water the turfgrass within 24 hours after application. If dry conditions exist, a scheduled irrigation or watering 24 hours before and 24 hours after application is recommended. If rainfall does not occur in 2 to 7 days after application, irrigation of at least one-half inch is recommended.

**Mowing:**

Delay mowing 2 days before and until 2 days after the application of this product. Additional stress from low mowing heights may increase the possibility of turf injury. Clippings from the first three mowings should be left on the treated area. Do not use these clippings as mulch or compost around flowers, ornamentals, trees, or in vegetable gardens.

**8. Spray Drift**

**Ground Boom Applications**

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE\* S572).
- Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

**Spray Drift Advisories**

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

### **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.

### **Importance of Droplet Size**

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Select coarse to very coarse droplet size when sulfentrazone is used as a preemergent/preplant application.

Select medium to very coarse droplet size when sulfentrazone is used postemergence with a contact burndown herbicide.

\*ASABE – American Society for Agricultural and Biological Engineers.

### **Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom**

**Volume:** Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

**Pressure:** Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.

**Spray Nozzle:** Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

### **Boom Height - Ground Boom**

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

**Shielded Sprayers:** Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

**Temperature and Humidity:** When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

**Temperature Inversions:** Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### **Wind**

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind.

**Handheld Technology Applications:** Take precautions to minimize spray drift

**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.

**Equipment**

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

**Spray Volume**

Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. When sulfentrazone is tank mixed with a contact burndown herbicide, ground applicators must use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre.

**9. 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.

Use sequential broadcast applications or follow-up applications as spot treatments at 30 day-intervals 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.

**10. How Much To Use**

**Use Rates and Spray Volumes:** Generally, the lower application rates within the specified range of Table 1 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.

**BROADCAST TREATMENT:**

TABLE 1. USE RATES FOR SOD FARMS, ORNAMENTAL LAWNS, AND TURFGRASS		
Species	Rate	Spray Volume
Cool-season Turf		

Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, red or fine leaf fescues, mixtures of cool-season species in non-cropland areas established for roadside vegetation management or for low maintenance. (Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, smooth brome grass & orchardgrass)	3.25 to 4.5 pints/acre (1.2 to 1.65 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.)	10 to 220 Gallons/Acre (0.23 to 5.0 Gallons/1,000 sq.ft.)
Creeping bentgrass and colonial bentgrass (excluding golf greens and tees)	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.)
<b>Warm-season Turf</b>		
Hybrid Bermudagrass, common Bermudagrass, centipedegrass*, zoysiagrass, bahiagrass, and buffalograss	2.75 to 3.5 pints/acre (1.0 to 1.3 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.)	10 to 220 Gallons/Acre (0.23 to 5.0 Gallons/1,000 sq.ft.)
<p>* For centipedegrass use lower rates within specified range until turfgrass tolerance to injury can be determined. 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.</p> <p><b>Dormant turf:</b> This product may be applied to fully dormant bermudagrass, fully dormant centipedegrass, fully dormant zoysiagrass, and fully dormant bahiagrass, and fully dormant buffalograss.</p> <p><b>New York:</b> Only one application per year of this product is allowed. This product is not allowed to be sold, distributed or used in Nassau or Suffolk Counties.</p>		

**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. Spray wands fitted with 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.
- Use follow-up applications as spot treatments at 30 day-intervals for more mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions.
- **For cool-season turfgrass listed in Table 1:** Mix 1.2 to 1.65 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.
- **For warm-season turfgrass listed in Table 1:** Mix 1.2 to 1.3 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. For centipedegrass use lower rates within specified range until turfgrass tolerance to injury can be determined.

**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 1.65 fl.oz. per 1,000 sq.ft. per application [0.28 lb 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.

**TOUGH WEED CONTROL:  
IN INDUSTRIAL OR LOW MAINTENANCE AREAS:**

In addition to weeds listed in Table 4, EH-1349 Herbicide can be used for certain tough-to-control weeds. Mixed stands of Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, smooth brome grass, orchardgrass and reed canarygrass may be treated. Applications to non-cropland areas (roadsides and rights-of-way) 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.

Treatments of EH-1349 Herbicide may injure or kill legumes including clovers (sweet, yellow, red, crimson, alsike, hop, white), lespedezas, trefoils and vetches. Biennial and perennial weeds may require follow-up or sequential treatments.

Weed Types	Troublesome weeds such as:	Amount of product, pints/acre <sup>1</sup>	Spray Volume	When to Apply
Annual Broadleaf	ivyleaf morningglory, redroot pigweed, cocklebur, sunflower, velvetleaf (butterprint)	4.0 pints/acre	10 to 220 gal/Acre (0.23 to 5.0 gal per 1,000 sq.ft.)	Spring or fall during active growth.
Biennial	Bull thistle, musk thistle, common burdock	4.0 to 5.0 pints/acre	10 to 220 gal/Acre (0.23 to 5.0 gal per 1,000 sq.ft.)	Spring or fall during seedling to rosette stage.
Perennial	Burclover, Canada thistle, field bindweeds, English daisy, hoary cress (whiteweed), Veronica (corn speedwell), wild violet.	4.0 to 5.0 pints/acre	10 to 220 gal/Acre (0.23 to 5.0 gal per 1,000 sq.ft.)	Spring or fall during bud to bloom stage.

**Footnote 1:** 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.

**New York:** Only one application per year of this product is allowed. This product is not allowed to be sold, distributed or used in Nassau or Suffolk Counties.

**Spray volumes with ground equipment:**

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

**11. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled**

EH-1349 Herbicide will control or suppress the following broadleaf weeds. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible.

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

**Table 4. Broadleaf Weeds**

Dogfennel Dollarweed (*pennywort)	Lawn burweed	Purslane	weeds
*Synonyms **Suppression only when nutsedge is young and actively growing.			

## **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets. Keep from freezing.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**[For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons:]**

**CONTAINER HANDLING:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, 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.

Triple rinse [or pressure rinse] container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

[OR

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.]

**[For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities greater than 5 gallons:]**

**CONTAINER HANDLING:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, 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.

Triple rinse [or pressure rinse] container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

[OR

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank

and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.]

**[For Refillable Containers:]**

**CONTAINER HANDLING:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Container cleaning: Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

## **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.

## **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.**

#### **SPEED**

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

#### **WEATHER**

- [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

#### **OTHER**

- Water-based formula
- Water-based formulation
- Rainfast in as little as 6 hours
- Rainfast [Rainproof] in 6 hours
- Spurge control in as little as one week
- Proven performance
- Consistently fast control on tough weeds like dandelion, spurge, clover, plantain, ground ivy and [various other listed weeds].
- From the makers of Trimec® herbicides.
- Trimec® is a registered trademark of PBI/Gordon Corporation.
- For information call XXX-XXX-XXXX [contact [www.xxx-xxxx.com](http://www.xxx-xxxx.com)]
- ProForm(TM) logo presented on the containers



- Water based
- Warm weather weed control—FAST!
- For use on: Bluegrass, Fescues, Perennial Ryegrass, Bentgrass, Bermudagrass, Zoyziagrass, Bahiagrass, Centipedegrass and Buffalograss
- Fast visual response
- Economical—lower cost water-based formulation
- Easy cleanup



- Warm-weather weed control option
- Suitable for applications up to 90°F
- Foliar absorption
- Low odor
- Controls ## weeds! (Listing of weeds may include the following.)

<b>WEEDS</b>			
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	Pennycress	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	Plantain	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:** 002217-00823.20210108.amend-proposed-clean

**2. Reason for Issue:** MCPP-p + EPA Comments #2, Registration Review – Sulfentrazone