



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 17, 2024

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

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Sulfentrazone & Penoxsulam
Product Name: EH 1488 HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 2217-944
Application Dates: May 10, 2019 & February 21, 2020
Decision Numbers: 594789 & 560064

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 Penoxsulam 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 Assurance.

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.

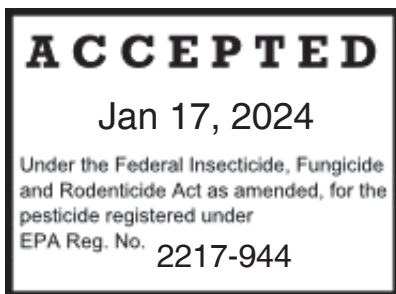
If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Caleb Carr by phone at (202) 566-0636, or via email at carr.caleb@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Linda Arrington", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

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

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label



PENOXSULAM	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
2,4-D DICAMBA	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
SULFENTRAZONE	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE

EH-1488 HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 2217-944

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Penoxsulam	0.87%
Sulfentrazone	0.65%
2,4-D, dimethylamine salt	26.15%
Dicamba, dimethylamine salt	1.93%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	70.40%
TOTAL	100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

- 0.080 lb 2-(2,2-difluoroethoxy)-N-(5,8-dimethoxy[1,2,4] diazole[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl) benzenesulfonamide per gallon or 0.87%.
 - 0.059 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 0.65%.
 - 1.972 lb 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 21.72%.
 - 0.145 lb 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 1.60%.
- Isomer Specific by AOAC Methods.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING-AVISO

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

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

See next panel for additional Precautionary Statements and First Aid	
Net Contents: _____	
EPA Est. No. _____	
Company Name and Address: PBI/Gordon Corporation P.O. Box 860350 Shawnee, Kansas 66286	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Human and Domestic Animals

WARNING: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield or safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

- protective eyewear,
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride, or viton 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.

Engineering Control Statements

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety 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.

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

If in eyes:

- 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 swallowed:

- 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 do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. 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.

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 following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Groundwater Advisory Statement: This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory Statement: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this product from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

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 (including sod 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 barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride, or viton,
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure is expected 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:

Designed for [turfgrass applications] [non-crop] [and IVM (Industrial Vegetation Management)] applications, this product contains four (4) active ingredients.

- (1) Penoxsulam provides post-emergent control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and is absorbed by the leaves and translocated throughout the weed. The mode of action prevents production of a key plant enzyme and the synthesis of amino acids which inhibits cell division and causes death in susceptible weeds. Penoxsulam is effective for controlling of clover, ground ivy, Virginia buttonweed, dollarweed, Florida betony, [yellow nutsedge], and English lawn daisy.
- (2) Sulfentrazone causes desiccation and yellowing of plant tissue on emerged, susceptible weeds. 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. Sulfentrazone provides post-emergent weed control for common weed species in turfgrass such as spurge, and thistles and suppression of yellow nutsedge.
- (3) 2,4-D is an auxin-type herbicide, which is a class of plant growth regulators. It is absorbed through the leaves and is translocated to the growing points of the plant, causing weed stems to curl and twist, leaf cupping and withering, and eventual plant death.
- (4) Dicamba is absorbed through the leaves and roots and has multiples modes of actions for hard-to-kill broadleaf weeds.

EH-1488 Herbicide offers these advantages:

- Excellent postemergent activity with proven performance.
- High selectivity (turfgrass safety) in established cool-season and warm-season turfgrasses.
- Penoxsulam + sulfentrazone + 2,4-D + dicamba combinations provide effective weed control for most common and troublesome weed species in turfgrass, such as [any listed weed species].
- Generally, the weed injury symptoms can be noticed within a few days of the application and weed death can occur within 14 to 28 days.
- This product exhibits improved cool-weather performance compared to standard “3-way amines”.
- This product is generally rain-fast in as little as 8 hours.

Combining these herbicides provides a very wide spectrum of weed control for tough and susceptible weeds. EH-1488 Herbicide controls weeds by affecting multiple sites within the broadleaf weeds. The symptoms of susceptible broadleaf weeds include leaf and stem curling or twisting, and weed yellowing.

These combined herbicides provide limited residual activity.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- The maximum single application rate for EH-1488 Herbicide to ornamental turfgrass and sod farms is 4 pints of product per acre per application, the equivalent of, 0.985 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.040 lb penoxsulam, 0.030 lb sulfentrazone, and 0.073 lb dicamba ae per acre per application.
- The maximum annual application rate for EH-1488 Herbicide to ornamental turfgrass and sod farms is 8 pints of product per acre per year, the equivalent of, 1.972 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.080 lb penoxsulam, 0.059 lb sulfentrazone, and 0.145 lb dicamba ae per acre per year.
- The maximum number of broadcast applications for ornamental turfgrass and commercial sod farms 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. Where state, county or local governments have more stringent temperature regulations, these regulations must be observed.
- Do not collect grass clippings for use as mulch around plants. The applicator must notify in writing the appropriate residences/individuals of this precaution when this product is applied by a lawn service commercial applicator.
- 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, 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 the registrant and all risk is assumed by the buyer and/or user.
- Do not apply product to bare ground.
- For ground application only; aerial applications are not permitted.
- 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.
- Do not apply or allow this product to come into direct contact with cotton, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, fruit or ornamental trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants; small amounts of spray drift may injure susceptible plants, including ornamental trees or shrubs.
- Do not allow livestock to graze on any areas treated with this product.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product contains Group 2, Group 4 and Group 14 herbicides. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 2, 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 2, 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.

SPRAY PREPARATION AND TANK MIXTURES:

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

Mixing with water:

Add one-half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add EH-1488 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.

Mixing with liquid fertilizers:

Use suitable sources and rates of fertilizer based upon the guidance of your fertilizer supplier or State Extension Service Specialist.

Verify physical compatibility with a jar test: 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 must not be prepared as a tank mixture.

Liquid fertilizers are either solutions (true fluids) or suspensions. Mixing this product with suspensions or N-P-K solutions may not be satisfactory (may be marginal) without pre-mixing this product with water. Premixing this product with 2 parts water will ensure that the emulsifiers are activated enabling the herbicide to be suspended in the fertilizer.

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-1488 Broadleaf 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. When an adjuvant is used with this product, [name of registrant] refer to the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) for a listing of certified adjuvants.

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 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 10 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 guns or wands fitted with flat fan nozzle 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 are appropriate for small turfgrass 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.

WHERE TO USE:

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 apartment complexes, condominiums, and patient care areas of nursing homes, mental institutions, hospitals, or convalescent homes.
 - **Ornamental turf sites** include turfgrass established around residences, parks, streets, retail outlets, cemeteries, industrial and institutional buildings, recreation areas, fairgrounds, 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 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 not adjacent to food/feed crop fields, 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

Turfgrass tolerance:

- For perennial ryegrass and tall fescue, do not apply more than 2 pints/acre (0.75 fl.oz./1,000 sq. ft.) unless some injury can be tolerated.
- The turfgrass tolerance to this product may vary and temporary turfgrass yellowing may occur. 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, surfactants), liquid fertilizers, and tank mixtures containing emulsifiable concentrates may reduce the selectivity on the turfgrass. Do not use adjuvants and spray additive tank-mix combinations, unless your experience indicates that the tank mixture will not result in turf injury. When an adjuvant is used with this product, [name of registrant] refer to the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) for a listing of certified adjuvants.

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.
- Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in *Washington Toxics Coalition, et.al. v. EPA*, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov/espp/litstatus/wtc/index.htm>

Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Ground Boom Applications:

- Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 30 inches above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to 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.
- 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.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- 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.

*ASABE - American Society for Agricultural and Biological Engineers

Spray Drift Advisories

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

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.

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.

Controlling Spray 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.

Wind Speed

Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 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, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field. 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.

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.

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.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

APPLICATION SCHEDULES:

Apply this product to broadleaf weeds that are young and actively growing for the best results. Fall applications can provide improved control for emerged winter annuals and perennials such as henbit, chickweed, clover and ground ivy.

For turf applications:

Do not apply more than two (2) broadcast treatments of this product per site per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. A second broadcast application or a follow-up application as a spot treatment is advised 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.

For the Listed Non-cropland sites:

Use Spot Treatments of this product for woody plant infestations or for annual and perennial weeds.

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 4 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 RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC SITES, ORNAMENTAL TURFGRASS SITES, INSTITUTIONAL SITES, AND SOD FARMS		
Species	Rate	Spray Volume
Cool-season Turf such as:		
Perennial ryegrass and tall fescue*	2 Pints/Acre (0.75 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.)	10 to 220 Gallons/Acre (0.25 to 5.0 Gallons/1,000 sq.ft.)
Kentucky bluegrass and annual bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	2.0 to 4 Pints/Acre (0.75 to 1.5 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.)	10 to 220 Gallons/Acre (0.25 to 5.0 Gallons/1,000 sq.ft.)
Warm-season Turf such as: (OPTIONAL)		
(OPTIONAL) Hybrid Bermudagrass, common Bermudagrass, [zoysiagrass, and bahiagrass]	2 to 4 Pints/Acre (0.75 to 1.5 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.)	10 to 220 Gallons/Acre (0.25 to 5.0 Gallons/1,000 sq.ft.)
* For perennial ryegrass and tall fescue, do not apply more than 2 pints/acre unless some injury can be tolerated.		
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.		
[OPTIONAL] Note: Do not apply to above listed warm-season turfgrass unless turf injury can be tolerated. It is impossible to test all environmental conditions for the listed warm-season turfgrass. We suggest testing this product on a small area and observe the treated area for 30 days (during normal growing conditions) to determine the acceptability of turf discoloration.		
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 and fully dormant bahiagrass.		

SPOT TREATMENT:

WITH HAND OPERATED SPRAYERS (INCLUDING BACKPACK SPRAYERS AND PUMP-UP TYPE 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 guns or wands fitted with flat fan nozzle 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.
- Follow-up applications as spot treatments at a 30 day interval are suitable for more mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions.
- **For perennial ryegrass and tall fescue:** Mix 0.75 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. Do not apply more than 0.75 fl.oz./1,000 sq. ft. unless some injury can be tolerated.
- **For Kentucky bluegrass and annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) [and for warm-season turfgrass listed in Table 1]:** Mix 0.75 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.]

CULTURAL TIPS:

Irrigation:

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Rain-fast in as little as 6 hours. Do not apply this product immediately before rainfall or irrigation.
- If dry conditions exist, a scheduled irrigation or watering 24 hours before and 48 hours after application is suggested.

Mowing:

- For optimum results, delay mowing 2 days before and until 2 days after the application of this product.
- Do not collect grass clippings for use as mulch around plants.

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED:

EH-1488 Herbicide will control or suppress the following broadleaf weeds. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible.

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

BROADLEAF WEEDS

* Synonyms

** Suppression only when nutsedge is young and actively growing.

*** For best results, apply in the spring when wild violets are blooming or apply a late fall application followed by a spring application.

FOR USE IN NON-CROPLAND: BRUSH AND WEED CONTROL

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.

Spot treatment or individual woody plant treatment in noncropland: Apply to trees and brush when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Spray broadleaf weeds, woody plants or mixed brush uniformly and thoroughly by wetting all leaves, stems, bark and root collars.

Apply a 0.25% to 1.0% vol/vol spray solution in a single application to rights-of-way, including electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, highways and railroads that intersect wooded areas or stands of trees, brush and woody plants. Spot treatment is defined as application to no more than 1000 square feet per acre.

Use the lower spray concentrations in the range for susceptible species and use the higher spray concentrations within the range for hard-to-control species, for mature plants during the late summer or under adverse environmental conditions (e.g. drought).

For Backpack Sprayers and Hand Pump-up Sprayers.

TABLE 3. Instructions for preparing 1 to 3 gallons of spray solution at 0.25% to 1.0% spray concentration with water for high volume foliar applications.

Gallons of Water	Amount of Product Needed for Spray Concentration of:			
	0.25%	0.33%	0.5%	1.0%
1	4 teaspoons	5 teaspoons	2.5 tablespoons	5 tablespoons
2	2.5 tablespoons	3.5 tablespoons	5 tablespoons	10 tablespoons
3	2 fl.oz.	2.5 fl.oz.	4 fl.oz.	8 fl.oz.

Equal measures: 1 fl.oz. = 2 tablespoons (Tbs.) = 6 teaspoons (tsp.)

BRUSH CONTROLLED:

Ash	Cedar	Honeylocust (suppression)	Sumac
Aspen	Cherry (except Black	Honeysuckle	Sycamore
Beech	Cherry)	Kudzu	Trumpet creeper
Birch	Cottonwood	Multiflora Rose	Wild Grape
Blackberry	Dogwood	Oak	Wild Plum
Black Locust	Elm	Poison Ivy	Willow
Brambles	Gooseberry	Poison Oak	And many more brush
Buckbrush	Hawthorn	Sycamore	species

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. Triple rinse [or pressure rinse] container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then 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 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. Triple rinse [or pressure rinse] container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then 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 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 of use or 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.**

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 OR 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 OF 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 THIS 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 that may be presented on container labeling, advertisements, brochures, and other marketing/sales promotional materials:

- Water-based formula
- Water-based formulation
- Rain-fast in as little as 8 hours
- Rain-fast [Rainproof] in 8 hours
- Proven performance
- Consistently fast control on tough weeds like dandelion, spurge, clover, clover, ground ivy, dollarweed, Florida betony and English lawn daisy 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]
- For use on: [Bluegrass, Tall Fescue, Perennial Ryegrass, Bermudagrass, Zoysiagrass]
- Fast visual response
- Weed control — FAST!
- Economical — lower cost water-based formulation
- Easy cleanup
- Warm-weather weed control option
- Suitable for applications up to 90°F
- Foliar absorption
- Low odor
- Low-odor formulation
- Designed for [turfgrass applications] [non-crop] [and IVM (Industrial Vegetation Management)] applications,

DOCUMENT CONTROL INFORMATION

1. Unique Label Identifier: 002217-00944.20231208.amend-proposed-clean.doc

2. Reason for Issue: EPA Comments on Registration Review – Penoxsulam (including pending Sulfentrazone Reg Review)