



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

May 4, 2018

Ronda Brown
Registration Specialist
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Rd., Suite 308/2E
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054

Subject: Label Amendment – add mixing and loading instructions and reduced PPE
engineering control language for water-soluble packaging
Product Name: Kerb 50-W
EPA Registration Number: 62719-397
Application Date: October 4, 2017
Decision Number: 539381

Dear Ms. Brown:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

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 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 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.

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 FIFRA 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.

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Decision No. 539381

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

If you have any questions, please contact Mindy Ondish by phone at 703-605-0723, or via email at ondish.mindy@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Reuben Baris, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

Kerb® 50-W

Selective Herbicide in Water Soluble Pouches

EPA Reg. No. 62719-397

Master label contains all registered uses for this product: Sub-Label A (Kerb 50-W for crop uses) and Sub-Label B (Alternate Brand Name Kerb 50WP for noncrop/T&O)

[Sub-Label A: Crop]

(Base label):

Restricted Use Pesticide

Because pronamide has produced tumors in laboratory animals, this product is for retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

Kerb® 50-W

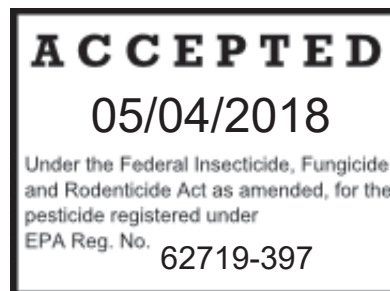
Selective Herbicide in Water-Soluble Pouches

For use on: alfalfa, apple, apricot, artichoke (globe), birdsfoot trefoil, blackberry, boysenberry, blueberry, cherry, clover, crown vetch, endive, escarole, grape, head and leaf lettuce, nectarine, peach, pear, plum, prune, radicchio greens, raspberry, rhubarb, sainfoin, winter peas, woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals, and Christmas trees

Group	3	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient

pronamide: 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl) benzamide.....	50%
Other Ingredients	50%
Total	100%



Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading

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

Engineering Controls

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meet 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.

Water soluble packets (WSP), when used correctly, qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Worker Protection Standard [40 CFR 170.607(d)]. Mixers and loaders handling this product while it is enclosed in intact water soluble packets may elect to wear reduced PPE of long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, a chemical-resistant apron, and chemical-resistant gloves. When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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 a 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.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.

Note: Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place but not below 32°F (0°C). Do not remove package from container except for immediate use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer outer packaging for recycling if available, or dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-397

EPA Est. _____

**Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

®Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

**Net Weight 8 lb
(8 x 1 lb Water-Soluble Pouch)**

(cover):

Restricted Use Pesticide
 Because pronamide has produced tumors in laboratory animals, this product is for retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

Kerb® 50-W

Selective Herbicide in Water-Soluble Pouches

For use on: alfalfa, apple, apricot, artichoke (globe), birdsfoot trefoil, blackberry, boysenberry, blueberry, cherry, clover, crown vetch, endive, escarole, grape, head and leaf lettuce, nectarine, peach, pear, plum, prune, radicchio greens, raspberry, rhubarb, sainfoin, winter peas, woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals, and Christmas trees

Group	3	HERBICIDE
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(Page 1 through end):

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CAUTION

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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading

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

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Note: Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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 (PPE) 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 24 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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place but not below 32°F (0°C). Do not remove package from container except for immediate use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer outer packaging for recycling if available, or dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Kerb® 50-W selective herbicide in water-soluble pouches is formulated as a wettable powder containing 50% active ingredient packaged in a 1 lb water-soluble pouch. Kerb 50-W is effective for the control of a wide range of grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. This product is a soil active herbicide with uptake by sensitive weeds occurring through the roots. Before using this herbicide for a specific crop use, study the following general use information that provides important instructions for the safe and effective application of the product.

Use Restrictions: Hand-spray applications of pronamide are only permitted to ornamentals and nursery stock of ornamentals.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless specified on this label otherwise.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The potential for spray drift is determined by the interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where certain states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information** section.

Aerial Spray Drift Advisory Information

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. Use the lower spray pressures specified for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation**- Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets and lower drift than other nozzle types.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Increase swath adjustment distance with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

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

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

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

Sensitive Areas: Apply this pesticide when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Resistance Management

Kerb 50-W is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Kerb 50-W will not control known Group 3

resistant biotypes or labeled weeds. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Where possible, rotate the use of Kerb 50-W or other Group 3 herbicides with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- For best resistance management stewardship, avoid use more than once per season and use Kerb 50-W in programs with other herbicides with different modes of action.
- Where possible, rotate the use of Kerb 50-W or other Group 3 herbicides with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group when such use is permitted.
- Herbicide use should be based upon an IPM program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical), cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor treated weed populations for resistance development.
- Prevent movement of resistance weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment and planting clean seed.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisers for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed management requirements for specific crops and weed biotypes.

Weed Spectrum

Kerb 50-W may be used for both preemergence and early postemergence control of winter annual and perennial grasses and chickweed and for preemergence control only of certain other broadleaf weeds and certain other grasses listed.

Weeds Controlled Both Preemergence and Early Postemergence

barley, foxtail	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>
barley, volunteer	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis species</i>
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
bluegrass, bulbous	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>
bluegrass, Kentucky	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
brome, downy (cheatgrass)	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinaceae</i>
goatgrass, jointed	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
oat, volunteer	<i>Avena sativa</i>
oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
rye, volunteer	<i>Secale cereale</i>
ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Velvetgrass	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
wheat, volunteer	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>

Weeds Controlled Only Preemergence

Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>

dodder, field	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>
foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
goosefoot, nettleleaf	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>
mallow, little (cheeseweed)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
morningglory, annual	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
smartweed, pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>
sorrel, red (from seed)	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
tomato, volunteer	<i>Solanum esculentum</i>

Note: The weed species controlled by Kerb 50-W are dependent on the rate used, specific crop culture involved, and the associated conditions of temperature, soil type and moisture availability. Refer to specific crop use directions for weed species controlled.

Dosage

The rate of Kerb 50-W required will vary depending on the crop culture involved and weed species to be controlled. See specific crop use directions for all dosage instructions. All dosage instructions listed in this label are in terms of pounds of product or active ingredient per broadcast acre. For banded application, reduce the amount of Kerb 50-W used per acre according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Acre Broadcast} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Band Application}$$

Timing and Application

Unless specific directions are given under the crop to be treated, apply Kerb 50-W in the fall or early winter, when temperatures do not exceed 55°F, **but prior to freeze-up**. Best weed control results occur when Kerb 50-W is applied preemergence to the weeds and when application is followed by rainfall or irrigation to move the product into the root zone of the germinating weeds.

Mix Kerb 50-W thoroughly in clean water at the required concentration and apply uniformly as a spray. For ground application, use a conventional low-pressure herbicide sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles spaced and calibrated to uniformly deliver 20 to 50 gallons of spray per acre. For aerial applications apply in a coarse droplet spray at 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Accurately calibrate spray equipment prior to each use.

Instructions for Using Water Soluble Packages Directly into Spray Tanks

Water Soluble Packages (WSP) are designed to dissolve in water. Agitation may be used, if necessary, to help dissolve the WSP. Failure to follow handling and mixing instructions can increase your exposure to the pesticide products in WSP. WSP, when used properly, qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard [40 CFR 170.607(d)].

Handling Instructions

Follow these steps when handling pesticide products in WSP.

1. Mix in spray tank only.
2. Handle the WSP in a manner that protects package from breakage and/or unintended release of contents. If package is broken, put on PPE required for clean-up and then continue with mixing instructions.
3. Keep the WSP in outer packaging until just before use.
4. Keep the WSP dry prior to adding to the spray tank.
5. Handle with dry gloves and according to the label instructions for PPE.
6. Keep the WSP intact. Do not cut or puncture WSP.
7. Reseal the WSP outer packaging to protect any unused WSP(s).

Mixing Instructions

Follow the steps below when mixing this product, including if tank mixed with other pesticide products. If being tank mixed, the mixing directions 1 through 9 below take precedence over the mixing directions of the other tank mix products. WSP may, in some cases, be mixed with other pesticide products so long as the directions for use of all mixed products do not conflict. Do not tank mix this product with products that prohibit tank mixing or have conflicting mixing directions.

1. If a basket or strainer is present in the tank hatch, remove prior to adding the WSP to the tank.
2. Fill tank with water to approximately one-third to one-half of the desired final volume of spray.
3. Stop adding water and stop any agitation.
4. Place the intact/unopened WSP into the tank.
5. Do not spray water from a hose or fill pipe to break or dissolve the WSP.
6. Start mechanical and recirculation agitation from the bottom of tank without using any overhead recirculation, if possible. If overhead recirculation cannot be turned off, close the hatch before starting agitation.
7. Dissolving the WSP may take up to 5 minutes or longer, depending on water temperature, water hardness, and intensity of agitation.
8. Stop agitation before tank lid is opened.
9. Open the lid to the tank, exercising caution to avoid contact with dusts or spray mix, to verify that the WSP have fully dissolved and the contents have been thoroughly mixed into the solution.
10. Do not add other allowed products or complete filling the tank until the bags have fully dissolved and pesticide is thoroughly mixed.
11. Once the WSP have fully dissolved and any other products have been added to the tank, resume filling the tank with water to the desired level, close the tank lid, and resume agitation.
12. Use the spray solution when mixing is complete.
13. Maintain agitation of the diluted pesticide mix during transport and application.
14. It is unlawful to use any registered pesticide, including WSP, in a manner inconsistent with its label.

Compatibility with Other Pesticides

Kerb 50-W is compatible with most commonly used agricultural pesticides, crop oil concentrate, and adjuvants. When preparing tank mixes, consult spray compatibility charts or State Cooperative Extension Service Specialists prior to actual use. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use(s). Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Note: Kerb 50-W is compatible with boron and crop oil concentrate; however, the water-soluble pouches must be completely dissolved before adding spray oils or products containing boron to spray mixtures.

Effect of Soil Type, Moisture and Temperature

Kerb 50-W is most active in coarse to medium textured soils of low organic matter and relatively inactive in peat or muck soils or mineral soils high in organic matter content at rates specified in this label. Herbicidal activity is best in soils containing less than 4 percent organic matter. Use in soils with higher organic matter may result in inconsistent or incomplete weed control.

The herbicidal activity of Kerb 50-W is mainly through root absorption in sensitive weed species. Rain, melting snow or irrigation is **essential** following treatment to move Kerb 50-W into the root zone of germinating weeds.

Under field conditions, Kerb 50-W will remain relatively stable with little loss of herbicidal activity when soil temperatures are less than 55°F. As soil temperatures increase, degradation of the active ingredient takes place. Kerb 50-W may degrade rather quickly if left exposed on the soil surface in warm weather. If Kerb 50-W is applied when air temperatures exceed 85°F, the treatment must be soil incorporated to a shallow depth (top two to three inches) or watered into the soil as soon as possible.

Cultural Considerations

For best results apply Kerb 50-W to a trash-free soil surface. Clean cultivation before application is preferable, but not necessary. To obtain optimum weed control in areas not clean cultivated, the area to be treated must be free of surface litter (dead or decaying crop and weed debris, mowing clippings, etc.). Trash-free areas create ideal conditions for rapid movement of Kerb 50-W into the weed root zone following rain or irrigation.

Rotation Crop Planting Information

Follow the directions given below when rotation crops will be planted to areas previously treated with Kerb 50-W:

Waiting Period in Days before Planting the Crops Indicated (1):

Amount of Kerb 50-W Applied per Planted Acre	Root and Tuber Vegetables	Legume Vegetables and Cotton	Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Cucurbits, Fruiting Vegetables and Bulb Vegetables	Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica Vegetables), Crop Group 4 (2)	Cereal Grains
1.0 lb	90	90	90	30	365
2.0 lb	90	90	120	30	365
3.0 lb	90	120	180	30	365
4.0 lb	90	150	210	30	365

- (1) There are no plant back restrictions for Kerb 50-W when rotating to artichokes, grapes, berry fruits, pome fruits or stone fruits.
- (2) Crop Group 4 as defined under 40CFR 180.41.

Whether Kerb 50-W is bed-topped, banded or broadcast, the beds must be knocked down and the field cross-disked before rotation crops other than artichokes, head lettuce, endive, radicchio, or escarole are planted.

Where the Kerb 50-W treatment is to be followed by a rotation crop within 180 days of application, bed-topped or banded applications are suggested.

Artichoke (Globe)

California (Only)

Use Information

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for the control of susceptible weeds in either established (ratoon) or transplanted globe artichokes.

Weeds Controlled

Kerb 50-W is effective at 4 to 8 lb of product (2 to 4 lb active ingredient) per treated acre for the preemergence control of the following weeds:

barley, volunteer
 bluegrass, annual
 chickweed, common
 chickweed, mouse-ear
 foxtail, yellow
 goosefoot, nettleleaf
 henbit
 knotweed, prostrate
 mallow, little (cheeseweed)
 mustard, wild
 nettle, burning
 nightshade, hairy
 oat, volunteer
 oat, wild
 ryegrass, Italian
 wheat, volunteer

Kerb 50-W Rate (Per Broadcast Acre)¹				
Crop	Weeds	Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation	Less Dependable Rainfall or Furrow Irrigation	Comments
globe artichokes (established ratoon)	susceptible annual grasses, volunteer grains and broadleaf weeds	4 lb	Do not apply	sandy soils, sandy loams and silt loams
		8 lb	Do not apply	silt, silty clay loams, clay loams and clay soils
globe artichokes (newly transplanted crowns)	susceptible annual grasses, volunteer grains and broadleaf weeds	4 lb	Do not apply	all soil types except peat and muck soils

¹ Dosage instructions listed on this label are in terms of pounds Kerb 50-W per acre broadcast application. For banded treatments down artichoke rows or between rows, reduce the amount of Kerb 50-W used per acre according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Acre Broadcast} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Band Application}$$

Dosage and Timing**Established Ratoon Artichokes**

Apply Kerb 50-W in a single postemergence application to the crop after tillage operations are completed and shoot regrowth of the artichokes has occurred. Apply Kerb 50-W preemergence to the weeds and before new artichoke leaves are greater than 14 to 16 inches long. Apply Kerb 50-W in a banded treatment over the crop row at the rate of 4 to 8 lb of product per broadcast acre (see dosage rate for soil type in chart). A second application of Kerb 50-W at the same rate may be applied 60 days or more prior to harvest in a banded treatment directed to the untreated soil surface between the artichoke rows after the ditching operation is completed later in the season.

Transplanted Artichoke Crowns

Apply Kerb 50-W in a single application after transplanting the crowns but before new shoots have developed 3 to 4 new leaves. Apply Kerb 50-W preemergence to the weeds and banded over the crop row at the rate of 4 lb of product per broadcast acre. Do not use higher rates of Kerb 50-W than 4 lb per acre in one season. A second application of Kerb 50-W at the same rate may be applied 60 days or more prior to harvest in a banded treatment directed to the untreated soil surface between the artichoke rows after the ditching operation is completed later in the season.

Application

Kerb 50-W may be applied by aircraft or ground sprayer for preemergence control of susceptible grasses and broadleaf weeds in established ratoon artichokes or transplanted artichoke crowns.

Aerial: Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas.

Ground: Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a ground sprayer in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Reduce dosage and volume accordingly for banded treatments. Use a standard low pressure herbicide sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles that give uniform spray distribution.

Moisture and Irrigation Requirements

Moisture is necessary to activate Kerb 50-W in the soil and move it into the root zone of germinating weeds. In artichoke culture natural rainfall or supplementary overhead irrigation within 1 to 3 days after the application of Kerb 50-W is essential for effective weed control. For best results use overhead sprinkler irrigation equipment to irrigate the field with 1 to 2 inches of water after application of Kerb 50-W.

Effect of Soil Type

Do not apply Kerb 50-W to highly organic or muck soils because herbicidal activity is lowered significantly in these soils. Follow dosage rates suggested in the dosage instruction chart according to the soil type for established and transplanted artichokes.

Rotation Crops

Artichokes are generally long-term perennial crops. In the event that artichokes are discontinued and a rotational crop will be planted within one year where Kerb 50-W was applied at the rate of 4 lb of product per acre, follow the rotational crop requirements specified in the Product Information section of this label under Rotational Crop Planting Information.

Artichoke - Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 4 lb/acre active ingredient (8 lb/acre of Kerb 50-W) to established artichokes or more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (4 lb/acre of Kerb 50-W) to newly transplanted artichokes or make more than one "in-row" application per season.
- Do not harvest artichokes within 60 days of final application.
- Do not make more than one application to the artichoke row per season. Do not make more than one application to the untreated soil between the rows per season.

Blackberry/Boysenberry/Raspberry

(Oregon and Washington Only)

Use Information

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for fall and winter applications to established blackberries, boysenberries, and raspberries for both preemergence and postemergence control of certain winter annual and perennial grasses.

Dosage

Kerb 50-W may be applied at the rate of 2 to 6 lb of product (1 to 3 lb active ingredient) per acre broadcast application. The rate will depend on the weed species present and the soil texture of the site being treated. Follow the weed control instructions listed in the chart below:

Lb of Kerb 50-W Per Broadcast Acre¹		
Weeds Controlled	Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation²	Comments
bluegrass, annual	2 – 4	Use low rates on light
quackgrass	4 – 6	to medium soils and high
ryegrass, perennial	4 – 6	rates on heavy soils

¹ Dosage rates specified are in pounds of Kerb 50-W per acre broadcast application. Reduce rates accordingly for banded applications.

² For effective weed control, rainfall or overhead irrigation is essential following the application of Kerb 50-W.

Crop Tolerance

Established cane fruit are tolerant to specified rates of Kerb 50-W. Newly transplanted blackberries, boysenberries and raspberries must be well rooted and transplanted for at least 3 months prior to the application of Kerb 50-W.

Timing and Application

Apply Kerb 50-W only during the fall or winter months. For optimum results, apply Kerb 50-W during November or December. Do not make applications when the ground is frozen. Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a low pressure ground sprayer in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre.

Blackberry/Boysenberry/Raspberry - Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 3 lb/acre active ingredient (6 lb/acre of Kerb 50-W) or make more than one application of Kerb 50-W per season.

Blueberry

Use Information

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for fall and winter applications to established blueberries for both preemergence and postemergence control of winter annual and perennial grasses and chickweed and preemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds.

Dosage Instructions

Kerb 50-W may be applied at the rate of 2 to 4 lb of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per acre broadcast application. The rate will depend on the weed species present. Follow the weed control rates specified in the chart below:

Weeds Controlled	Lb Kerb 50-W Per Acre¹ Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation²
bluegrass, annual brome, downy (cheatgrass) chickweed oat, wild sorrel, red (from seed)	2

bentgrass bluegrass, Kentucky fescue, tall orchardgrass quackgrass ryegrass, perennial velvetgrass	4
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¹ Dosage rates specified are in lb of Kerb 50-W per acre broadcast application. Reduce rates accordingly for banded applications.

² For effective weed control, rainfall or overhead irrigation is essential following the application of Kerb 50-W.

Crop Tolerance

Established blueberry plants are tolerant to specified rates of Kerb 50-W. Do not apply Kerb 50-W to newly transplanted blueberries until roots are well established.

Timing and Application

Apply Kerb 50-W in a single application during the fall or early winter months, but prior to soil freeze-up and snow cover. Optimum herbicidal activity occurs when applications are made under cool temperature conditions (55°F or less) and are followed by rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a low pressure ground sprayer in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre.

Blueberry - Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (4 lb/acre Kerb 50-W) or make more than one application of Kerb 50-W per year.

**Alfalfa, Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Crown Vetch
and Sainfoin Grown for Forage and Seed**

Use Information Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for fall or winter applications to alfalfa, clover, birdsfoot trefoil, crown vetch, and sainfoin for both preemergence and postemergence control of susceptible winter annual and perennial grasses and for preemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds.

Dosage

Kerb 50-W may be applied at the rate of 1 to 4 lb of product (0.5 to 2 lb active ingredient) per broadcast acre application. The required rate will depend on the weed species present as well as the type of irrigation used or the dependability of rainfall following application. The effective rate will be higher in low rainfall areas or where furrow irrigation is used than in areas of dependable rainfall or where overhead irrigation is practiced. Follow the weed control instructions given in the chart below for fall or winter applications of Kerb 50-W:

Lb Kerb 50-W Per Broadcast Acre		
	Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation	Low Rainfall or Furrow Irrigation
Weeds Controlled		

Apply preemergence or postemergence to these weeds: barley, foxtail bluegrass, annual brome, downy (cheatgrass) chickweed grain, volunteer oat, wild ryegrass, Italian	1 - 1.5	1.5 – 2
bluegrass, Kentucky orchardgrass ryegrass, perennial	1.5 – 2	2 - 3
Quackgrass	2 – 3	3 – 4
Apply preemergence only to these weeds: sorrel, red (from seed)	1.5 – 2	2 - 3
mustard, wild radish, wild rocket, London shepherdspurse	3	4

Note: For control of spring germinating cheatgrass and dodder, refer to specific instructions under Spring Use Directions for Established Alfalfa.

Timing and Application

Apply Kerb 50-W during the fall or winter months. Optimum herbicidal activity occurs when applications are made under cool temperature conditions (**55° to 60°F**) and are followed by rainfall or overhead irrigation. Applications must be made **before soil freeze-up**.

Applications may be made postemergence to established, actively growing or dormant forage legumes or to new plantings after the legume has reached the trifoliate leaf stage. In established forage legume stands, applications must be made after the last cutting when the weather and soil temperatures are cool. In fall seeded forage legumes, applications must be made after legumes have reached the trifoliate leaf stage. In spring-seeded forage legumes, applications of Kerb 50-W must be made the following fall or early winter to control winter annual and perennial grasses. Do not use Kerb 50-W as a preplant or preemergence treatment or before the trifoliate leaf stage of the legume has developed in new plantings as injury to the legume stand may result. Remove or disperse trash, crop residues, and ashes before treatment.

Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a ground sprayer at 20 to 50 gallons per acre. Use a conventional herbicide sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles at 40 to 60 psi.

Rotation Crops

Where rotation crops are to follow within one year of the Kerb 50-W treatment to alfalfa, clover, birdsfoot trefoil, crown vetch or sainfoin, follow the directions given in the Product Information section of this label under Rotation Crop Planting Information.

Specific Use Restrictions - Alfalfa, Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Crown Vetch, and Sainfoin

- Do not use more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (4 lb/acre Kerb 50-W) per year.
- Do not harvest alfalfa seed within 50 days after application.
- Do not graze or harvest for forage or dehydration within the following intervals after application:

Alfalfa - below 3 lb /acre Kerb 50-W (west of Mississippi River)	25 days
Alfalfa -3 to 4 lb /acre Kerb 50-W (west of Mississippi River)	45 days

Clover, birdsfoot trefoil, crown vetch, sainfoin (entire U.S.) and alfalfa - Up to 4 lb /acre Kerb 50-W (East of Mississippi River)	120 days
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Spring Use Directions for Established Alfalfa Dodder Control in Alfalfa Seed Crops

Only In California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington

Use Information

For effective control Kerb 50-W must be moved into the soil either by rainfall or irrigation before the germination of dodder. Preferably, irrigation must be made within 1 to 3 days following the Kerb 50-W application, but can be delayed up to 2 weeks if necessary provided that irrigation precedes dodder germination. If irrigation of the field treated with Kerb 50-W must be delayed, a light mechanical incorporation (maximum 1-inch depth) must follow the Kerb 50-W application and the field irrigated within 2 weeks.

When using flood type or overhead sprinkler irrigation systems the amount of irrigation following the Kerb 50-W application must not exceed one inch of water. Excess irrigation following the Kerb 50-W application and prior to germination of dodder may decrease the effectiveness of Kerb 50-W.

Dosage and Timing

For effective control, Kerb 50-W must be applied before dodder germinates. Follow directions given below depending on method of irrigation used:

Furrow Irrigation: Apply Kerb 50-W at the rate of 3 to 4 lb of product (1.5 to 2 lb active ingredient) per acre. Incorporate lightly at time of application and irrigate within seven days.

Flood Irrigation: Apply Kerb 50-W at the rate of 3 lb of product (1.5 lb active ingredient) per acre. Flood field with 0.5 to 1.0 inch of water within 1 to 3 days after application.

Overhead Sprinkler Irrigation: Use same directions as given above for flood irrigation. Excessive amounts of irrigation water following Kerb 50-W application may adversely affect the herbicidal activity.

(SPRING APPLICATIONS)

Cheatgrass Control in Established Alfalfa (Spring Applications)

Dosage and Timing

Spring application of Kerb 50-W will control cheatgrass if application is made when cheatgrass has recently germinated or expected to germinate. Apply Kerb 50-W as a broadcast application at the rate of 1.5 to 2 lb of product (0.75 to 1 lb active ingredient) per acre.

Head and Leaf

Lettuce/Endive/Escarole/Radicchio Greens

Use Information

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for the control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in direct seeded or transplanted head lettuce, endive, escarole, and radicchio greens.

Weeds Controlled

Kerb 50-W is effective for the preemergence control of the following weeds:

Grasses

barley, foxtail
 barley, volunteer
 barnyardgrass
 bluegrass, annual
 brome, downy (cheatgrass)
 canarygrass
 crabgrass
 foxtail, yellow
 goosegrass
 lovegrass
 oats, volunteer
 panicum, fall
 ryegrass, Italian
 rye, volunteer
 wheat, volunteer

Broadleaf Weeds

carpetweed
 chickweed, common
 goosefoot, nettleleaf
 henbit
 knotweed
 lambsquarters, common
 morningglory, annual
 mustard, wild
 nettle, burning
 nightshade, black
 nightshade, hairy
 purslane, common
 rocket, London
 shepherdspurse
 smartweed, pale
 tomato, volunteer

Dosage

For head lettuce, endive, escarole, and radicchio greens, Kerb 50-W may be applied at the rate of 2 to 4 lb of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per acre broadcast application. For leaf lettuce, Kerb 50-W may be applied at the rate 1 to 4 lb of product (1/2 to 2 lb active ingredient) per acre broadcast application. The dosage rate required is dependent on soil texture and method of irrigation. At rates specified on this label, Kerb 50-W may not be applied for weed control on highly organic (peat and muck) soils.

For head lettuce, endive, escarole, and radicchio greens: follow the dosage instructions listed in chart below:

Lb Kerb 50-W Per Broadcast Acre ¹			
Weeds	Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation	Less Dependable Rainfall or Furrow Irrigation	Soil Texture Group ²
susceptible annual grasses	2 - 3 (surface application)	3 - 4 (soil incorporation)	coarse and medium textured soils
broadleaf weeds	3 - 4 (surface application)	4 (soil incorporation)	fine textured soils

¹ Reduce dosage rate accordingly for banded applications.

² Soil Texture Group

Coarse: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam

Medium: loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam

Fine: silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay

For leaf lettuce: follow the dosage instructions listed in chart below:

Pounds Kerb 50-W Per Broadcast Acre ¹			
Weeds	Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation	Less Dependable Rainfall or Furrow Irrigation	Soil Texture Group ²
susceptible annual grasses	1 - 3 (surface application)	3 - 4 (soil incorporation)	coarse and medium textured soils
broadleaf weeds	3 - 4 (surface application)	4 (soil incorporation)	fine textured soils

¹ Reduce dosage rate accordingly for banded applications.

² Soil Texture Group

Coarse: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam

Medium: loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam

Fine: silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay

Crop Tolerance

Most varieties of head lettuce are highly tolerant of the specified rates of Kerb 50-W. Do not use more than 3 lb Kerb 50-W on val temp, grande verde, and prima verde varieties of crisp head lettuce, or on endive, escarole, and radicchio greens.

Timing and Application

Kerb 50-W can be applied either pre-plant, post-plant or postemergence to head or leaf lettuce, endive, escarole or radicchio greens in banded, bed-topped or broadcast applications. Most applications will be made preemergence to the crop just before or after planting and preemergence to the weeds.

Applications can be made before or after thinning of head or leaf lettuce but must be made prior to weed emergence.

Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a ground sprayer in 20 to 50 gallons of water per treated acre. Reduce dosage and volume accordingly for banded treatments. Use a standard low pressure sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles that provide uniform spray distribution.

Split Application

Kerb 50-W application can be split so that part of the maximum allowable application rate of the product can be initially applied to head or leaf lettuce, endive, escarole or radicchio greens, and the balance of the maximum allowable application rate can be applied up to 10 days later. Total amount of Kerb 50-W applied must not exceed the maximum rates indicated on this label, up to 4 lbs of product (2 lbs active ingredient) per acre per crop.

The value of split applications and optimal timing for the second application will vary depending on season, weed species present and environmental conditions.

Application Moisture Requirements

Kerb 50-W acts mainly through root absorption, therefore it is necessary to move Kerb 50-W into the root zone of germinating weeds to provide effective control. This can be accomplished by overhead sprinkler irrigation, by rainfall or by shallow mechanical incorporation.

Sprinkler Irrigation

Kerb 50-W can be applied to the soil surface without mechanical incorporation after planting or transplanting if overhead irrigation is used. An initial irrigation of 1 to 2 inches must promptly follow the application of Kerb 50-W, especially in hot weather.

Applications Dependent on Natural Rainfall

In areas of dependable natural rainfall, Kerb 50-Ws can be applied as a surface treatment preemergence to the weeds. Applications to direct seeded or transplanted head or leaf lettuce, endive, escarole or radicchio greens are most successful when followed by 1/2 to 1 inch of rainfall within two to three days after application.

Furrow Irrigation - Mechanical Incorporation

Where rainfall is not dependable or supplementary overhead irrigation is not used, shallow pre-plant incorporation is required. PTO-driven incorporators or rolling cultivators that thoroughly mix Kerb 50-W into the top 2 inches of soil are suggested.

Incorporation must be simultaneous or immediately after application of Kerb 50-W, especially in hot weather. Irrigation must be started as soon as possible.

Where furrow irrigation is used, spray application and mechanical incorporation must be made after beds have been formed. Kerb 50-W will not be as effective if disced in prior to bed shaping. Hoeing, thinning or shallow cultivation of soil treated with Kerb 50-W will not destroy its herbicidal activity.

Temperature

Kerb 50-W is not highly volatile, but it may degrade rather quickly if left exposed on the soil surface in warm weather. If applied when air temperatures exceed 85°F it must be shallow incorporated or watered into the soil as soon as possible, preferably within 1 or 2 days.

Rotation Crops

Follow the directions given in the Product Information section of this label under Rotation Crop Planting Information.

Head or Leaf Lettuce/Endive/Escarole/Radicchio Greens - Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Kerb 50-W to head lettuce, endive, escarole, radicchio varieties that will be harvested less than 55 days after treatment.
- For use on leaf lettuce, follow the table below for preharvest intervals based on the appropriate use rate.

Use rate	PHI
Up to 1.0 lbs/A (0.5 lbs ai/A)	25 days
Up to 1.5 lbs/A (0.75 lb ai/A)	35 days
Up to 3.0 lbs/A (1.5 lbs ai/A)	45 days
Up to 4.0 lbs/A (2.0 lbs ai/A)	55 days

- Do not apply more than one application of Kerb 50-W to each crop of head or leaf lettuce, endive, escarole or radicchio greens or more than twice if split application is made.
- Do not apply more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (4 lb/acre Kerb 50-W) per crop.
- For leaf lettuce, do not apply more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (4 lbs/acre Kerb 50-W) per crop, or more than 4 lbs active ingredient (8 lbs/acre Kerb 50-W) per acre per year.

Aerial Application

(For use in Arizona and California)

Kerb® 50-W herbicide may be applied by aircraft for preemergence control of susceptible grasses and broadleaf weeds in head or leaf lettuce. Kerb 50-W must be applied at the dosage rate of 2 to 4 lb of product (1.0 to 2.0 lb active ingredient) per treated acre depending on soil type (refer to comments under Dosage Chart above). Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre for aerial application. For aerial applications of Kerb 50-W on head or leaf lettuce, consult the label carefully for plantback information. Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas.

Chemigation Application

(For Use in Arizona and California)

Kerb 50-W may be applied by chemigation for weed control in direct seeded or transplanted head or leaf lettuce, endive, escarole or radicchio greens but must be applied prior to weed emergence. Application may be made preemergence to head or leaf lettuce, endive, escarole, or radicchio greens or postemergence to head or leaf lettuce. **Do not apply postemergence to endive, escarole, or radicchio greens.**

Application Rate: Apply Kerb 50-W at the rate of 1 to 2 lb per acre (0.5 to 1 lb active ingredient per acre) depending upon soil type, weed species and level of infestation.

Split Application: Kerb 50-W chemigation application can be split so that part of the maximum allowable application rate of the product can be initially applied to head or leaf lettuce, endive, escarole or radicchio greens, and the balance of the maximum allowable application rate can be applied up to 10 days later. Total amount of Kerb 50-W applied must not exceed 2 lbs product (1 lb active ingredient) per acre per crop.

Application Moisture Requirements: Kerb 50-W acts mainly through root absorption; therefore, it is necessary to move Kerb 50-W into the root zone of germinating weeds to provide effective control. This can be accomplished by applying a minimum of 0.75 inch of overhead sprinkler irrigation when applied by chemigation to fields that have been pre-irrigated.

Time of Treatment: Applying Kerb 50-W following initial irrigation of the crop will avoid movement of the herbicide below the root zone of germinating weeds and improve weed control. The optimal application timing following pre-irrigation will vary depending season, weed species present and environmental conditions. The following information is provided as a general guideline:

Timing	Date	Application Timing (Days After Starting Sprinklers)
early	Sept. 1 to Oct 15	1 – 3
mid	Oct 15 to Dec 15	3 – 6
late	Dec 15 to Jan	5 – 6

Chemigation Equipment: Kerb 50-W may be applied through center pivot, lateral move, solid set, or hand move systems capable of uniform delivery of the herbicide. Solid set or hand move systems should be capable of delivering a uniform pressure of 60 to 70 psi at all nozzles. Pipes and nozzles must be positioned to provide uniform coverage of the treatment area. Placement of nozzles in diamond shaped (♦) pattern will provide more uniform coverage. Do not apply when wind velocity is sufficient to distort uniformity of coverage or cause drift to susceptible non-target plants.

The injection-metering pump must be calibrated as specified by the manufacturer and checked periodically during application to insure proper operation. Pesticide injection hoses, which connect chemigation-metering equipment to the sprinkler irrigation system, must be of braided reinforced construction with an internal tube made of nylon, cross-linked polyethylene, or high-density polyethylene.

Mixing: Mixing tanks should be large enough to contain the entire amount of herbicide mixture for the area to be treated. Use a minimum of 3 gallons of water per pound of Kerb 50-W. Add Kerb 50-W water soluble packets slowly and allow packets to disperse completely before beginning injection. Agitation of the herbicide mixture is required at all times during mixing and application (injection).

Application: For hand move or solid set systems set up to deliver about 1/10 inch of water per hour, Kerb 50-W should be injected over a period of 1 to 2 hours. Once the herbicide has been injected, continue irrigation for an additional 4 to 6 hours to flush the system and deliver additional irrigation sufficient to incorporate the herbicide into the upper inch of soil.

In pre-irrigated fields, center pivot or lateral move systems should be set up to deliver a minimum of 0.75 inch of irrigation water with the chemigation treatment. In center pivot or lateral move systems, the herbicide mixture should be injected continuously throughout the irrigation cycle.

Chemigation Use Restrictions for Head or Leaf Lettuce, Endive, Escarole or Radicchio Greens

- Do not apply Kerb 50-W to direct seeded varieties of head lettuce, endive, escarole, and radicchio greens that will be harvested less than 55 days after treatment or transplanted head lettuce that will be harvested less than 35 days after application.
- For use on leaf lettuce, follow the table below for preharvest intervals based on the appropriate use rate.

Use rate	PHI
Up to 1.0 lbs/A (0.5 lbs ai/A)	25 days
Up to 1.5 lbs/A (0.75 lb ai/A)	35 days
Up to 2.0 lbs/A (1.0 lbs ai/A)	45 days

- Do not apply more than one application of Kerb 50-W per crop to head or leaf lettuce, endive, escarole, or radicchio greens or more than two applications if split application is made.
- Do not apply Kerb 50-W postemergence to endive, escarole, or radicchio greens.
- For head lettuce, endive, escarole, or radicchio greens, do not apply more than 1 lb/acre active ingredient (2.0 lbs/acre of Kerb 50-W) per crop.
- For leaf lettuce, do not apply more than 1 lb/acre active ingredient (2.0 lbs/acre Kerb 50-W) per crop, or more than 2 lbs active ingredient (4.0 lbs Kerb 50-W) per acre per year.

Chemigation Instructions

Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the instructions for chemigation are followed. Apply this product only through continuously moving center pivot, lateral move end tow, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Sprinkler Chemigation

1. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems on the pesticide container label are in place.
2. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back-flow.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
6. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point that pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
7. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
8. **Do not** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Rhubarb

(Oregon and Washington Only)

Use Information

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for fall and winter applications to established rhubarb for both preemergence and postemergence control of winter annual and perennial grasses and chickweed and preemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds.

Dosage

Kerb 50-W may be applied at the rate of 2 to 4 lb of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per acre broadcast application. The rate will depend on the weed species present. Follow the weed control instructions listed in the chart below:

Weeds Controlled	lb Kerb 50-W Per Acre ¹ Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation ²
bluegrass, annual brome, downy (cheatgrass) chickweed oat, wild sorrel, red (from seed)	2
bentgrass ³ bluegrass, Kentucky fescue, tall ³ orchardgrass ³ quackgrass ryegrass, perennial velvetgrass ³	4

¹ Dosage rates specified are in pounds of Kerb 50-W per acre broadcast application. Reduce rates accordingly for banded applications.

² For effective weed control, rainfall or overhead irrigation is essential following the application of Kerb 50-W.

³ Kerb 50-W at the rate of 4 lb product per acre may only provide partial control to these weeds.

Crop Tolerance

Established rhubarb plants, in a dormant growth condition, are tolerant to specified rates of Kerb 50-W. Do not apply Kerb 50-W to newly transplanted rhubarb or to rhubarb during the active growing stage.

Timing and Application

Apply Kerb 50-W in a single application during the fall or winter months as a broadcast surface application to dormant rhubarb. Optimum herbicidal activity occurs when applications are made after soil temperatures drop to 55°F or less and are followed by rainfall or overhead irrigation. Applications must be made prior to soil freeze up and snow cover.

Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a low-pressure ground sprayer in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre.

Rhubarb - Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Kerb 50-W to rhubarb within 38 days of harvest.
- Use of Kerb 50-W in rhubarb is restricted to Oregon and Washington only.
- Do not apply more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (4 lb/acre Kerb 50-W) or make more than one application per year.

**Apple, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach,
Pear, Plum, Prune and Grape Plantings**

Use Information

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for use in directed spray applications for the control of winter annual and perennial grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in non-bearing and bearing apples, apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, and grape plantings.

Weed Control

Kerb 50-W is effective at 2 to 8 lb of product (1 to 4 lb active ingredient) per treated acre for the preemergence and postemergence control of susceptible winter annual and perennial grasses and chickweed and for preemergence control only of other broadleaf weeds listed on this label. Refer to chart in dosage rate section below for specific weeds controlled.

Dosage and Timing

Kerb 50-W may be applied in a single, directed application to labeled fruit trees and grape plantings at dosage rates of 2 to 8 lb of product (1 to 4 lb active ingredient) per treated acre. Application of Kerb 50-W must be in the fall, after the fruit is harvested, but prior to soil freeze-up.

The dosage rate required for effective weed control will depend on the weed species present and the soil texture of the area being treated. Follow the specific rate instructions given in the chart below for the use of Kerb 50-W in labeled fruit trees and grapes:

Weeds Controlled	Lb Kerb 50-W Per Acre Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation		
	Soil Texture Group ¹		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
bluegrass, annual brome, downy (cheatgrass) chickweed grain, volunteer oat, wild ryegrass, Italian sorrel, red (from seed)	2	3	4
bluegrass, Kentucky fescue, tall orchardgrass quackgrass ryegrass, perennial	3 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 8

¹ Soil Texture Group:

Coarse: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam

Medium: loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam

Fine: silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay.

Application

Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly in 40 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Use a low pressure ground sprayer equipped with a breakaway boom and flat fan or off-center (OC) nozzles. Direct Kerb 50-W to the soil and the base of trees and vines.

Note: Dosage instructions listed on this label are for surface broadcast application. For banded treatments, reduce the amount of Kerb 50-W used per acre according to the following formula:

Width (in inches)

Rate per

Amount Needed per Acre

Row Width (in inches) \times Acre Broadcast = for Band Application

Kerb 50-W may not be soil incorporated.

Crop Tolerance

When used according to label directions, established non-bearing or bearing fruit trees and grapes listed on this label are very tolerant to Kerb 50-W. Kerb 50-W may not be applied to seedling trees or vines less than 1 year old or to fall transplanted stock transplanted less than 1 year or to spring transplanted stock transplanted less than 6 months.

Cultural Considerations

Kerb 50-W acts mainly through root absorption in sensitive weed species. Dependable rainfall or overhead irrigation is essential following the application for effective weed control. Trash-free areas create ideal conditions for rapid movement of Kerb 50-W into the weed root zone following rain or irrigation. Clean cultivation before application is preferable but not necessary.

To obtain optimum weed control in areas not clean cultivated, the area to be treated must be free of surface litter (dead or decaying weeds, leaves, mowing clippings, etc.) If area to be treated is under a mixed grass or weed sod, it must be mowed and the clippings removed.

Apple, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Plum, Prune, and Grape Plantings - Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not feed or allow livestock to graze areas treated with Kerb 50-W.
- Do not apply more than 4 lb/acre active ingredient (8 lb/acre of Kerb 50-W) to labeled fruit trees or grapes or make more than one application per year.

Winter Peas

Winter Annual Weed Control In Winter Peas (Idaho, Oregon and Washington Only)

Use Information

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for the control of certain winter annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in winter peas (*Pisum sativum* var. *arvense*).

Grasses

barley, volunteer
brome, downy
oat, volunteer
oat, wild
ryegrass, Italian
wheat, volunteer

Broadleaf Weeds

chickweed, common
chickweed, mouse-ear
henbit¹

¹ Preemergence control only

Dosage

Apply Kerb 50-W in a single, broadcast application at the rate of 1.5 to 3 lb product (0.75 to 1.5 lb active) per treated acre. For grass weeds greater than three inches in height use the higher rate.

Timing

Apply Kerb 50-W from mid-fall to early winter (November to January) early postemergence to the peas. Peas should be in the second node stage of growth (two to three inches in size) at time of application.

Application

Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a ground sprayer in 20 to 50 gallons of water per treated acre. Use a conventional herbicide sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles that provide uniform spray distribution. Do not feed treated vines to livestock or allow animals to graze on treated areas.

Winter Peas - Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not feed treated vines to livestock or allow animals to graze on treated areas.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb/acre active ingredient (3 lb/acre Kerb 50-W) or make more than one application per year.

Woody Ornamentals, Nursery Stock of Ornamentals, Christmas Trees

Use Information

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for fall applications to established woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals and Christmas trees for the control of winter annual and perennial grasses and certain broadleaf weeds.

Crop Tolerance

At specified rates of Kerb 50-W the following trees and shrubs are tolerant to topical applications made in the fall:

Arborvitae	firethorn	mountain ash
ash	flowering cherry	mountain laurel
azalea	flowering crabapple	oak
barberry	flowering quince	Ohio buckeye
basswood	forsythia	pine
beech	ginkgo	poplar
birch	hawthorn	privet
boxwood	hemlock	rhododendron
bradford pear	holly	spirea
cedar	honey locust	spruce
cotoneaster	juniper	sweetgum
dogwood	lilac	sycamore
douglas fir	linden	tuliptree
eastern redbud	London plane	viburnum
elm	magnolia	walnut
euonymus	maple	willow
fir	mock orange	yew

Kerb 50-W may be used on established trees and woody ornamentals. Kerb 50-W may not be used on seedling trees or shrubs less than one year old or to fall transplanted stock transplanted less than one year or to spring transplanted stock transplanted less than six months.

Weed Control

Kerb 50-W may be applied in fall applications at the rate of 2 to 4 lb of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per broadcast acre for the preemergence and postemergence control of susceptible winter annual and perennial grasses and chickweed and for preemergence control only of other broadleaf weeds listed on this label. Refer to chart in Dosage and Timing section below for specific weeds controlled.

Dosage and Timing

Kerb 50-W may be applied in a single, fall application, either directed or topically applied, to woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals or Christmas trees at the rate of 2 to 4 lb of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per broadcast acre. Apply Kerb 50-W in the fall prior to leaf drop and soil freeze-up. For control of winter annual or perennial grasses or chickweed, applications can be made either preemergence or postemergence to the weeds. For control of other labeled broadleaf weeds, preemergence applications must be used to achieve control.

The dosage rate required will depend on the weed species present in the area to be treated. Follow the weed control instructions given in the chart below:

Weeds Controlled	Lb Kerb 50-W Per Acre Broadcast Application
barley, foxtail bluegrass, annual brome, downy (cheatgrass) chickweed grain, volunteer ryegrass, Italian sorrel, red (from seed)	2
mustard, wild rocket, London shepherdspurse	3
bluegrass, Kentucky orchardgrass quackgrass ryegrass, perennial	4

Application

Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly in 20 to 50 gallons per acre. Use a low pressure ground sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles spaced to provide uniform distribution. Dosages listed on this label are for surface broadcast application. For banded treatments down the row, reduce the amount of Kerb 50-W used per acre according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Acre Broadcast} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Band Application}$$

Kerb 50-W must not be soil incorporated.

Note: Most ornamental turf grass species and ground covers are sensitive to Kerb 50-W. Avoid contact of Kerb 50-W with these plants from either direct application, spray drift, or from applications to areas that may drain onto established ornamental turf and ground cover.

Soil and Moisture Requirements

Kerb 50-W is most active in coarse to medium textured soils of low organic matter and is relatively inactive in peat or muck soils or mineral soils high in organic matter content at rates specified in this label. Herbicidal activity is best in soils containing less than 4 percent organic matter. Use in soils of higher organic matter content may result in inconsistent or incomplete weed control.

Kerb 50-W acts mainly through root absorption in sensitive weed species. Dependable rainfall or overhead irrigation is essential following application for effective weed control.

Woody Ornamentals, Nursery Stock of Ornamentals/ Christmas Trees - Specific Use Restrictions

- Apply Kerb 50-W in the fall prior to soil freeze-up.
- Do not soil incorporate Kerb 50-W.

- Do not harvest plants for food or feed for at least one year after treatment.
- Do not apply more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (4 lb/acre Kerb 50-W) or make more than one application per year.

ATTENTION: This product contains propyzamide (pronamide) a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

®Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

EPA accepted __/__/__

[Sub-Label B: Noncrop / T&O]

(Base label):

Restricted Use Pesticide
 Because pronamide has produced tumors in laboratory animals, this product is for retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

Kerb® 50-W

Selective Herbicide in Water-Soluble Pouches

[Alternate Brand Name: Kerb 50WP]

For use on nonresidential turf including golf courses, industrial and office building sites, stadium fields or professional athletic fields, sod farms, woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals, and Christmas trees

Group	3	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient

pronamide: 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl) benzamide.....	50%
Other Ingredients	50%
Total	100%

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading

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

Engineering Controls

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meet 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.

Water soluble packets (WSP), when used correctly, qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Worker Protection Standard [40 CFR 170.607(d)]. Mixers and loaders handling this product while it is enclosed in intact water soluble packets may elect to wear reduced PPE of long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, a chemical-resistant apron, and chemical-resistant gloves. When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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 a 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.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.

Note: Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place but not below 32°F (0°C). Do not remove package from container except for immediate use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer outer packaging for recycling if available, or dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-397

EPA Est. _____

**Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

®Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

**Net Weight 8 lb
(8 x 1 lb Water-Soluble Pouch)**

(cover):

Restricted Use Pesticide
 Because pronamide has produced tumors in laboratory animals, this product is for retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

Kerb® 50-W

Selective Herbicide in Water-Soluble Pouches

[Alternate Brand Name: Kerb 50WP]

For use on nonresidential turf including golf courses, industrial and office building sites, stadium fields or professional athletic fields, sod farms, woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals, and Christmas trees

Group	3	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient

pronamide: 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl) benzamide.....50%
 Other Ingredients50%
 Total 100%

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

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Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

®Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

Net Weight 8 lb
(8 x 1 lb Water-Soluble Pouch)

(Page 1 through end):

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading

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

Engineering Controls

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meet 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.

Water soluble packets (WSP), when used correctly, qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Worker Protection Standard [40 CFR 170.607(d)]. Mixers and loaders handling this product while it is enclosed in intact water soluble packets may elect to wear reduced PPE of long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, a chemical-resistant apron, and chemical-resistant gloves. When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down."

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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 a 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.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.
Note: Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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 (PPE) 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 24 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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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.

For all uses except those specified below, do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried. When applied to stadium or professional athletic fields, water-in immediately after application or, do not enter or allow others to enter treated area for 24-hours after application. If product is watered-in after treatment, do not enter or allow other persons to enter until area has dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place but not below 32°F (0°C). Do not remove package from container except for immediate use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer outer packaging for recycling if available, or dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Kerb® 50-W selective herbicide in water-soluble pouches is formulated as a wettable powder containing 50% active ingredient packaged in a 1 lb water-soluble pouch. Kerb 50-W is effective for the control of a wide range of grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. This product is a soil active herbicide with uptake by sensitive weeds occurring through the roots. Before using this herbicide for a specific crop use, study the following general use information that provides important instructions for the safe and effective application of the product.

Use Restrictions: Hand-spray applications of pronamide may be made only to ornamentals and nursery stock of ornamentals.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system except as specified on this label otherwise.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The potential for spray drift is determined by the interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where certain states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information** section.

Aerial Spray Drift Advisory Information

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. Use the lower spray pressures specified for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve

canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation**- Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets and lower drift than other nozzle types.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance must increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

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

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

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

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

Resistance Management

Kerb 50-W is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Kerb 50-W will not control known Group 3 resistant biotypes or labeled weeds. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Where possible, rotate the use of Kerb 50-W or other Group 3 herbicides with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- For best resistance management stewardship, avoid use more than once per season and use Kerb 50-W in programs with other herbicides with different modes of action.
- Where possible, rotate the use of Kerb 50-W or other Group 3 herbicides with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group when such use is permitted.
- Herbicide use should be based upon an IPM program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical), cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor treated weed populations for resistance development.
- Prevent movement of resistance weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment and planting clean seed.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisers for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed management requirements for specific crops and weed biotypes.

Weed Spectrum

Kerb 50-W may be used for both preemergence and early postemergence control of winter annual and perennial grasses and chickweed and for preemergence control only of certain other broadleaf weeds and certain other grasses listed.

Weeds Controlled Both Preemergence and Early Postemergence

barley, foxtail	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>
barley, volunteer	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
bentgrass	<i>Agrostis species</i>
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
bluegrass, bulbous	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>
bluegrass, Kentucky	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
brome, downy (cheatgrass)	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinaceae</i>
goatgrass, jointed	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
oat, volunteer	<i>Avena sativa</i>
oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
rye, volunteer	<i>Secale cereale</i>
ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
velvetgrass	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
wheat, volunteer	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>

Weeds Controlled Only Preemergence

barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
dodder, field	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>
foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
goosefoot, nettleleaf	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>

goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>
mallow, little (cheeseweed)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
morningglory, annual	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
smartweed, pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>
sorrel, red (from seed)	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
tomato, volunteer	<i>Solanum esculentum</i>

Note: The weed species controlled by Kerb 50-W are dependent on the rate used, specific crop culture involved, and the associated conditions of temperature, soil type and moisture availability. Refer to specific crop use directions for weed species controlled.

Dosage

The rate of Kerb 50-W required will vary depending on the crop culture involved and weed species to be controlled. See specific crop use directions for all dosage instructions. All dosage instructions listed in this label are in terms of pounds of product or active ingredient per broadcast acre. For banded application, the amount of Kerb 50-W used per acre must be reduced according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Acre Broadcast} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Band Application}$$

Timing and Application

Unless specific directions are given under the crop to be treated, Kerb 50-W must be applied in the fall or early winter, when temperatures do not exceed 55°F, **but prior to freeze-up**. Best weed control results occur when Kerb 50-W is applied preemergence to the weeds and when application is followed by rainfall or irrigation to move the product into the root zone of the germinating weeds.

Mix Kerb 50-W thoroughly in clean water at the required concentration and apply uniformly as a spray. For ground application, use a conventional low-pressure herbicide sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles spaced and calibrated to uniformly deliver 20 to 50 gallons of spray per acre. For aerial applications apply in a coarse droplet spray at 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Accurately calibrate spray equipment prior to each use.

Instructions for Using Water Soluble Packages Directly into Spray Tanks

Water Soluble Packages (WSP) are designed to dissolve in water. Agitation may be used, if necessary, to help dissolve the WSP. Failure to follow handling and mixing instructions can increase your exposure to the pesticide products in WSP. WSP, when used properly, qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard [40 CFR 170.607(d)].

Handling Instructions

Follow these steps when handling pesticide products in WSP.

1. Mix in spray tank only.

2. Handle the WSP in a manner that protects package from breakage and/or unintended release of contents. If package is broken, put on PPE required for clean-up and then continue with mixing instructions.
3. Keep the WSP in outer packaging until just before use.
4. Keep the WSP dry prior to adding to the spray tank.
5. Handle with dry gloves and according to the label instructions for PPE.
6. Keep the WSP intact. Do not cut or puncture WSP.
7. Reseal the WSP outer packaging to protect any unused WSP(s).

Mixing Instructions

Follow the steps below when mixing this product, including if tank mixed with other pesticide products. If being tank mixed, the mixing directions 1 through 9 below take precedence over the mixing directions of the other tank mix products. WSP may, in some cases, be mixed with other pesticide products so long as the directions for use of all mixed products do not conflict. Do not tank mix this product with products that prohibit tank mixing or have conflicting mixing directions.

1. If a basket or strainer is present in the tank hatch, remove prior to adding the WSP to the tank.
2. Fill tank with water to approximately one-third to one-half of the desired final volume of spray.
3. Stop adding water and stop any agitation.
4. Place the intact/unopened WSP into the tank.
5. Do not spray water from a hose or fill pipe to break or dissolve the WSP.
6. Start mechanical and recirculation agitation from the bottom of tank without using any overhead recirculation, if possible. If overhead recirculation cannot be turned off, close the hatch before starting agitation.
7. Dissolving the WSP may take up to 5 minutes or longer, depending on water temperature, water hardness, and intensity of agitation.
8. Stop agitation before tank lid is opened.
9. Open the lid to the tank, exercising caution to avoid contact with dusts or spray mix, to verify that the WSP have fully dissolved and the contents have been thoroughly mixed into the solution.
10. Do not add other allowed products or complete filling the tank until the bags have fully dissolved and pesticide is thoroughly mixed.
11. Once the WSP have fully dissolved and any other products have been added to the tank, resume filling the tank with water to the desired level, close the tank lid, and resume agitation.
12. Use the spray solution when mixing is complete.
13. Maintain agitation of the diluted pesticide mix during transport and application.
14. It is unlawful to use any registered pesticide, including WSP, in a manner inconsistent with its label.

Compatibility with Other Pesticides

Kerb 50-W is compatible with most commonly used agricultural pesticides, crop oil concentrate, and adjuvants. When preparing tank mixes, consult spray compatibility charts or State Cooperative Extension Service Specialists prior to actual use. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use(s). Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Note: Kerb 50-W is compatible with boron and crop oil concentrate; however, the water-soluble pouches must be completely dissolved before adding spray oils or products containing boron to spray mixtures.

Effect of Soil Type, Moisture and Temperature

Kerb 50-W is most active in coarse to medium textured soils of low organic matter and relatively inactive in peat or muck soils or mineral soils high in organic matter content at rates specified in this label. Herbicidal activity is best in soils containing less than 4 percent organic matter. Use in soils with higher organic matter may result in inconsistent or incomplete weed control.

The herbicidal activity of Kerb 50-W is mainly through root absorption in sensitive weed species. Rain, melting snow or irrigation is **essential** following treatment to move Kerb 50-W into the root zone of germinating weeds.

Under field conditions, Kerb 50-W will remain relatively stable with little loss of herbicidal activity when soil temperatures are less than 55°F. As soil temperatures increase, degradation of the active ingredient takes place. Kerb 50-W may degrade rather quickly if left exposed on the soil surface in warm weather. If Kerb 50-W is applied when air temperatures exceed 85°F, the treatment must be soil incorporated to a shallow depth (top two to three inches) or watered into the soil as soon as possible.

Cultural Considerations

For best results apply Kerb 50-W to a trash-free soil surface. Clean cultivation before application is preferable, but not necessary. To obtain optimum weed control in areas not clean cultivated, the area to be treated must be free of surface litter (dead or decaying crop and weed debris, mowing clippings, etc.). Trash-free areas create ideal conditions for rapid movement of Kerb 50-W into the weed root zone following rain or irrigation.

Rotation Crop Planting Information

Follow the directions given below when rotation crops will be planted to areas previously treated with Kerb 50-W:

Waiting Period in Days before Planting the Crops Indicated (1):

Amount of Kerb 50-W Applied per Planted Acre	Root and Tuber Vegetables	Legume Vegetables and Cotton	Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Cucurbits, Fruiting Vegetables and Bulb Vegetables	Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica Vegetables), Crop Group 4 (2)	Cereal Grains
1.0 lb	90	90	90	30	365
2.0 lb	90	90	120	30	365
3.0 lb	90	120	180	30	365
4.0 lb	90	150	210	30	365

- (1) There are no plant back restrictions for Kerb 50-W when rotating to artichokes, grapes, berry fruits, pome fruits or stone fruits.
- (2) Crop Group 4 as defined under 40CFR 180.41.

Whether Kerb 50-W is bed-topped, banded or broadcast, the beds must be knocked down and the field cross-disked before rotation crops other than artichokes, head or leaf lettuce, endive, radicchio or escarole are planted.

Where the Kerb 50-W treatment is to be followed by a rotation crop within 180 days of application, bed-topped or banded applications are suggested.

Turfgrass

This product may only be used on turf grown for sod or on nonresidential turfgrass sites including golf courses, industrial and office building sites, stadium fields or professional athletic fields.

Use Information

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for the preemergence and postemergence control of annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) from warm season grasses and the removal of perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*) from warm season during spring transition. Warm season grasses include ornamental bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Zoysiagrass, St. Augustinegrass and Centipedegrass.

Annual Bluegrass (*Poa Annua*) Control

Kerb 50-W will control annual bluegrass from pre-germination and seedling stages through tillering, heading, and seed formation. Kerb 50-W acts slowly on seedling to mature annual bluegrass. Following application of Kerb 50-W annual bluegrass may first become dark green and then gradually turn yellow and die over a 3- to 5-week period.

For effective control of annual bluegrass in turf moisture is necessary to move Kerb 50-W in the weed root zone. Refer to the Moisture Requirements section of this label for details.

Dosage and Timing

For annual bluegrass control Kerb 50-W is applied at the rate of 1 to 3 lb of product (0.5 to 1.5 lb active ingredient) per acre broadcast application. The dosage rate required is dependent on the growth stage of annual bluegrass at time of application. Follow the dosage rate and timing instructions given below:

Annual Bluegrass Growth Stage	Kerb 50-W Lb per Acre ¹ Broadcast Application
Preemergence or early postemergence	1 – 2 ²
Postemergence - early tillering to heading	1.5 - 2
Postemergence - seed forming stages	2 - 3

¹ One acre equals 43,560 sq. ft.

² Use the higher rate when longer preemergence residual control is desired.

Removal of Perennial Rye Grass from Warm Season Grasses

Kerb 50-W will remove postemergent perennial rye grass from warm season grasses during the spring to control the transition from cool season overseed to warm season grasses. Kerb 50-W works slowly to control mature perennial rye grass. After an application of Kerb 50-W, perennial rye grass will gradually die over a 4- to 6-week period. The length of this transition is dependent upon environmental factors such as temperature, rainfall, and mowing height of the turf.

Dosage and Timing

For removal of perennial rye grass from warm season grasses, Kerb 50-W may be applied at a rate of 1 to 2 lb of product (0.5 to 1 lb active ingredient) per broadcast acre. It is best to apply Kerb 50-W to warm season grasses at 50% greenup. Application of Kerb 50-W to dormant warm season grasses can slow greenup.

Application

Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a low pressure ground sprayer in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre or 0.5 to 1 gallon of water per 1000 sq ft. The sprayer must be equipped with flat fan nozzles, spaced to provide uniform distribution without skips or excessive overlapping of spray patterns.

Important Note: Avoid spraying on fairways, hillsides, or approaches that may drain onto bentgrass greens or to areas overseeded with sensitive cool season grasses. Do not make an application of a wetting agent for the purpose of frost protection or soil penetration to greens or tees 14 days prior to or after a Kerb 50-W application as injury may result.

Moisture Requirements

Kerb 50-W acts mainly through root absorption in sensitive weed species. If no rainfall occurs within a day or so of the application, a light overhead irrigation must be made to move the chemical into the weed

root zone. Avoid heavy irrigations of more than 1 inch to reduce the possibility of excess washing or leaching of the chemical from the area of application.

Kerb Deactivation for Overseeding

Where it is desirable to reseed sooner than 90 days following the application of Kerb 50-W, an application of an activated charcoal such as Gro-Safe, is needed. Apply the activated charcoal at the rate of 10 lb per 1000 sq ft. Allow at least 14 days between the application of Kerb 50-W and the application of charcoal for control of emerged annual bluegrass. Reseed no sooner than 7 days following charcoal application.

Turfgrass - Specific Use Restrictions

- This product may be used on non-residential seeded, sodded, or sprigged turf that is well established. Use of this product on turf that has been weakened by weather-, pest-, disease- chemical-, or mechanical-related stress may increase the chances of turf injury.
- This product must only be applied to turf areas that are composed of the following turfgrass species:
 - Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*)
 - Centipedegrass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*)
 - St. Augustinegrass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)
 - Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia japonica*)
- Avoid spraying on hill sides, fairways, or approaches that may drain onto bentgrass greens or to areas overseeded with sensitive cool season grasses. Do not make an application of a wetting agent for the purpose of frost protection or soil penetration to greens or tees 14 days prior to or after a Kerb 50-W application as injury may result.
- Do not apply Kerb 50-W herbicide to areas that are to be overseeded with susceptible cool season grasses within 90 days of treatment unless deactivation is planned.
- Do not apply Kerb 50-W to dichondra, perennial bluegrass, annual and perennial ryegrasses, fescues and bentgrasses.
- Do not graze treated areas and do not feed clippings to livestock.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb/acre active ingredient (3 lb/acre of Kerb 50-W) or make more than one application of Kerb 50-W per season.

Woody Ornamentals, Nursery Stock of Ornamentals, Christmas Trees

Use Information

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for fall applications to established woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals and Christmas trees for the control of winter annual and perennial grasses and certain broadleaf weeds.

Crop Tolerance

At specified rates of Kerb 50-W the following trees and shrubs are tolerant to topical applications made in the fall:

arborvitae	firethorn	mountain ash
ash	flowering cherry	mountain laurel
azalea	flowering crabapple	oak
barberry	flowering quince	Ohio buckeye
basswood	forsythia	pine
beech	ginkgo	poplar
birch	hawthorn	privet
boxwood	hemlock	rhododendron
bradford pear	holly	spirea
cedar	honey locust	spruce
cotoneaster	juniper	sweetgum
dogwood	lilac	sycamore
douglas fir	linden	tuliptree
eastern redbud	London plane	viburnum
elm	magnolia	walnut
euonymus	maple	willow
fir	mock orange	yew

Kerb 50-W may be used on established trees and woody ornamentals. Kerb 50-W may not be used on seedling trees or shrubs less than one year old or to fall transplanted stock transplanted less than one year or to spring transplanted stock transplanted less than six months.

Weed Control

Kerb 50-W may be applied in fall applications at the rate of 2 to 4 lb of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per broadcast acre for the preemergence and postemergence control of susceptible winter annual and perennial grasses and chickweed and for preemergence control only of other broadleaf weeds listed on this label. Refer to chart in Dosage and Timing section below for specific weeds controlled.

Dosage and Timing

Kerb 50-W may be applied in a single, fall application, either directed or topically applied, to woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals or Christmas trees at the rate of 2 to 4 lb of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per broadcast acre. Apply Kerb 50-W in the fall prior to leaf drop and soil freeze-up. For control of winter annual or perennial grasses or chickweed, applications can be made either preemergence or postemergence to the weeds. For control of other labeled broadleaf weeds, preemergence applications must be used to achieve control.

The dosage rate required will depend on the weed species present in the area to be treated. Follow the weed control instructions given in the chart below:

Weeds Controlled	Lb Kerb 50-W Per Acre Broadcast Application
barley, foxtail bluegrass, annual brome, downy (cheatgrass) chickweed grain, volunteer ryegrass, Italian sorrel, red (from seed)	2
mustard, wild rocket, London shepherdspurse	3
bluegrass, Kentucky orchardgrass quackgrass ryegrass, perennial	4

Application

Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly in 20 to 50 gallons per acre. Use a low pressure ground sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles spaced to provide uniform distribution. Dosages listed on this label are for surface broadcast application. For banded treatments down the row, reduce the amount of Kerb 50-W used per acre according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Acre Broadcast} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Band Application}$$

Kerb 50-W must not be soil incorporated.

Note: Most ornamental turf grass species and ground covers are sensitive to Kerb 50-W. Avoid contact of Kerb 50-W with these plants from either direct application, spray drift, or from applications to areas that may drain onto established ornamental turf and ground cover.

Soil and Moisture Requirements

Kerb 50-W is most active in coarse to medium textured soils of low organic matter and is relatively inactive in peat or muck soils or mineral soils high in organic matter content at rates specified in this label. Herbicidal activity is best in soils containing less than 4 percent organic matter. Use in soils of higher organic matter content may result in inconsistent or incomplete weed control.

Kerb 50-W acts mainly through root absorption in sensitive weed species. Dependable rainfall or overhead irrigation is essential following application for effective weed control.

Woody Ornamentals, Nursery Stock of Ornamentals/ Christmas Trees - Specific Use Restrictions

- Apply Kerb 50-W in the fall prior to soil freeze-up.
- Do not soil incorporate Kerb 50-W.
- Do not harvest plants for food or feed for at least one year after treatment.
- Do not apply more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (4 lb/acre Kerb 50-W) or make more than one application per year.

ATTENTION: *This product contains propyzamide (pronamide) a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.*

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