



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

July 12, 2022

Rebecca A. Clemmer
Senior Regional Regulatory Manager
UPL NA Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Pendimethalin
Product Name: TRIPZIN ZC HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 70506-330
Application Date: June 24, 2022
Decision Number: 551844

Dear Ms. Clemmer:

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

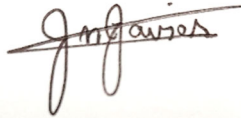
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded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

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

Page 2 of 2
EPA Reg. No. 70506-330
Decision No. 551844

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Srijana Shrestha by phone at 202-566-2329, or via email at shrestha.srijana@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Julie Javier", written over a horizontal line.

Julie Javier, Team Leader
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure: Stamped Label

pendimethalin	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE
metribuzin	GROUP	5	HERBICIDE

Tripzin ZC Herbicide

For control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine29.75%

Metribuzin: 4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one11.28%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 58.97%

TOTAL 100.00%

Contains 2.9 lbs ai pendimethalin and 1.1 lb ai metribuzin per gallon. Total 4 lbs active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

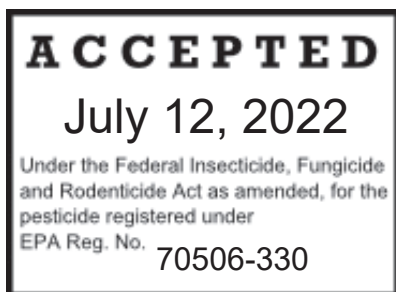
CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If on Skin or Clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If Swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor. In case of medical emergency, contact Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Safety at 866-673-6671.</p>	

**FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident,
Call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300**

UPL NA Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center
King of Prussia, PA 19406
800-438-6071

EPA Reg. No. 70506-330
EPA Establishment No.
Net Contents:



*[optional wording for use on commercial labeling; location on printed labels may vary:
"See inside for additional Precautionary Statements and complete Directions for Use";
"See attached booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and complete Directions For Use";
"See containers inside for additional Precautionary Statements and complete Directions For Use".]*

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not mix or allow coming into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 14 mils
- Socks plus footwear

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Engineering Controls

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

User Safety Recommendations

User should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using toilet.
- 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, washing thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Non-Target Organism Advisory Statement

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organism, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Groundwater Advisory

Metribuzin is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate groundwater which may be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in groundwater as a result of agricultural use. Do not apply metribuzin where the water table (groundwater) is close to the surface, and where the soils are very permeable, i.e. well drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

Endangered Species Protection

If endangered plant species occur in proximity to the application site, the following mitigation measures are required:

- If applied by ground, leave an untreated buffer zone of 200 feet. The product must be applied using a low boom (20 inches above the ground) and ASAE fine to medium/coarse nozzles.
- If applied by air, leave an untreated buffer zone of 170 feet. Must use straight-stream nozzles (D-6 or larger); wind can be no more than 8 mph; and release height must be 15 feet or less.

To determine whether your county has an endangered species, consult the website <http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm>.

Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from extension offices or state pesticide agencies. If the bulletin is not available for your specific area, check with the appropriate local state agency to determine if known populations of endangered species occur in the area to be treated.

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**.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

TRIPZIN is a mixed formulation of capsule suspension and soluble concentrate, each of which contains one or more active ingredients, and is a stable aqueous suspension of microcapsules and solid fine particles, intended for dilution into water.

MIXING

When using TRIPZIN herbicide, make sure the sprayer is completely clean, free of rust or corrosion which occurs from winter storage. Examine strainers and screens to be sure the sprayer is clean from previously used pesticides.

Keep any tank mix containing TRIPZIN herbicide agitated and spray out immediately. Do not allow tank mixes to stand for prolonged periods of time.

The proper mixing procedure for TRIPZIN herbicide alone or in tank mix combinations with other herbicides is:

1. Fill the spray tank $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ full with clean water.
2. Add labeled rate of TRIPZIN herbicide while recirculating and with agitator running.
3. Follow the triple rinse procedure described under STORAGE AND DISPOSAL to ensure that all product is removed from the container.
4. Mix thoroughly and add clean water to fill spray tank to desired level.
5. Add the other herbicide to tank last and agitate thoroughly.
6. Continue agitation during application and until sprayer tank is empty.

APPLICATION OF TRIPZIN HERBICIDE IN FLUID FERTILIZERS

TRIPZIN herbicide may be applied in fluid fertilizer solutions to soybeans by following the appropriate mixing procedures and compatibility check. When using tank mix combinations, be sure all components are compatible. Sprayable fluid fertilizer should NOT be used as a carrier after crop emergence unless the typical fertilizer burn symptoms on the crop are acceptable.

Due to variability of fertilizers, make a compatibility check of TRIPZIN herbicide and tank mix combinations which include TRIPZIN herbicide for each batch of fluid fertilizers.

Compatibility Check:

1. Pre-mix 2 teaspoonfuls of TRIPZIN herbicide with 8 teaspoonfuls of water (1:4 ratio) in a quart jar by adding the water first followed with TRIPZIN herbicide. Mix thoroughly. If a second herbicide is to be used, double the amount of water (1:8 ratio) and add the second herbicide after mixing TRIPZIN herbicide first.
2. Then pour 1 pint of fluid fertilizer into the quart jar and shake well.
3. Allow to stand for 5 minutes.

THIS COMPATIBILITY CHECK SHOULD ONLY BE USED WHEN MIXING WITH FLUID FERTILIZERS.

Interpretation of Results: If the solution in the jar appears to be uniform, without signs of agglomeration, or without a separation of an oily film on top of the fertilizer, the mixture may be used. If not, repeat the compatibility check using twice the amount of water or add a compatibility agent to the water. If separation occurs, but the mixture can be re-suspended by shaking, then application is possible with good agitation in the spray tank.

Tank Mixing Guidelines:

1. Add the required amount of water and compatibility agent (if required) to the tank. Start agitation system while adding TRIPZIN herbicide and follow by adding the fluid fertilizer and agitate.
2. If a second herbicide is to be used, follow as above in 1, but use twice the amount of water. Start agitation and add TRIPZIN herbicide and follow by adding the second herbicide, and then continue filling the tank with fluid fertilizer.

3. Maintain continuous agitation to assure uniform spray mixture until the tank is emptied.

Herbicide Resistance Management

For resistance management, TRIPZIN herbicide contains Group 3 and 5 herbicides. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to TRIPZIN herbicide and other Groups 3 and 5 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Groups 3 and 5 may eventually dominate the weed population if Groups 3 and 5 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of TRIPZIN herbicide or other Group 3 and 5 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g. higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Fields should be scouted before application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action (MOA), if available. Treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes. To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for additional herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes. Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your retailer or UPL NA at 1-800-673-6671.

COMMERICAL IMPREGNATION AND APPLICATION OF TRIPZIN HERBICIDE ON DRY BULK FERTILIZER

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with TRIPZIN herbicide for application to alfalfa and soybeans. All recommendations, cautions, and special precautions on this label must be followed along with state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, impregnating and labeling.

Impregnation: To impregnate, use a system consisting of a belt, conveyor, or closed drum which is used for dry bulk fertilizer blending. Any commonly used fertilizer can be impregnated with TRIPZIN herbicide except ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate. Do not use on powdered limestone.

Apply using a minimum of 200 lbs dry bulk fertilizer per acre and up to a maximum of 450 lbs per acre. To impregnate or coat dry bulk fertilizer, mix TRIPZIN herbicide with sufficient water to form a sprayable slurry. The delivery nozzles must be directed to deliver a fine spray toward the fertilizer for thorough coverage while avoiding spray contact with mixing equipment. Uniform impregnation of TRIPZIN herbicide to dry bulk fertilizer will vary and if the absorptivity is not adequate, an adsorptive powder may be added to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture. Micro-Cel E (Johns-Manville Product Corporation) is the recommended absorbent powder. When another herbicide is used with TRIPZIN herbicide, mix and impregnate immediately.

Apply immediately after impregnation unless experience has shown that impregnated fertilizer can be stored without becoming lumpy and difficult to spread.

Rates: Select the rate of TRIPZIN herbicide per acre from the appropriate section of this label and refer to the formula below to determine the amount of TRIPZIN herbicide which is to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer based on the amount of fertilizer which will be distributed on one acre.

$$\frac{\text{Pints TRIPZIN herbicide}}{\text{Per Acre}} \times \frac{2000 \text{ lb Fertilizer}}{\text{Per Acre}} = \frac{\text{Pints TRIPZIN herbicide}}{\text{Ton of Fertilizer}}$$

APPLICATION: Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control. Accurate calibration of fertilizer application equipment is essential for uniform distribution to the soil surface. For best results apply 1/2 the specified rate and overlap 50 percent, or double apply by splitting the middles to obtain the best distribution pattern.

If fertilizer materials are excessively dusty, use diesel oil or other suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation as dusty fertilizer will result in poor distribution during application. Crop injury and/or poor weed control may occur where the impregnated fertilizer is not uniformly applied.

INCORPORATION AND COMBINATION USES: It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

SOIL TEXTURE: As used on this label, "**Coarse soils**" are loamy sand or sandy loam soils. "**Medium soils**" are loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, or sandy clay loam. "**Fine soils**" are silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, or clay loam. Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium textured soils in some regions of the U.S.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

Do not allow sprays to drift on to adjacent desirable plants.

Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, nontarget crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.

Observe the most restrictive cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

For all uses: Low-pressure and high volume hand-wand equipment is prohibited.

USE SITES

Alfalfa	Lentils and Peas
Asparagus	Potatoes
Corn, field	Soybeans
Fallow	Sugarcane
Garbanzo beans (Chickpeas)	Tomato

CHEMIGATION

Apply TRIPZIN herbicide through sprinkler irrigation equipment to potatoes and soybeans as directed on this label. Refer to the crop sections of this label for rates, weeds controlled or suppressed, restrictions, and special precautions.

Apply this product only through sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, or solid set) 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 non-uniform distribution of treated water.

Calibration: (Center Pivot and Self-Propelled Lateral Move Systems): Sprinkler irrigation systems must be accurately calibrated for application of TRIPZIN herbicide. Greater accuracy in calibration (and distribution) will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture of product and water per hour. Follow the steps below to calibrate center pivot and lateral move systems:

1. Determine number of minutes required to make one complete revolution while applying $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of water per acre.
2. With the system at operating pressure determine the exact number of minutes required to inject one gallon of water.
3. Divide the time required for one revolution (step 1) by the time required to inject one gallon (step 2). This gives total gallons of product-water mixture to be added to nurse tank.
4. Add required amount of water to nurse tank and start the agitation system. Then add sufficient TRIPZIN herbicide at the labeled rate (See BROADCAST APPLICATIONS) to the nurse tank.

EXAMPLE: If 20 hours (1200 minutes) were required for one revolution and if 2 minutes were required to inject one gallon, then a total of 600 gallons of product-water mixture are required ($1200 \div 2 = 600$); to treat 135 acres at 1 pint/acre, 135 pints (16 gallons and 7 pints) of TRIPZIN herbicide are required.

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

Restrictions and Precautions for Chemigation

- Do not connect any 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 are in place.
- 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.
- 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 backflow.

- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 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.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 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 where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 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.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Maintain continuous agitation in the injection nurse tanks during the herbicide application, sufficient to keep herbicide in suspension.
- Apply specified dosage in 1/4 to 3/4 inch of water (1/4 to 1/2 inch of water on sandy soils) per acre as a continuous injection in center pivot and lateral move systems or in the last 15 to 30 minutes of set in permanent solid set sprinkler systems. Application of more than the quantity of irrigation water indicated on this label may result in decreased product performance by removing the chemical from the zone effectiveness. Where sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable weed control may result. Where sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, crop injury may result. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To ensure that lines are flushed and free of remaining pesticide, an indicator dye may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.
- Use a minimum of 1 part water to 1 part herbicide for injection. The use of a larger volume of water will insure greater accuracy and more uniform distribution.

Spray Drift

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft or 75% of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft or 90% of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Applicators must only apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Advisories

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume – increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle – use the spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

Adjust Nozzles – follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft - Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY - When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS - Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND - Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUST WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

SENSITIVE AREAS: Apply TRIPZIN herbicide only 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).

APPLICATION OF TRIPZIN HERBICIDE WITH HERBICIDE SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Use a standard low pressure (20 to 40 psi) herbicide boom sprayer equipped with suitable nozzles and screens no finer than 50-mesh in nozzle and in-line strainers. Agitate thoroughly before and during application with bypass agitation.

GROUND APPLICATION: Apply the specified rate of TRIPZIN herbicide in a minimum of 10 to 40 gallons of spray mixture per acre broadcast.

AERIAL APPLICATION: Where permitted, apply specified rate in a minimum of 2 to 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Do not apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.

For All Applications of TRIPZIN herbicide: Sprayer must be accurately calibrated before applying TRIPZIN herbicide. Check sprayer during application to be sure it is working properly and delivering a uniform spray pattern. As the volume of spray mixture decreases per acre, the importance of accurate calibration and uniform application increases. Avoid over application, misapplication, and boom and spray swath overlapping that will increase spray dosage. (Crop injury may occur as a result.) Avoid spray skips and gaps which allow weeds to grow in untreated soil. Do not apply when weather conditions favor spray drift and/or when sensitive or cool season crops, such as cole crops, onions, peas, or strawberries are present in adjacent fields or in areas where wheat is growing in coarse textured soils.

SPRAYER CLEANUP: Spray equipment must be thoroughly cleaned to remove remaining traces of herbicide that might injure other crops to be sprayed. Drain any remaining spray solution of TRIPZIN herbicide from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions. Rinse the spray tank and refill with water, adding a heavy-duty detergent at the rate of one cup per 20 gallons of water. Recycle this mixture through the equipment for 5 minutes and spray out. Repeat this procedure twice. Fill the spray tank with clean water, recycle for 5 minutes, and spray out. Clean pump and nozzle screens thoroughly. Wash away any spray mixture from the outside of spray tank, nozzles or spray rig. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and Federal guidelines.

ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY TRIPZIN HERBICIDE	
C=Control S=Suppression	
Bristly Starbur (<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>)	C
Buffalobur (<i>Solanum rostratum</i>)	C
Bugloss, small ¹ (<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>)	C
Carpetweed (<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)	C
Chickweed, common (<i>Stellaria media</i>)	S
Cocklebur (<i>Xanthium pensylvanicum</i>)	S
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam (<i>Acalypha ostryaefolia</i>)	C
Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>)	C
Dodder ³ (<i>Cuscuta</i>)	C
Fiddleneck (<i>Amsinckia</i>)	C

Florida Beggarweed (<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>)	C
Florida Pusley (<i>Richardia scabra</i>)	C
Galinsoga (<i>Galinsoga spp.</i>)	C
Henbit (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)	C
Horseweed Maretail (<i>Conyza canadensis</i>)	S
Jimsonweed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>)	C
Knotweed (<i>Polygonum spp.</i>)	C
Kochia (<i>Kochia scoparia</i>)	C
Lady's Thumb (<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>)	C
Lambsquarters (<i>Chenopodium spp.</i>)	C
London Rocket (<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>)	S
Morningglory (<i>Ipomoea spp.</i>)	S
Mustard, black ² (<i>Brassica nigra</i>)	C
Pigweeds (<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>)	C
Prickly Sida/Teaweed (<i>Sida spinosa</i>)	C
Puncturevine (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)	C
Purslane (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)	C
Ragweed, Common (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)	C
Redweed (<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>)	C
Russian Thistle (<i>Salsola kali</i>)	C
Sesbania (<i>Sesbania spp.</i>)	C
Shepherdspurse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)	C
Sicklepod (<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>)	C
Smartweeds (<i>Polygonum spp.</i>)	C
Spotted Spurge (<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>)	C
Spurred Anoda (<i>Anoda cristata</i>)	C
Sunflower (<i>Helianthus spp.</i>)	C
Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)	C
Venice Mallow (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>)	C
Waterhemp (<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>)	C
Wild Mustards (<i>Brassica spp.</i>)	C
¹ Not suppressed or controlled in California	
² Not controlled in California	
³ For optimum dodder control, use the highest labeled rate of TRIPZIN herbicide specified in the specific crop.	

ANNUAL GRASSES CONTROLLED BY TRIPZIN HERBICIDE	
C=Control S=Suppression	
Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>)	C
Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	C
Broadleaf Signalgrass (<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>)	C
Browntop Millet (<i>Panicum ramosum</i>)	C
Canarygrass ² (<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>)	S
Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria spp.</i>)	C
Crowfootgrass (<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptum</i>)	C
Cupgrass, Woolly (<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>)	S
Downy Brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	S
Foxtails (<i>Setaria spp.</i>)	C
Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>)	C
Grass, Guinea ² (<i>Megathyrus maximus</i>)	C
Hairy Chess ¹ (<i>Bromus commutatus</i>)	S

Itchgrass (<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>)	S
Italian Ryegrass (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)	S
Japanese Brome ¹ (<i>Bromus japonicus</i>)	S
Johnsongrass, Seedling (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)	C
Jointed Goatgrass ¹ (<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>)	S
Junglerice (<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>)	C
Lovegrass (<i>Eragrostis spp.</i>)	C
Oat, wild (<i>Avena fatua</i>)	S
Panicum, Fall (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)	C
Panicum, Texas (<i>Panicum texanum</i>)	C
Sandbur (<i>Cenchrus spp.</i>)	C
Shattercane (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)	S
Signalgrass (<i>Brachiaria decumbens</i>)	S
Sprangletop (<i>Leptochloa spp.</i>)	C
Swollen Fingergrass (<i>Chloris barbata</i>)	C
Wild Proso Millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	S
Witchgrass (<i>Panicum capillare</i>)	C
¹ Not suppressed or controlled in California	
² Not controlled in California	

CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Certain varieties are more sensitive than others to pendimethalin and/or metribuzin, the active ingredients in TRIPZIN herbicide. Consult with your seed supplier or refer to State Extension recommendations for information on the tolerance to pendimethalin and/or metribuzin products of labeled crop varieties.

ALFALFA

Grown for Forage, Hay, or Seed

Application Methods: Apply by ground, air, or on dry bulk fertilizer.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Established Alfalfa for Forage/Hay/Seed

Apply to established alfalfa grown for forage or hay (defined as alfalfa planted in the fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing), or seed. Apply in a single application or in sequential applications. Uniformly apply at a broadcast rate of **29 – 116* fl oz per acre** prior to weed germination. Applications can be made in the fall after the last mowing/cutting, during winter dormancy, or in the spring. Make applications prior to the alfalfa reaching 6 inches in regrowth.

***Use the higher rate in the listed rate range for the following weeds and grasses:** Barnyardgrass, Bluegrass, Chickweed, Common Ragweed, Dandelion, and Foxtail Barley.

Limitations

- Some stunting and chlorosis of the alfalfa may occur with postemergence applications.
- Applications made after the alfalfa exceeds 6 inches in height may result in poor weed control because of possible reduced spray coverage to the soil.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** exceed 88 fl oz in a single application.

- For multiple applications, **DO NOT** exceed a cumulative total of **116 fl oz per acre** in any one crop season.
- **DO NOT** graze or harvest alfalfa forage or hay less than **28 days** after applying **58 fl oz per acre** or less of TRIPZIN herbicide.
- **DO NOT** graze or harvest alfalfa forage or hay less than **50 days** after applying more than **58 fl oz per acre** of TRIPZIN herbicide.
- **DO NOT** utilize the **28 day** preharvest interval for alfalfa hay more than once per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply less than **90 days** prior to alfalfa harvest for seed.

For best weed control, apply TRIPZIN herbicide when weeds are less than 2 inches tall or before weed foliage is 2 inches in diameter. Reduced weed control may occur when extended dry conditions follow application of TRIPZIN herbicide.

Crop injury may occur when:

- Crop is under stress conditions such as diseases, insect infestations, poorly drained soils, drought or winter injury at time of application;
- Crop is treated within 12 months after seeding.
- There is excessive irrigation or rainfall immediately after application. **DO NOT** apply more than ½ inch of water in the first irrigation after TRIPZIN herbicide is applied.

ASPARAGUS
(Established)
(Not for use in California)

Application Methods: Apply by ground.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Preemergence Application

Apply only to established asparagus.

With a single application, uniformly apply to asparagus **116 - 172 fl oz per acre** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface at least 14 days prior to the first spear harvest or after seasonal harvest is complete. Application must be made prior to spear emergence or remove emerged spears prior to making the application.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply postemergence over the top of emerged spears as severe injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded asparagus or on young plants during the first growing season after setting crowns.
- **DO NOT** apply more than **172 fl oz per acre** per season.
- If asparagus is grown on sandy soils, **DO NOT** apply TRIPZIN herbicide at more than **50 fl oz per acre**.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days before harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated fields.
- **DO NOT** apply by chemigation methods.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.

CORN (Field)

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Apply TRIPZIN herbicide in conventional tillage as a postemergence application in field corn. In conventional tillage systems, plant into a seedbed that is firm and free of clods and trash. Use only where adequate tillage is practiced to provide good soil coverage of the corn seed. Plant corn at least 1 ½ inches deep and completely cover with soil.

Observe all precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in the tank mixtures.

Preemergence Application (for use in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin only)

Apply after planting but before weeds germinate and crop emerges. Apply **11 - 29 fl oz per acre**.

Postemergence Application

Apply postemergence up to 30 inches tall field corn or in the V8 growth stage and prior to tasseling, whichever is more restrictive. If the corn canopy prevents applications from reaching the soil, use drop nozzles and apply as a directed spray. Apply **11 - 29 fl oz per acre**.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** use on seed corn, sweet corn, popcorn, or white corn.
- TRIPZIN herbicide may not be applied by incorporation.
- **DO NOT** apply postemergence in liquid fertilizer.
- **DO NOT** apply more than **29 fl oz** (0.66 lb ai pendimethalin and 0.25 lb ai metribuzin) per acre per use season.
- **DO NOT** exceed one application per crop season at the highest rate per acre for any given soil type.
- **DO NOT** apply when field corn is under stress (see Stress statement below).
- **DO NOT** use aerial applications if sensitive crops or plants are growing in the vicinity of the area to be treated.
- **DO NOT** allow spray drift onto sensitive crops or plants.
- **DO NOT** use on sand, loamy sand or sandy loam soils that have less than 0.5% organic matter.
- **DO NOT** use on sand or loamy sand soils in Washington, Oregon, or Idaho or crop injury may occur.

Stress is any condition or combination of conditions which impairs normal crop growth. Weather, disease, insect damage, fertility or other factors may cause stress. Applications made before or after the corn is under stress from these factors or from periods of prolonged cool, wet and cloudy weather or widely fluctuating day and nighttime temperatures, may result in temporary leaf burn, yellowing and/or stunting of the crop. Recovery from damage is generally rapid with no lasting effects on new growth. Under extreme stress, stand reductions may occur.

Feeding Restrictions: Field corn treated with TRIPZIN herbicide may be grazed or harvested for silage or grain 60 days after treatment. Follow the most restrictive preharvest interval on the labels of the products used in the tank mixtures.

FALLOW

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Apply TRIPZIN herbicide to fallow ground following crop harvest as a planned residual treatment to control labeled broadleaf and grass weeds as they germinate. Do not use this product for fallow treatments if the rotational crop interval for the next crop planting cannot be observed.

For Weed Control in a Wheat/Fallow/Wheat Rotation

(Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington only)

Make a single application of TRIPZIN herbicide to provide weed control during either the fallow period after wheat harvest or in the Spring before winter wheat is planted. Winter wheat can be seeded 4 months (120 days) after Spring application. Mechanical tillage or the application of a contact herbicide may be required to control weeds germinating prior to seeding of winter wheat. Best results will be obtained where straw and chaff are evenly distributed across the field.

After Harvest Application (Fall Fallow): Apply TRIPZIN herbicide to wheat stubble after harvest in the Fall. Apply **58 – 63 fl oz per acre** broadcast before weeds emerge. Use higher rate for longer weed control or for weeds designated as requiring the higher rate for control. Rainfall (1/2 inch or more) is necessary for herbicide activation.

OR

Spring Application (Summer Fallow): Apply TRIPZIN herbicide to wheat stubble in the Spring. Apply **44 – 58 fl oz per acre** broadcast before weeds emerge in the Spring. Use higher rate for longer weed control or weeds designated as requiring higher rate for control. Rainfall (1/2 inch or more) is necessary for herbicide activation.

For Weed Control in a Fallow Rotation with Barley and Wheat

(Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, and Wyoming Only)

Make a single application of TRIPZIN herbicide to provide weed control during either the fallow period after wheat or barley harvest, or in the Spring before planting of Winter wheat or barley. Mechanical tillage or the application of a contact herbicide may be required to control weeds germinating prior to seeding of Winter wheat or barley.

After Harvest Application (Fall Fallow): TRIPZIN herbicide may be applied to the stubble after harvest in the Fall. Apply **63 - 67 fl oz per acre** broadcast before weeds emerge. Use the higher rate for longer weed control or for weeds designated as requiring the higher rate for control. Rainfall (1/2 inch or more) is necessary for herbicide activation.

OR

Spring Application (Summer Fallow): TRIPZIN herbicide may be applied to the stubble in the Spring. Apply **44 - 58 fl oz per acre** broadcast before weeds emerge in the Spring. Use the higher rate for longer weed control or weeds designated as requiring the higher rate for control. Rainfall (1/2 inch or more) is necessary for herbicide activation. Wheat or barley can be seeded 120 days after Spring application.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** make more than one application of TRIPZIN herbicide during a single fallow period (where TRIPZIN herbicide was applied in the Fall, **DO NOT** apply TRIPZIN herbicide in the Spring.)
- **DO NOT** apply to fallow ground after July 1 if treated fields are to be planted the following spring to crops not labeled for preplant or preplant incorporated applications of TRIPZIN herbicide.
- **DO NOT** plant crops in treated areas for at least 10 months following Fall applications.
- **DO NOT** rotate any crop not listed on this label for 18 months following application.
- **DO NOT** graze treated fields.
- **DO NOT** plant Spring seeded cereals following Fall fallow applications of TRIPZIN herbicide.

- There must be at least a 4-month interval between a TRIPZIN herbicide fallow application and the rotational planting of any fall-seeded cereal crop. Otherwise, specific rotational crop intervals must be adhered to between a fallow application of TRIPZIN herbicide and the planting of the following crop.

TOMATOES

Application Methods: Apply by ground.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Preplant Incorporated – Transplant Tomatoes Only

Uniformly apply by ground only. Apply **29 - 42 fl oz per acre** in 10 or more gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray to the soil surface immediately before transplanting. Incorporate to a depth of 2 to 4 inches with equipment capable of uniformly mixing the chemical into the soil. When transplanting tomatoes, place the root system of the plants below the herbicide incorporation zone or injury may occur.

Limitations

- Crop injury or delayed maturity may result from broadcast or directed spray applications if tomatoes are growing under stress conditions such as periods of drought or cool, wet and cloudy weather preceding application.
- For newly introduced tomato varieties with unknown tolerance to TRIPZIN herbicide, treat only a small area to determine if TRIPZIN herbicide can be used without injury to the crop.
- Avoid root contact with TRIPZIN herbicide-treated soil when placing transplants into furrow or hole or injury may occur.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply prior to direct-seeded tomatoes.
- **DO NOT** apply more than **63 fl oz per acre** per season. Allow at least 14 days between applications, regardless of dosage.
- **DO NOT** apply within 21 days before harvest of tomatoes.
- **DO NOT** apply postemergence over the top of or to foliage of tomatoes because severe injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** use hot caps on tomatoes within 7 days before or at any time after application.
- **DO NOT** plant lettuce within 6 months after application if the rows were covered with plastic.
- **DO NOT** use TRIPZIN herbicide on tomatoes in Kern County, California.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.

GARBANZO BEANS (Chickpeas) (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) (Not for use in California)

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

NOTE: This treatment may cause some chlorosis or minor necrosis. Because garbanzo bean varieties may vary in their susceptibility to TriCor4F, determine crop tolerance prior to adoption as a field scale practice to prevent possible injury. Use of this product on coarse-textured soils, sandy soils or any soil with less than 1.5% organic matter will likely cause crop injury.

Preplant Surface and Preplant Incorporated

Apply TRIPZIN herbicide as a preplant application in chickpeas, using **29 - 42 fl oz per acre** of TRIPZIN herbicide for the control of certain broadleaf weeds in garbanzo beans. Apply dosage in a single preplant application using 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre with ground spray equipment. Apply up to 60 days before planting and incorporate within 7 days of application. Thorough incorporation, either by rainfall or by mechanical means, is essential for weed control. Under dry conditions, incorporate into the top 1-2 inches of soil with spike harrows or similar shallow incorporation equipment, then cross harrow to ensure uniform soil incorporation. Where soil surface is moist at the time of application and rain follows before weed emergence, no mechanical incorporation is needed. In Idaho, Oregon and Washington only, applications may be made in the late fall when soil temperatures are 45°F or below, but before the ground freezes.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than once per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than **42 fl oz per acre** in a single application.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed vines to livestock less than 40 days after application.
- **DO NOT** apply in any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use on clay knobs or poorly covered subsoils.

Crop injury may result if crop is under stress conditions caused by cold weather, poor soil fertility, disease or insect damage. Crop injury may result if application is followed by heavy rain. Avoid application of more than ½ inch of irrigation within one month after application of TRIPZIN herbicide, or crop injury may occur.

LENTILS AND PEAS (Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington) (Not for use in California)

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Make a single preplant incorporated application of TRIPZIN herbicide for weed control in lentils and peas.

Preplant Incorporated

Apply **29 - 44 fl oz per acre**. Apply TRIPZIN herbicide and incorporate (rainfall, irrigation or mechanically). Rainfall, irrigation, or mechanical means is required for incorporation and activation. Unpredictable weed control can be expected because factors such as length of time between application and planting as well as uncontrollable weather facts will determine herbicide activity and longevity.

Apply TRIPZIN herbicide 60 days prior to planting up to immediately before planting. After application, rotary hoeing and shallow cultivation/tillage can be practiced without reducing weed control. Avoid tillage that will bring untreated soil to the surface.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than **44 fl. oz. per acre** per year.
- **DO NOT** apply when the air temperature is below 45°F.
- **DO NOT** use in California.
- **DO NOT** apply more than once per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 50 days of harvest of peas, or within 75 days of harvest of lentils.
- **DO NOT** apply to peas, lentils, pea or lentil forage, pea silage, pea hay, or pea straw grown for livestock feed.
- **DO NOT** apply to “Estin” lentils.
- **DO NOT** apply in any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use on coarse-textured soils, sandy soils, or soils with less than 1.5% organic matter.

POTATOES

Application Methods: Apply by ground, air, or chemigation.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Apply TRIPZIN herbicide preemergence or early postemergence in potatoes.

Preemergence

Apply after planting, but before potatoes and weeds emerge, or after dragoff.

Early Postemergence (ONLY Russet or white skinned varieties that are not early maturing)

Apply from crop emergence to the 6-inch stage of growth.

Chemigation Applications

Apply TRIPZIN herbicide through sprinkler irrigation systems. Apply preemergence after planting, after dragoff, or early postemergence through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in the CHEMIGATION section of this label.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	<3% Organic Matter >3%	
Coarse	Not more than 31 fl oz/A	Not more than 31 fl oz/A
Medium	31 fl oz/A	42 fl oz/A
Fine	62 fl oz/A	62 fl oz/A

Limitations

- Application of TRIPZIN herbicide on White Rose variety potatoes during or followed by cool and/or wet weather conditions may result in crop injury.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply to sweet potatoes or yams.
- **DO NOT** apply preplant.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application per season.
- **DO NOT** apply postemergence if potatoes are under stress from cold/wet or hot/dry conditions or crop injury may occur.
- **ONLY** make postemergent applications to Russet and white skinned varieties that are not early maturing.
- **DO NOT** rotate any crop not listed on this label for 18 months following application to potatoes.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply within 60 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** use air blast sprayers.
- **DO NOT** make postemergent applications prior to rainfall or irrigation on recently cultivated potatoes.

SOYBEANS

(Not for use in California)

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Apply a preplant incorporated or preemergence treatment of TRIPZIN herbicide as directed for use on soybeans.

Preplant Incorporated Application

Apply up to 60 days prior to planting and incorporate into the top 1 or 2 inches of soil within 7 days after application. Mechanical incorporation is not required if a rain or irrigation of one-quarter inch or more occurs within 7 days after application. Soybeans must be planted no later than 7 days after application.

Apply **29 - 58 fl oz per acre**. Use the higher rate for medium or fine soils with >3% organic matter.

Preemergence Application

This application must be made within 2 days after planting and before crop emergence. Do not incorporate. If cultivation is necessary because of soil crusting, soil compaction or weed germination before rain or irrigation, use shallow tilling equipment such as a rotary hoe that does not damage soybeans. Do not make applications preemergence north of Interstate 80, except in the states of Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio.

Apply **29 - 52 fl oz per acre**.

NORTHEASTERN AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
For use only in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Missouri (not for use in the “Bootheel” Region).		
BROADCAST RATES (Fluid Ounces/Acre)		
SOIL TEXTURE	Organic Matter	
	1/2 to 3%	Over 3%
	TRIPZIN Herbicide (Fl Oz/Acre)	TRIPZIN Herbicide (Fl Oz/Acre)
COARSE ¹ (Sandy loam, loamy sand)	29	29
MEDIUM (Loam, silt loam, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	29 - 44	44
FINE (Silty clay, silty clay loam ² , clay, clay loam)	29 - 44	44 - 58
¹ Do not use on sand soils. Do not use on loamy sand or sandy loam containing less than 1% organic matter. ² Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium textured soils in some regions of the U.S. Do not use on muck or peat soils. When there is a range of rates, use the lower rate where the soil pH is 7.5 or more.		

Southern States and Eastern Coastal Plains	
For use only in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Southeastern Missouri “Bootheel” Region and Coastal Plains of Delaware*, Maryland*, New Jersey*, and Virginia*.	
*Do not apply TRIPZIN herbicide on soils with less than 2% organic matter in the coastal plain of New Jersey or the Delmarva Peninsula.	
BROADCAST RATES	
TRIPZIN Herbicide Tank mix Applications	
SOIL TEXTURE	TRIPZIN Herbicide (Fl Oz/Acre)
COARSE ¹ (Sandy loam, loamy sand)	29
MEDIUM (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	29 - 44
FINE (silty clay, silty clay loam ² , clay, clay loam)	44 - 58
¹ Do not use on sand soils. Do not use on loamy sand or sandy loam containing less than 1% organic matter. ² Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium textured soils in certain regions of the U.S. Do not use on muck or peat soils. When there is a range of rates – use the lower rate where the soil pH is 7.5 or more.	

Special Precautions

Injury to soybeans may occur when TRIPZIN herbicide is used under the following conditions:

1. When soils have a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher.
2. Certain soybean varieties are more sensitive than others to metribuzin. Consult with your seed supplier or refer to State Extension recommendations for information on the tolerance to products that contain metribuzin (including TRIPZIN herbicide) of newly released soybean varieties.
3. When applied in conjunction with soil-applied organic phosphate pesticides.
4. Over application or boom overlapping may result in stand loss and soil residues.
5. Uneven application or improper incorporation can decrease the level of weed control and/or increase the level of injury.
6. When applied to any soil with less than ½% organic matter.
7. Soil incorporation deeper than specified.
8. When sprayers are not calibrated accurately.
9. When heavy rains occur soon after application, especially in poorly drained areas where water may stand for several days.
10. When soybeans are planted less than 1 ½ inches deep, particularly in pre-emergence application.

Limitations

- Soil incorporation deeper than the labeled depth will reduce weed control and can result in crop injury.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 lbs. metribuzin per acre per year to soybeans using this product alone or with sequential applications or tank mixes with other products containing metribuzin.
- **DO NOT** apply TRIPZIN herbicide preemergence north of Interstate 80.
- **DO NOT** exceed one application per crop season at the highest rate per acre for any given soil type and application method.
- **DO NOT** apply within 85 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** use on sandy soils.
- **DO NOT** use on loamy sand or sandy loam containing less than 1% organic matter.
- Treated vines may be grazed or fed to livestock 40 days after application.
- **DO NOT** apply heavy irrigation immediately after application.

Activation: A minimum amount of moisture is required to activate TRIPZIN herbicide. In areas of low rainfall, follow preemergence applications to dry soil with light irrigation of ¼ acre inch of water. As with many surface-applied herbicides, weed control and crop tolerance may vary with rainfall and/or soil texture.

SUGARCANE

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS ONLY

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Broadcast Application:

- Apply **88 - 128 fl oz per acre** of TRIPZIN herbicide. Apply using 20 - 30 gallons of water with ground equipment or 5 gallons of water with aircraft equipment. Apply as a broadcast spray during the Fall after planting or to the stubble after harvest. Make a second application early in the Spring. Use the higher rate on heavy clay soil and soil with a high percentage of organic matter. If necessary, a third application may be made in late Spring at layby; direct layby applications underneath the canopy for maximum effectiveness.

Limitations

- Ratoon sugarcane must be lightly shaved in early spring to remove the old stubble before incorporation over the line of sugarcane is possible. Carefully adjust equipment to incorporate without causing excessive damage to emerging shoots.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** graze treated fields or feed treated forage or fodder to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply within 90 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- To assure that spray will not adversely affect adjacent sensitive nontarget plants, apply this product by aircraft at a minimum upwind distance of 400 ft. from sensitive plants.

FLORIDA ONLY

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Postemergence Broadcast or Band: Apply over the top of stubble or plant cane while sugarcane is less than 13 inches tall.

Postemergence Directed Spray: Apply to sugarcane that is a minimum of 14 inches tall and before row closing.

Apply **88 - 128 fl oz per acre** of TRIPZIN herbicide in mineral soils.

Apply **88 - 176 fl oz per acre** of TRIPZIN herbicide in muck soils.

Limitations

- Avoid spray overlaps or variations in application speed that may result in insufficient or excessive rates of application.
- Spray contact with sugarcane foliage may result in minor leaf margin chlorosis and/or necrosis.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** use on sandy soils.
- **DO NOT** apply within 90 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze treated fields or feed treated forage or fodder to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.

HAWAII ONLY

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Apply **88 - 176 fl oz per acre** of TRIPZIN herbicide.

Preemergence Application

Apply specified dosage per acre as broadcast spray to the soil surface. Apply two weeks after planting prior to cane emergence or shortly after emergence (spike stage).

Restrictions

- The last application must be made at least 17 months prior to harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze treated fields or feed treated forage or fodder to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.

CROP ROTATION

Waiting Period After TRIPZIN Herbicide Application¹

4 Months	Alfalfa Barley ² Asparagus Corn	Forage Grasses Potatoes Sainfoin Soybeans	Sugarcane Tomatoes Wheat ²
8 Months	Barley Cotton	Lentils Peas	Wheat
12 Months	Rice ³		
18 Months	Onions Sugar Beets	All other crops not listed on this label	Other Root Crops Not Listed
If rainfall or irrigation was not sufficient to produce a crop, delay planting for 18 months following a spring application of this product, or 20 months following a fall application of this product.			
¹ Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed. Stand reductions may occur in some areas.			
² Following peas, lentils or soybeans.			
³ Do not rotate rice after any application to a primary crop at greater than 116 fl oz of TRIPZIN herbicide (or 1 lb metribuzin) per acre per season.			
Do not rotate any crop not listed on this label after application of TRIPZIN herbicide to sugarcane.			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, or feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully sweep material into a pile. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Dispose of pesticide as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. For large spills, contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

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

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying.

[Containers less than 5 gallons] Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

[For containers larger than 5 gallons] Triple rinse or pressure rinse as follows:

Triple rinse: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for

10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT**

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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