



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

May 14, 2021

Laura Phelps  
Regulatory Manager  
Nufarm, Inc.  
4020 Aerial Center Parkway, Suite 101  
Morrisville, NC 27560

Subject: Label Amendment – Add Table 4 to Directions for Use and add byline  
“Powered by Duplosan”  
Product Name: NUP-19051  
EPA Registration Number: 71368-130  
Application Date: January 20, 2021  
Decision Number: 571677

Dear Ms. Phelps:

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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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.

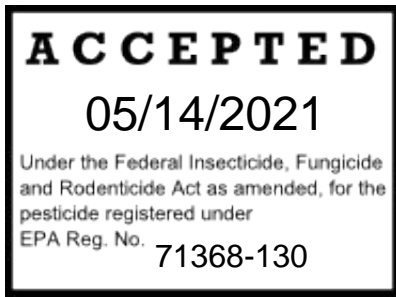
If you have any questions, you may contact Jamie Harrington at [harrington.jamie@epa.gov](mailto:harrington.jamie@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mindy Ondish".

Mindy Ondish  
Product Manager 23  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



|                          |       |   |           |
|--------------------------|-------|---|-----------|
| Dichlorprop-p (2,4-DP-p) | GROUP | 4 | HERBICIDE |
| Dicamba                  | GROUP | 4 | HERBICIDE |
| 2,4-D                    | GROUP | 4 | HERBICIDE |

# NUP-19051

ABN: Scorch EXT

Powered by Duplosan

**NOT FOR RESIDENTIAL USE. CONTROLS ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS, WOODY PLANTS, AND BRUSH IN GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NON-CROPLAND), ON UTILITY RIGHTS-OF-WAY, HIGHWAYS, NON-RESIDENTIAL FENCE ROWS, FIREBREAKS, FORESTS, AND INDUSTRIAL SITES. SOLID STANDS OF OAK OR ELM. ALSO CONTROLS NOXIOUS WEEDS ON NON-RESIDENTIAL NONCROP LAND SUCH AS RIGHTS-OF-WAY INCLUDING ROADWAYS, REST AREAS, UTILITY, RAILROAD, HIGHWAY, PIPELINE, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY); UTILITY FACILITIES (INCLUDING SUBSTATIONS, PIPELINES, TANKFARMS, PUMPING STATIONS, PARKING AND STORAGE AREAS, FENCEROWS AND NON-IRRIGATION DITCHBANKS); BRUSH CONTROL FOR FOREST SITE PREPARATION OR MAINTENANCE, CONSERVATION LANDS, NATURAL AREAS (INCLUDING WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS, WILDLIFE OPENINGS, WILDLIFE HABITATS, RECREATION AREAS, CAMPGROUNDS, TRAILHEADS AND TRAILS), GOLF COURSES, ATHLETIC FIELDS, PARKS AND OTHER ORNAMENTAL NON-RESIDENTIAL TURF GRASS AREAS, AND SOD FARMS.**

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:  | <u>%w/w</u>   |
| Dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)* .....                          | 13.84%        |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester* ..... | 20.89%        |
| 2-Ethylhexyl Ester of Dichlorprop-p* .....                           | 41.09%        |
| OTHER INGREDIENTS.....   | <u>24.18%</u> |
| TOTAL.....   | 100.00%       |

\* This product contains 1.33 pound per gallon Dicamba acid. This product contains 1.33 pounds per gallon 2,4-D. This product contains 2.67 pound per gallon Dichlorprop-p.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION**

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

**SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

| FIRST AID   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>IF SWALLOWED</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul> |
| <b>IF IN EYES</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>   |
| HOT LINE NUMBER   |  |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information. |  |

**For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.  
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840**

**EPA REG. NO. 71368-130  
EPA EST. NO.**

**Manufactured for:  
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.  
11901 S. AUSTIN AVE.  
ALSIP, IL 60803**

**NET CONTENTS**

71368-130.20201214.MASTER

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

# CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes and 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)

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

- Protective eyewear
- Long sleeve shirt and long pants
- Socks and shoes
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride, or Viton
- Chemical resistant apron when mixing, loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

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

#### Engineering Controls Statement

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(d-e)], the handler PPE (personal protective equipment) may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Users Should:

- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

**NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY:** This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift. This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. This pesticide may adversely affect non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

#### “GROUNDWATER ADVISORY:

2,4-DP-p is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. Dicamba and 2,4-D P-p have has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

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. Keep people and pets out of the area during application.

### 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.

Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

### 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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

- coveralls worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants,
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material,
- chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure,
- protective eyewear.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

NUP-19051 is a 3-way herbicide for use on annual and perennial weeds, woody plants, and brush. This product contains 1.33 pound per gallon Dicamba acid, 1.33 pounds per gallon 2,4-D and 2.67 pound per gallon Dichlorprop-p. Application processes not prohibited on the label are allowed. It is not intended for residential use.

#### Sensitive Crop Precautions

NUP-19051 may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to NUP-19051 during their development or growing stage. Injury to desirable broadleaf plants will occur if spray is allowed to contact their foliage, stems, or roots. Do not allow spray to drift away from target area. FOLLOW THE PRECAUTIONS LISTED BELOW WHEN USING NUP-19051.

Do not treat areas where either downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of NUP-19051 with the roots of desirable plants including trees and shrubs.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply NUP-19051 should be thoroughly cleaned (see Procedure for Cleaning Spray Equipment section) before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

#### Spray Drift Management

The following spray drift management precautions should be followed to avoid off-target movement of NUP-19051 during applications.

Avoid making applications when spray particles can be carried by wind to sensitive off-site areas. Avoid making applications in gusty wind conditions or if wind is moving in the direction of sensitive crops. The potential for injury increases with higher wind speed. A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Consult your local or state authorities for possible application restrictions and advice concerning these and other special local use situations.

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement.

### **Information on Droplet Size**

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 Inversions sections). When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a coarse or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572). When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a medium or more fine spray, apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572).

#### **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.

**Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

**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. Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays for ground applications are the Radiar Sprayer; Delavan Raindrops, Raindrop Flood, or Flooding Spray nozzles; Spray Systems, Drift Guard DG TeeJets, Turbo TeeJets, or Turbo FloodJet nozzles or large volume flat fan nozzles used with low pressure. Nozzles that produce a narrow angle spray pattern will generally have larger droplets. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above ground or crop canopy.

**Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Use only Medium or coarser spray nozzles. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

**Boom Height – Ground Boom** For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the ground or crop canopy and have minimal bounce.

**Swath Adjustment**-When applications are made with a crosswind toward sensitive areas, the application should leave a buffer to avoid off-site movement.

**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.

**Wind**-Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. Do not apply NUP-19051 at sustained wind speeds greater than 15 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field

**Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should 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. 2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures

### **Temperature Inversions**

Applications should 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. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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. If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist,

or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

**Sensitive Areas**—The pesticide should 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, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

**Boomless Ground Applications:**

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

**Handheld Technology Applications:**

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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

Approved drift reducing agents may be used

### SPRAY EQUIPMENT

**Procedure for Cleaning Spray Equipment** Ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment following applications of NUP-19051.

1. Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as outside surfaces of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water. Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of the rinse water.
2. Fill tank with water while adding 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the ammonia solution through the sprayer system for 15 to 20 minutes and discharge a small amount of the ammonia solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two full tanks of water. The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment used to apply NUP-19051 as a tank mix with wettable powders (WP), emulsifiable concentrates (EC), or other types of water-dispersible formulations. NUP-19051 tank mixes with water-dispersible formulations require the use of a water/detergent rinse.
5. Fill tank with water while adding 2 pounds of detergent for every 40 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5 to 10 minutes and discharge a small amount of the solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
6. Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
7. Repeat step 1, and follow with steps 2, 3, and 4.

### MIXING PROCEDURES

**Compatibility Test**

Before mixing in the spray tank, it is advisable to test compatibility by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities (see following table.) It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and 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.

**Table 1. Amount of Herbicide to Add to One Pint of Spray Carrier (Assuming Volume is 25 Gallons Per Acre)**

| Herbicide Formulation | Rate Per Acre | Level Teaspoons |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Dry                   | 1 pound       | 1-1/2           |
| Liquid                | 1 pint        | 1/2             |

If herbicide(s) do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films, layers, or other precipitates, then the tested spray mix is compatible. Usually, incompatibility in any of the above described forms will occur within 5 minutes after mixing.

If components are incompatible, the use of a compatibility agent is recommended. Rerun the above compatibility test with a suitable compatibility agent (1/4 teaspoon is equivalent to 2 pints per 100 gallons of fluid fertilizer).

**Table 2. Weed List**

This is a list of weeds which may be treated with NUP-19051 in accordance with this label, as listed under the Rates and Timings

sections of the individual use headings. Proper usage of this product will give control or growth suppression of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, and many woody brush and vine species including:

### Annuals

|                                    |                                       |  |                            |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Amaranth, Spiny<br>(Spiny Pigweed) | Goosefoot, Nettleleaf                 | Pennycress, Field<br>(Fanweed, Frenchweed,<br>Stinkweed) | Senna, Coffee              |
| Aster, Slender                     | Henbit                                | Pepperweed, Virginia<br>(Peppergrass)                    | Sesbania, Hemp             |
| Bedstraw                           | Jimsonweed                            | Pigweed, Prostrate                                       | Shepherdspurse             |
| Beggarweed, Florida                | Knotweed                              | Pigweed, Redroot<br>(Carelessweed)                       | Sicklepod                  |
| Broomweed, Common                  | Kochia                                | Pigweed, Rough   | Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)    |
| Buckwheat, Wild                    | Kochia<br>(triazine resistant)        | Pigweed, Smooth  | Smartweed, Green           |
| Buffalobur                         | Ladysthumb                            | Pigweed<br>(triazine resistant)                          | Smartweed,<br>Pennsylvania |
| Burclover, California              | Lambsquarters, Common                 | Puncturevine   | Sneezeweed, Bitter         |
| Burcucumber                        | Lambsquarters<br>(triazine resistant) | Purslane, Common   | Sowthistle, Annual         |
| Buttercup, Roughseed               | Lettuce, Prickly                      | Pusley, Florida  | Sowthistle, Spiny          |
| Carpetweed                         | Mallow, Common                        | Radish, Wild   | Spanishneedles             |
| Catchfly, Nightflowering           | Mallow, Venice                        | Ragweed, Common  | Spikeweed, Common          |
| Chamomile, Corn                    | Marestail<br>(Horseweed)              | Ragweed, Giant<br>(Buffaloweed)                          | Spurge                     |
| Chickweed, Common                  | Mayweed                               | Ragweed Lance-Leaf                                       | Spurry, Corn               |
| Clovers (Annual)                   | Medic, Black                          | Rubberweed, Bitter<br>(Bitterweed)                       | Starbur, Bristly           |
| Cockle, Corn                       | Morningglory, Ivyleaf                 |  | Sumpweed, Rough            |
| Cockle, Cow                        | Morningglory, Tall                    |  | Sunflower, Common (Wild)   |
| Cocklebur, Common                  | Mustard, Tansy                        |  | Sunflower, Volunteer       |
| Croton, Tropic                     | Mustard, Wild                         |  | Thistle, Russian           |
| Croton, Woolly                     | Mustard (Yellowtops)                  |  | Velvetleaf                 |
| Daisy, English                     | Nightshade, Black                     |  | Waterhemp                  |
| Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf           |                                       |  | Waterprimrose, Winged      |
| Fleabane, Annual                   |                                       |  | Wormword, Annual           |

### Biennials

|                                     |                    |                     |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Burdock, Common                     | Geranium, Carolina | Plantain, Bracted   | Thistle, Bull      |
| Carrot, Wild<br>(Queen Anne's Lace) | Gromwell           | Ragwort, Tansy      | Thistle, Milk      |
| Cockle, White                       | Knapweed, Diffuse  | Starthistle, Yellow | Thistle, Musk      |
| Eveningprimrose, Common             | Knapweed, Spotted  | Sweetclover         | Thistle, Plumeless |
|                                     | Mallow, Dwarf      | Teasel              |                    |

### Perennials\*

|  |                                  |   |  |
|--|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Alfalfa*   | Clover, Hop*                     | Milkweed, Climbing                            | Sowthistle, Perennial                    |
| Artichoke, Jerusalem                                   | Dandelion, Common*               | Milkweed, Common                              | Spurge, Leafy                            |
| Aster, Spiny   | Dock, Broadleaf*<br>(Bitterdock) | Milkweed, Honeyvine                           | Sundrop, Halfshrub<br>(Eveningprimrose)  |
| Aster, Whiteheath                                      | Dock, Curly*                     | Milkweed, Western<br>Whorled                  | Thistle, Canada                          |
| Bedstraw, Smooth                                       | Dogbane, Hemp                    | Nettle, Stinging                              | Toadflax, Dalmatian                      |
| Bindweed, Field  | Dogfennel*<br>(Cypressweed)      | Nightshade, Silverleaf<br>(White Horsenettle) | Tropical Soda Apple                      |
| Bindweed, Hedge  | Fern, Bracken                    | Onion, Wild                                   | Trumpetcreeper<br>(Buckvine)             |
| Blueweed, Texas  | Garlic, Wild                     | Plantain, Broadleaf*                          | Vetch                                    |
| Bursage*<br>(Bur Ragweed,<br>Lakeweed,<br>Povertyweed) | Goldenrod, Canada                | Plantain, Buckhorn                            | Violet, Wild                             |
| Bursage, Woollyleaf<br>(Lakeweed)                      | Goldenrod, Missouri              | Pokeweed                                      | Waterhemlock                             |
| Buttercup, Tall  | Goldenweed, Common               | Ragweed, Western                              | Waterprimrose, Creeping                  |
| Campion, Bladder                                       | Hawkweed                         | Sericia Lespedeza                             | Woodsorrel, Creeping*<br>(Common Yellow) |
| Chickweed, Field                                       | Henbane, Black                   | Redvine                                       | Wormwood, Common                         |
| Chickweed, Mouseear<br>(Canada)                        | Horsenettle, Carolina            | Smartweed, Swamp                              | Wormwood, Louisiana                      |
| Chicory  | Ironweed                         | Snakeweed, Broom                              | Yankeeweed*                              |
|  | Ivy, Ground                      | Sorrel, Red*<br>(Sheep Sorrel)                | Yarrow, Common                           |
|  | Knapweed, Black                  |   |  |
|  | Knapweed, Russian                | Sowthistle                                    |  |

### Woody\*

|                    |              |             |                 |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Ailanthus (Tree of | Cucumbertree | Ivy, Poison | Rose, McCartney |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|



|                  |              |                    |                  |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Heaven)          |              |                    |                  |
| Alder            | Currant      | Kudzu              | Rose, Multiflora |
| Ash              | Dewberry     | Locust, Black      | Sagebrush,       |
| Aspen            | Dogwood      | Maple              | Fringe, Sand     |
| Basswood         | Elderberry   | Manzanita          | Salmonberry      |
| Beech            | Elm          | Mesquite           | Sassafras        |
| Birch            | Fir          | Oak                | Serviceberry     |
| Blackberry       | Gallberry    | Oak, Poison        | Shinnery oak     |
| Black cherry     | Gooseberry   | Olive, Russian     | Snowberry        |
| Blackgum         | Grape        | Osage orange       | Spicebush        |
| Blackjack oak    | Greenbrier   | Palmetto           | Spruce           |
| Black locust     | Gum          | Persimmon, Eastern | Sumac            |
| Box elder        | Hackberry    | Pine               | Sweetgum         |
|                  | Hawthorn     |                    | Sycamore         |
| Brambles         | (Thornapple) | Plum, Sand         | Tarbrush         |
| Brazilian Pepper | Hemlock      | Pine               | Virginia creeper |
| Buckbrush        | Hickory      | Poison ivy         | Wax Myrtle       |
| Ceanothus        | Honeylocust  | Poplar             | Wild cherry      |
| Cedar            | Honeysuckle  | Privet,            | Wild rose        |
| Chamise          | Hornbeam     | Rabbitbrush        | Wild grape       |
| Cherry           | Huckleberry  | Raspberry          | Willow           |
| Chinquapin       | Huisache     | Redcedar, Eastern  | Winged elm       |
| Coffeeberry      |              | Red elder          | Witchhazel       |
| Cottonwood       |              |                    | Yaupon           |
| Creosotebush*    |              |                    | Yerba santa      |
| Coffeeberry      |              |                    | Yucca            |

\*Tank mixture with Weedone LV4 (EPA Reg. No. 71368-14) needed for optimal control.

### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, NUP-19051 is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to NUP-19051 and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

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

- Rotate the use of NUP-19051 or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- 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.
- 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, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated

weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

• For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Nufarm at 1-800-345-3330.

### USE RESTRICTIONS-ALL USES

- Not for residential use.
- Aerial application is prohibited.
- Do not use this product on or near desirable plants, including within the dripline of the roots of desirable trees and shrubs, since injury may result.
- Do not exceed 36 fl. oz. of NUP-19051 per acre per application.
- Maximum of 1 application per year for treatment of woody plants, brush, and vines. Maximum of 2 applications per year for treatment of annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaved weeds.
- Do not exceed a total of 36 fl. oz. of NUP-19051 (equivalent to 0.37 lb. dicamba acid, 0.37 lb. 2,4-D acid, and 0.75 lb. 2,4-DP-p acid) per acre per year.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic uses.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

### NON-CROP AREAS, INCLUDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY, UTILITY FACILITIES, INDUSTRIAL AREAS, NON-RESIDENTIAL FENCEROWS AND NATURAL AREAS

NUP-19051 can be used on general farmstead weed and brush control and for use on non-residential areas of noncrop land such as rights-of-way (including roadways, rest areas, utility, railroad, highway, pipeline, and rights-of-way); utility facilities (including substations, pipelines, tankfarms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, fencerows and non-irrigation ditchbanks); brush control for forest site preparation or maintenance, conservation lands, natural areas (including wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails).

Observe all precautions and restrictions on this label. Read and follow the Mixing and Application section. Use controlled application techniques that minimize the risk of off-target movement.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

#### Mixing and Application

Herbicide adjuvants or other spray additives (emulsifiers, spreader stickers, surfactants, wetting agents, drift control agents, or penetrants) may be used for wetting, penetration, or drift control. If spray additives are used, read and follow all use directions on product label.

NUP-19051, when applied at specified rates, will give control of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, and many woody brush and vine species commonly found in noncropland areas. (Refer to Weed List.) Noted ( \* ) perennial weeds may be controlled with NUP-19051 plus 2,4-D tank mix combinations. See Table 3 for mixing instructions.

**Table 3 Application Rates and Mixing Instructions**

Volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used. Herbicide adjuvants or other spray additives (emulsifiers, spreader stickers, surfactants, wetting agents, drift control agents, or penetrants) may be used for wetting, penetration, or drift control. If spray additives are used, read and follow all directions on product label. Application rates and timings of NUP-19051 are given below. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense or tall vegetative growth.

| Weed Stage and Type                                   | Amount of Product Per Acre (fl. oz.) | Gallons of Spray Mixture Per Acre** | Spray Concentration for Use with Application**** (%vol/vol) | Notes  |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Annual</b><br>Small, Actively Growing              | 24 to 36                             | 25 to 50                            | 3   | Mix 24 to 36 fl. oz. of this product in 25-150 gallons of spray mixture per acre, depending on the size and stage of target weeds. Mix thoroughly before spraying. |
| Established Weed Growth                               | 36                                   | 50 to 75                            | 3   |  |
| <b>Biennial*</b> - Rosette diameter<br>Less than 3"   | 24 to 36                             | 25 to 50                            | 3 to 4  |  |
| 3" or more  | 36                                   | 50 to 100                           | 3 to 4  |  |
| Bolting   | 36                                   | 100 to 150                          | 3 to 4  |  |
| <b>Perennial</b><br>Suppression or top growth control | 24 to 36                             | 50 to 100                           | 4   | Mix 24 to 36 fl. oz. of this product (0.5-0.75 lbs Dichlorprop-p acid equivalent; 0.25-0.37 lbs of 2,4 D acid equivalent and 0.25-0.37 lbs of                      |
| Other Perennials***                                   | 36                                   | 200                                 | 5   |  |
| <b>Woody Brush and Vines</b>                          |                                      |                                     |   |  |

|                    |          |           |   |  |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|---|--|
| Top Growth         | 24 to 36 | 50 to 200 | 5 | Dicamba) plus 36 fl. oz. (2.25 pints) of WEEDONE LV4 (or equivalent 4 lbs ae / gallon 2,4-D ester formulation) (1.1 lbs 2,4-D acid equivalent) in 100 gallons of water. Use 50 to 200 gallons of spray mixture per acre, depending on the height and thickness of the brush. Mix thoroughly before spraying. Tank mix with Weedone LV4 EPA Reg. No. 71368-14 (2,4-D ester) or best results with perennial weeds. |
| Stems and Roots*** | 36       | 200       | 5 |  |

\* For best performance, make application when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage.

\*\* Assuming typical application rate of 36 fl oz of NUP-19051 per 100 gallons.

\*\*\* Tank mix with Weedone LV4 (EPA Reg. No. 71368-14) (2,4-D) .

\*\*\*\*Rates must not exceed 36 fl.oz. of NUP-19051 maximum per acre per year (5% volume/volume = 10 gals. maximum solution per acre per year).

### NON-RESIDENTIAL TURF AND ORNAMENTAL

Including Golf Course (Fairways, Aprons, Tees, and Rough), Parks, Recreational areas, sod farms

Established grass stands growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses, application of NUP-19051 should be delayed until after second mowing. Furthermore, application rates in excess of 24 fl oz per treated acre may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species including bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass.

In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, do not apply in excess of 24 fl oz of NUP-19051 per treated acre on coarse-textured (sandy-type) soils, or on fine-textured (clay-type) soils. Do not make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of NUP-19051 have been activated in the soil by rain or irrigation.

#### Weeds Controlled

NUP-19051, when applied at specified rates, will give control of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds commonly found in turf. NUP-19051 will also give growth suppression of many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species. (Refer to Weed List.)

#### Mixing and Application

Apply 30 to 200 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (3 quarts to 4-1/4 gallons per 1,000 square feet), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

#### Rates and Timings

Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

**Table 4: NUP-19051 Broadcast Application Rates**

| Weed Stage and Type   | Fl oz Per Treated Acre | Pounds a.i. Per Treated Acre | Teaspoons Per 1,000 Square Feet |
|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Annual</b><br>Small, actively growing<br>Established weed growth           | 24 to 36***<br>36      | 1/4 to 1/2<br>1/2 to 3/4     | 1 to 2-1/4<br>2-1/4 to 3-1/4    |
| <b>Biennial*</b> - Rosette diameter<br>Less than 3 inches<br>3 inches or more | 24 to 36***<br>36      | 1/4 to 1/2<br>1/2 to 1       | 1 to 2-1/4<br>2-1/4 to 4-1/2    |
| <b>Perennial, Woody Brush and Vines**</b>                                     | 36***                  | 1/2 to 1                     | 2-1/4 to 4-1/2                  |

\*For best performance, make application when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage.

\*\* Tank mix with Weedone LV4 (EPA Registration #71368-14) (2,4-D). See Table 3. Mixing Instructions

\*\*\* See above directions for applications greater than 24 fl oz.

#### Restrictions for Ornamental Turf (golf courses, cemeteries, parks, sports fields, non-residential turfgrass and other grass areas, and sod farms)

- Not for residential use.
- Aerial application is prohibited.
- Do not use this product on or near desirable plants, including within the dripline of the roots of desirable trees and shrubs, since injury may result.

- Do not exceed 36 fl. oz. of NUP-19051 per acre per application.
- Maximum of 2 applications per year.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- Do not exceed a total of 36 fl. oz. of NUP-19051 (equivalent to 0.37 lb. dicamba acid, 0.37 lb. 2,4-D acid, and 0.75 lb. 2,4-DP-p acid) per acre per year.
- Do not exceed specified dosages for any area.
- Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established.
- Do not spray when air temperatures exceed 85°F.

Apply when weeds are emerged and actively growing. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 36 fl oz of NUP-19051 per treated acre per year.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Always use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Containers should be opened in well ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stock cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container for proper disposal. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

### **CONTAINER HANDLING:**

#### **[Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less:]**

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

#### **[Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:]**

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or a mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

#### **[Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:]**

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Close all openings and replace all caps. Contact Nufarm's Customer Service Department at 1-800-345-3330 to arrange for return of the empty refillable container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

## WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF

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If you do not agree with or do not accept any of directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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[Grow a better tomorrow.]