

TRIMEC SOUTHERN

BROADLEAF HERBICIDE FOR SENSITIVE SOUTHERN GRASSES

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dimethylamine salt of (+)-(R)-2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid	17.37%
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	18.74%
Dimethylamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)	3.85%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	60.04%
TOTAL 100.00%	

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

1.32 lb. (+)-(R)-2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid equivalent per gallon or 14.35%.
 1.44 lb. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 15.57%.
 0.30 lb. 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 3.20%.

Isomer Specific by AOAC Methods.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

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.)

KEEP FROM FREEZING



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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are natural rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear*:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks,
- chemical-resistant gloves such as natural rubber blends, barrier, barrier laminate, neoprene rubber or Viton

*Applicators may choose not to wear protective eyewear with dilution rates greater (higher) than 5:1 or greater (higher) than 5 parts of water to 1 part of product.

Mixers and loaders must wear:

- protective eyewear,
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical-resistant gloves such as natural rubber blends, barrier laminate, neoprene rubber or Viton and
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Engineering Control Statements

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

User Safety Requirements

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

User Safety Recommendations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. • Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. • Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing. 	

First Aid	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<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.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment advice.</p> <p>Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.</p>	

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may adversely affect non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. 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.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170.
This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment and
<i>(cont. on next page)</i>

Agricultural Use Requirements (cont.)
 restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.
 Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.
 PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

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

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements
 The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.
Reentry Statement: Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

- Precautions and Restrictions**
- Do not use on lippia or dichondra nor on lawns or turf where desirable clovers are present. Be careful not to overdose centipede-grass, St. Augustinegrass, or seashore paspalum. These species are sensitive to 2,4-D, a component of this product.
 - Apply when weeds are young and actively growing. Do not spray while grass is emerging from dormancy. Do not apply to newly seeded turf until after the second or third mowing.
 - Mix in spray volumes ranging from 2 to 300 gallons per acre.
 - Use higher rates within the range when weeds are dense or in flower. If hardy weeds persist, make a second application. Avoid applications during long excessively dry or hot periods. When grasses are under stress, use reduced rates within the range to reduce potential injury. Do not spray when air temperatures exceed 90°F.
 - Do not irrigate within 24 hours of application.
 - Seed can be sown 3 to 4 weeks after application at recommended rates.
 - Do not use this product on or near desirable plants, including contact of spray on exposed root systems or adventitious shoots within the drip line of desirable trees and shrubs, since injury may result.
 - Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
 - After using this product, clean sprayer with soap or detergent and water, and rinse thoroughly before applying other pesticides. Failure to observe the above precautions may result in injury.

How Much to Use and Where
Bermudagrass and Bentgrass:
 Use 0.75 fluid ounces per 1,000 sq. ft., or use 2.0 pints of product per acre. Do not overdose closely-mowed bentgrass. Read the use precautions and observe carefully. Do not use more than the recommended rate. Bermudagrass and bentgrass are moderately sensitive to 2,4-D.

Bluegrass, Fescues and Zoysiagrass:
 Use 0.75 to 1.1 fluid ounces per 1,000 sq. ft., or use 2.0 to 3.0 pints of product per acre. These species are tolerant to 2,4-D. However, do not overdose.

St. Augustinegrass, Centipede-grass, and Seashore Paspalum:
 Use 0.37 to 0.55 fluid ounces per 1,000 sq. ft., or use 1 to 1.5 pints of product per acre. Do not overdose. Do not apply this product to St. Augustinegrass, centipede-grass, or seashore paspalum during spring green-up which is the transition period between dormancy and active growth. Do not make applications when ambient temperature is below 50°F or above 90°F, or expected to be within 72 hours of application. Do not make applications when grass is under stress from drought, insects, or other herbicides.

St. Augustinegrass, centipede-grass, and seashore paspalum are sensitive to 2,4-D and great care should be taken to prevent over-application. Cultivars vary in tolerance to this product. Do not apply this product to 'Floritam' St. Augustinegrass.

Limitations of broadcast treatments for ornamental turfgrass and sod farms:
 The maximum application rate is 3.0 pints of product per acre per application. For ornamental turfgrass, the maximum number of

broadcast applications is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. For sod farms, the maximum number of broadcast applications is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 21 days between applications. The maximum seasonal rate is 6.0 pints of product per acre.

Limitations on spot treatments for ornamental turfgrass and sod farms:
 Spot treatment is defined as a treatment area no greater than 1,000 sq. ft. per acre. The maximum application rate is 1.1 fl. oz. of product per 1,000 sq. ft. per application. Limited to 2 applications per year. Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Spray Drift Management
 A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of ground application can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size
 Use only Medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE (S 572) definition of standard nozzles or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed
 Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind.

Temperature Inversions
 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.

Susceptible Plants
 Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

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

Equipment
 All ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

annual fleabane	compassplant	groundsel
aster, white heath & white prairie	curly dock	hairy bittercress
bedstraw	dandelion	hawkweed
beggarticks	dayflower	healall
beggarweed,	deadnettle	henbit
creeping	dock	horsenettle
bindweed	dogfennel	horseweed
birdsfoot trefoil	dovefoot geranium	innocence
black medic	English daisy	(Blue-eyed Mary)
broadleaf plantain	false dandelion	jimsonweed
buckhorn plantain	(*spotted catsear & common catsear)	kochia
bull thistle	field bindweed	lambsquarters
burclover	(*mornngglory & creeping jenny)	lawn burweed
burdock, common	field madder	lespedeza, common
buttercup, creeping	field oxeye-daisy	mallow, common
Carolina geranium	(*creeping oxeye)	matchweed
carpetweed	field pennycress	mouseear chickweed
chickweed, common	filaree, whitestem & redstem	mustard
chicory	Florida pusley	nettle
cinquefoil	ground ivy	old world diamond flower
clover		
cocklebur		

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