

Specimen Label

Restricted Use Pesticide

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



Kerb[®] SC T&O

Specialty Herbicide

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

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

Group	3	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

pronamide: 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl) benzamide	35.6%
Other Ingredients.....	64.4%
Total.....	100.0%

Contains 3.3 lbs of active ingredient per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-578

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

Environmental Hazards

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

Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

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

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

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

Storage and Disposal

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

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

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

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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.

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 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. **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

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: 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. 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.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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.

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 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.

Product Information

Kerb® SC T&O specialty herbicide is effective for the control of a wide range of grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. The product is a soil active herbicide with uptake by sensitive weeds occurring through the roots. Before using this herbicide for a specific crop use, study the following general use information that provides important instructions for the safe and effective application of the product.

Use Restrictions:

Hand-spray applications of pronamide are only permitted to ornamentals and nursery stocks.

This product may only be used on turf grown for sod or on nonresidential sites including golf course, industrial and office building sites, stadium fields or professional athletic fields. This product may also be used on non-residential woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals, and Christmas trees.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless specified by other labeling.

Spray Drift Management (Aerial Application)

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

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

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

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

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

Aerial Spray Drift Advisory Information

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

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

Controlling Droplet Size:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resistance Management

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

To delay herbicide resistance:

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

Weed Spectrum

Kerb SC T&O may be used for both preemergence and early postemergence control of winter annual and perennial grasses and chickweed and for preemergence control only of certain other broadleaf weeds and certain other grasses listed.

Weeds Controlled Both Preemergence and Early Postemergence

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

Weeds Controlled Only Preemergence

barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
dodder, field	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>
foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
goosefoot, nettleleaf	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>
mallow, little (cheeseweed)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
morningglory, annual	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>

Weeds Controlled Only Preemergence (Cont.)

nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
smartweed, pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>
sorrel, red (from seed)	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
tomato, volunteer	<i>Solanum esculentum</i>

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

Dosage

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

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

Timing and Application

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

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

Compatibility with Other Pesticides

Kerb SC T&O is compatible with most commonly used agricultural pesticides, crop oil concentrate and adjuvants. When preparing tank mixes, user should consult spray compatibility charts or State Cooperative Extension Service Specialists prior to actual use.

Effect of Soil Type, Moisture and Temperature

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

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

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

Cultural Considerations

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

Rotation Crop Planting Information

Follow the directions given below when rotation crops will be planted to areas previously treated with Kerb SC T&O:

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

Amount of Kerb SC T&O Applied (pint/Acre)	Root and Tuber Vegetables	Legume Vegetables and Cotton	Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Cucurbits, Fruiting Vegetables and Bulb Vegetables	Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica Vegetables), Crop Group 4 (2)	Cereal Grains
1.25	90	90	90	30	365
2.5	90	90	120	30	365
3.5	90	120	180	30	365
5.0	90	150	210	30	365

(1) There are no plant back restrictions for Kerb SC T&O when rotating to artichokes, grapes, berry fruits, pome fruits or stone fruits.

(2) Crop Group 4 as defined under 40CFR 180.41.

Whether Kerb SC T&O is bed-topped, banded or broadcast, the beds must be knocked down and the field cross-disc'd before rotation crops other than artichokes, head lettuce, endive, radicchio or escarole are planted.

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

Turf Grown for Sod

This product may only be used on turf grown for sod or on nonresidential sites including golf course, industrial and office building sites, stadium fields or professional athletic fields. This product may also be used on non-residential woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals, and Christmas trees.

Product Information

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

Annual Bluegrass (*Poa Annua*) Control

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

For effective control of annual bluegrass in sod, moisture is necessary to move Kerb SC T&O in the weed root zone. Refer to the Moisture Requirements section of this label for details.

Dosage and Timing

For annual bluegrass control Kerb SC T&O is applied at the rate of 1.25 to 3.5 pints of product (0.5 to 1.5 lb active ingredient) per acre broadcast application. The dosage rate required is dependent on the growth stage of annual bluegrass at time of application. Follow the dosage rate and timing instructions given below:

Annual Bluegrass Growth Stage	Kerb SC T&O pt/Acre ¹ Broadcast Application
Preemergence or early postemergence	1.25 – 2.5 ²
Postemergence - early tillering to heading	2.0 – 2.5
Postemergence - seed forming stages	2.5 – 3.5

¹ One acre equals 43,560 sq. ft.

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

Removal of Perennial Rye Grass from Warm Season Grasses

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

Dosage and Timing

For removal of perennial rye grass from warm season grasses, Kerb SC T&O may be applied at a rate of 1.25 to 2.5 pints of product (0.5 to 1 lb active ingredient) per broadcast acre. It is best to apply Kerb SC T&O to warm season grasses at 50% greenup. Application of Kerb SC T&O to dormant warm season grasses can slow greenup.

Application

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

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

Moisture Requirements

Kerb SC T&O acts mainly through root absorption in sensitive weed species. If no rainfall occurs within a day or so of the application, a light overhead irrigation must be made to move the chemical into the weed root zone. Avoid heavy irrigations of more than 1 inch to reduce the possibility of excess washing or leaching of the chemical from the area of application.

Kerb Deactivation for Overseeding

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

Turf Grown for Sod - Specific Use Restrictions

- This product may be used on non-residential seeded, sodded, or sprigged turf that is well established. Use of this product on turf that has been weakened by weather-, pest-, disease- chemical-, or mechanical-related stress may increase the chances of turf injury.
- This product must only be applied to turf areas that are composed of the following turfgrass species:
 - Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*)
 - Centipedegrass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*)
 - St. Augustinegrass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)
 - Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia japonica*)
- Avoid spraying on hill sides, fairways, or approaches that may drain onto bentgrass greens or to areas overseeded with sensitive cool season grasses. Do not make an application of a wetting agent for the purpose of frost protection or soil penetration to greens or tees 14 days prior to or after a Kerb SC T&O application as injury may result.
- Do not apply Kerb SC T&O herbicide to areas that are to be overseeded with susceptible cool season grasses within 90 days of treatment unless deactivation is planned.
- Do not apply Kerb SC T&O to dichondra, perennial bluegrass, annual and perennial ryegrasses, fescues and bentgrasses.
- Do not graze treated areas and do not feed clippings to livestock.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb/acre active ingredient (3.5 pt/acre of Kerb SC T&O) or make more than one application of Kerb SC T&O per crop season.

Woody Ornamentals, Nursery Stock of Ornamentals, Christmas Trees

Product Information

Kerb SC T&O is a selective herbicide for fall applications to established, non-residential woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals and Christmas trees for the control of winter annual and perennial grasses and certain broadleaf weeds.

Crop Tolerance

At specified rates of Kerb SC T&O the following trees and shrubs are tolerant to topical applications made in the fall:

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

Kerb SC T&O may be used on established trees and woody ornamentals. Kerb SC T&O may not be used on seedling trees or shrubs less than one year old or to fall transplanted stock transplanted less than one year or to spring transplanted stock transplanted less than six months.

Weed Control

Kerb SC T&O may be applied in fall applications at the rate of 2.5 to 5.0 pints of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per broadcast acre for the preemergence and postemergence control of susceptible winter annual and perennial grasses and chickweed and for preemergence control only of other broadleaf weeds listed on this label. Refer to chart in Dosage and Timing section below for specific weeds controlled.

Dosage and Timing

Kerb SC T&O may be applied in a single, fall application, either directed or topically applied, to woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals or Christmas trees at the rate of 2.5 to 5.0 pints of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per broadcast acre. Apply Kerb SC T&O in the fall prior to leaf drop and soil freeze-up. For control of winter annual or perennial grasses or chickweed, applications can be made either preemergence or postemergence to the weeds. For control of other labeled broadleaf weeds, preemergence applications must be used to achieve control.

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

Weeds Controlled	Pints Kerb SC T&O Per Acre Broadcast Application
barley, foxtail bluegrass, annual brome, downy (cheatgrass) chickweed grain, volunteer ryegrass, Italian sorrel, red (from seed)	2.5
mustard, wild rocket, London shepherdspurse	3.5
bluegrass, Kentucky orchardgrass quackgrass ryegrass, perennial	5.0

Application

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

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

Kerb SC T&O must not be soil incorporated.

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

Soil and Moisture Requirements

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

Kerb SC T&O acts mainly through root absorption in sensitive weed species. Dependable rainfall or overhead irrigation is essential following application for effective weed control.

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

- Apply Kerb SC T&O in the fall prior to soil freeze-up.
- Do not soil incorporate Kerb SC T&O.
- Do not harvest plants for food or feed for at least one year after treatment.
- Do not apply more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (5.0 pints/acre Kerb SC T&O) or make more than one application per year.

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

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

Warranty Disclaimer

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

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

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

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Indianapolis, IN 46268**

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Replaces Label: D02-398-001

LOES Number: 010-02243

EPA accepted 10/10/12

Revisions:

1. Removed "seed" from list of uses
2. Add Group 3 Resistance Management box and directions for use
3. Turf Grown for Turf or Seed: Removed "seed or" and "but not limited to" and moved this to Use Restrictions. Added "This product may also be used on non-residential woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals, and Christmas trees." Removed "burmudagrass grown for seed."
4. Grasses Turf or Seed Use Restrictions: Revised "Turf grown for Seed" to "Turf Grown for Sod"