

TRIPZIN™ ZC

HERBICIDE



FOR CONTROL OF CERTAIN GRASSES AND BROADLEAF WEEDS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine 29.75%
 Metribuzin: 4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one 11.28%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 58.97%

TOTAL: 100.00%

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

EPA Reg. No. 70506-330

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

FIRST AID

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| If on skin or clothing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If swallowed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor. In case of medical emergency, contact the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center at 1-866-673-6671.

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



NET CONTENTS: _____ GALLONS



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Socks plus footwear

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

Engineering Controls

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, washing thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Groundwater Advisory

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

Endangered Species Protection

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

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

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

Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from extension offices or state pesticide agencies. If the bulletin is not available for your specific area,

check with the appropriate local state agency to determine if known populations of endangered species occur in the area to be treated.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

APPLICATION OF TRIPZIN ZC HERBICIDE IN FLUID FERTILIZERS

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

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

Compatibility Check:

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

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

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

Tank Mixing Guidelines:

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

COMMERCIAL IMPREGNATION AND APPLICATION OF TRIPZIN ZC HERBICIDE ON DRY BULK FERTILIZER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USE RESTRICTIONS

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

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

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

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

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

| USE SITES | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Alfalfa | Lentils and Peas |
| Asparagus | Potatoes |
| Corn, field | Soybeans |
| Fallow | Sugarcane |
| Garbanzo beans (Chickpeas) | |

CHEMIGATION

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

Apply this product only through sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, or solid set) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

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

Calibration: (Center Pivot and Self-Propelled Lateral Move Systems): Sprinkler irrigation systems must be accurately calibrated for application of TRIPZIN ZC herbicide. Greater accuracy in calibration (and distribution) will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture of product

and water per hour. Follow the steps below to calibrate center pivot and lateral move systems:

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

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

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

Restrictions and Precautions for Chemigation:

- Do not connect any irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Maintain continuous agitation in the injection nurse tanks during the herbicide application, sufficient to keep herbicide in suspension.
- Apply specified dosage in 1/4 to 3/4 inch of water (1/4 to 1/2 inch of water on sandy soils) per acre as a continuous injection in center pivot and lateral move systems or in the last 15 to 30 minutes of set in permanent solid set sprinkler systems. Application of more than the quantity of irrigation water indicated on this label may result in decreased product performance by removing the chemical from the zone effectiveness. Where sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable weed control may result. Where sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, crop injury may result. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To insure that lines are

flushed and free of remaining pesticide, an indicator dye may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

- Use a minimum of 1 part water to 1 part herbicide for injection. The use of a larger volume of water will insure greater accuracy and more uniform distribution.

MANAGING OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interactions of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. 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.
3. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.
4. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the *Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information*.

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**).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rates flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. 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 parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from 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 the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

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: Do not apply 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 crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downward edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (high wind, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application below 2 mph due to variable

wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS: Do not apply during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. 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.

SENSITIVE AREAS: Apply TRIPZIN ZC herbicide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

APPLICATION OF TRIPZIN ZC HERBICIDE WITH HERBICIDE SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

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

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

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

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

| ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY TRIPZIN ZC HERBICIDE | |
|---|---|
| C=Control S=Suppression | |
| Bristly Starbur (<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>) | C |
| Buffalobur (<i>Solanum rostratum</i>) | C |
| Bugloss, small ¹ (<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>) | C |
| Carpetweed (<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>) | C |
| Chickweed, common (<i>Stellaria media</i>) | S |
| Cocklebur (<i>Xanthium pennsylvanicum</i>) | S |
| Copperleaf, hophornbeam (<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>) | C |
| Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>) | C |
| Dodder ³ (<i>Cuscuta</i>) | C |
| Fiddleneck (<i>Amsinckia</i>) | C |
| Florida Beggarweed (<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>) | C |
| Florida Pusley (<i>Richardia scabra</i>) | C |
| Galinsoga (<i>Galinsoga</i> spp.) | C |
| Henbit (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>) | C |
| Horseweed Maretail (<i>Conyza canadensis</i>) | S |
| Jimsonweed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>) | C |
| Knotweed (<i>Polygonum</i> spp.) | C |
| Kochia (<i>Kochia scoparia</i>) | C |
| Lady's Thumb (<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>) | C |
| Lambsquarters (<i>Chenopodium</i> spp.) | C |
| London Rocket (<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>) | S |
| Morningglory (<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.) | S |
| Mustard, black ² (<i>Brassica nigra</i>) | C |
| Mustard, wild (<i>Brassica</i> spp.) | C |
| Pigweed (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.) | C |
| Prickly Sida/Teaweed (<i>Sida spinosa</i>) | C |
| Puncturevine (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>) | C |
| Purslane (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) | C |
| Ragweed, Common (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>) | C |
| Redweed (<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>) | C |
| Russian Thistle (<i>Salsola kali</i>) | C |
| Sesbania (<i>Sesbania</i> spp.) | C |
| Shepherdspurse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>) | C |
| Sicklepod (<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>) | C |
| Smartweeds (<i>Polygonum</i> spp.) | C |
| Spotted Spurge (<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>) | C |
| Spurred Anoda (<i>Anoda cristata</i>) | C |
| Sunflower (<i>Helianthus</i> spp.) | C |
| Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>) | C |
| Venice Mallow (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>) | C |
| Waterhemp (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.) | C |

¹ Not suppressed or controlled in California.

² Not controlled in California.

³ For optimum dodder control, use the highest labeled rate of TRIPZIN ZC herbicide specified in the specific crop.

| ANNUAL GRASSES CONTROLLED BY TRIPZIN ZC HERBICIDE | |
|---|---|
| C=Control S=Suppression | |
| Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>) | C |
| Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>) | C |
| Broadleaf Signalgrass (<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>) | C |
| Browntop Millet (<i>Panicum ramosum</i>) | C |
| Canarygrass ² (<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>) | S |
| Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria</i> spp.) | C |
| Crowfootgrass (<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>) | C |
| Cupgrass, Woolly (<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>) | S |
| Downy Brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>) | S |
| Foxtail (<i>Setaria</i> spp.) | C |
| Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) | C |
| Grass, Guinea ² (<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>) | C |
| Hairy Chess ¹ (<i>Bromus commutatus</i>) | S |
| Italian Ryegrass (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>) | S |
| Itchgrass (<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>) | S |
| Japanese Brome ¹ (<i>Bromus japonicus</i>) | S |
| Johnsongrass, Seedling (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) | C |
| Jointed Goatgrass ¹ (<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>) | S |
| Junglerice (<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>) | C |
| Lovegrass (<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.) | C |
| Oat, wild (<i>Avena fatua</i>) | S |
| Panicum, fall (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>) | C |
| Panicum, Texas (<i>Panicum texanum</i>) | C |
| Sandbur (<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.) | C |
| Shattercane (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>) | S |
| Signalgrass (<i>Brachiaria decumbens</i>) | S |
| Sprangletop (<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.) | C |
| Swollen Fingergrass (<i>Chloris barbata</i>) | C |
| Wild Proso Millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>) | S |
| Witchgrass (<i>Panicum capillare</i>) | C |

¹ Not suppressed or controlled in California.
² Not controlled in California.

CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

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

ALFALFA

Grown for Forage, Hay, or Seed

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

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Established Alfalfa for Forage/Hay/Seed. Apply to established alfalfa grown for forage or hay (defined as alfalfa planted in the fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing), or seed. Apply in a single application or in

sequential applications. Uniformly apply at a broadcast rate of **29 - 116* fl oz per acre** prior to weed germination. Applications can be made in the fall after the last mowing/cutting, during winter dormancy, or in the spring. Make applications prior to the alfalfa reaching 6 inches in regrowth.

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

Limitations

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

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** exceed **88 fl oz** in a single application.
- For multiple applications, **DO NOT** exceed a cumulative total of **116 fl oz per acre** in any one crop season.
- **DO NOT** graze or harvest alfalfa forage or hay less than **28 days** after applying **58 fl oz per acre** or less of TRIPZIN ZC herbicide.
- **DO NOT** graze or harvest alfalfa forage or hay less than **50 days** after applying more than **58 fl oz per acre** of TRIPZIN ZC herbicide.
- **DO NOT** utilize the **28 day** preharvest interval for alfalfa hay more than once per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply less than **90 days** prior to alfalfa harvest for seed.

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

Crop injury may occur when:

- Crop is under stress conditions such as diseases, insect infestations, poorly drained soils, drought or winter injury at time of application;
- Crop is treated within 12 months after seeding.
- There is excessive irrigation or rainfall immediately after application. **DO NOT** apply more than 1/2 inch of water in the first irrigation after TRIPZIN ZC herbicide is applied.

ASPARAGUS

(Established)

Application Methods: Apply by ground.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Preemergence Application. Apply only to established asparagus.

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

Restrictions

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

CORN (Field)

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Apply TRIPZIN ZC herbicide in conventional tillage as a postemergence application in field corn. In conventional tillage systems, plant into a seedbed that is firm and free of clods and trash. Use only where adequate tillage is practiced to provide good soil coverage of the corn seed. Plant corn at least 1 1/2 inches deep and completely cover with soil.

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

Preemergence Application (for use in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin only). Apply after planting but before weeds germinate and crop emerges.

Apply **11 - 29 fl oz per acre**.

Postemergence Application. Apply postemergence up to 30 inches tall field corn or in the V8 growth stage and prior to tasseling, whichever is more restrictive. If the corn canopy prevents applications from reaching the soil, use drop nozzles and apply as a directed spray.

Apply **11 - 29 fl oz per acre**.

Restrictions

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

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

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

FALLOW

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

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

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

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

OR

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

For Weed Control in a Fallow Rotation with Barley and Wheat (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, and Wyoming only). Make a single application of TRIPZIN ZC herbicide to provide weed control during either the fallow period after wheat or barley harvest, or in the Spring before planting of Winter wheat or barley. Mechanical tillage or the application of a contact herbicide may be required to control weeds germinating prior to seeding of Winter wheat or barley.

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

OR

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

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** make more than one application of TRIPZIN ZC herbicide during a single fallow period (where TRIPZIN ZC herbicide was applied in the Fall, **DO NOT** apply TRIPZIN ZC herbicide in the Spring.)
- **DO NOT** apply to fallow ground after July 1 if treated fields are to be planted the following spring to crops not labeled for preplant or preplant incorporated applications of TRIPZIN ZC herbicide.
- **DO NOT** plant crops in treated areas for at least 10 months following Fall applications.
- **DO NOT** rotate any crop not listed on this label for 18 months following application.
- **DO NOT** graze treated fields.
- **DO NOT** plant Spring seeded cereals following Fall fallow applications of TRIPZIN ZC herbicide.
- There must be at least a 4-month interval between a TRIPZIN ZC herbicide fallow application and the rotational planting of any fall-seeded cereal crop. Otherwise, specific rotational crop intervals must be adhered to between a fallow application of TRIPZIN ZC herbicide and the planting of the following crop.

GARBANZO BEANS

(Chickpeas)

(California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington)

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

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

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than once per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than **29 fl oz per acre** in a single application.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed vines to livestock less than 40 days after application.
- **DO NOT** apply in any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use on clay knobs or poorly covered subsoils.
- **State restriction for California:** only make preplant surface applications in the spring. Do not make fall applications.

Crop injury may result if crop is under stress conditions caused by cold weather, poor soil fertility, disease or insect damage. Crop injury may result if application is followed by heavy rain. Avoid application of more than 1/2 inch of irrigation within one month after application of TRIPZIN ZC herbicide, or crop injury may occur.

LENTILS AND PEAS

(Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington)

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

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

Preplant Incorporated. Apply **29 - 44 fl oz per acre**. Apply TRIPZIN ZC herbicide and incorporate (rainfall, irrigation or mechanically).

Rainfall, irrigation, or mechanical means is required for incorporation and activation. Unpredictable weed control can be expected because factors such as length of time between application and planting as well as uncontrollable weather facts will determine herbicide activity and longevity.

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

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than **44 fl oz per acre** per year.
- **DO NOT** apply when the air temperature is below 45°F.
- **DO NOT** use in California.
- **DO NOT** apply more than once per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 50 days of harvest of peas, or within 75 days of harvest of lentils.

- **DO NOT** apply to peas, lentils, pea or lentil forage, pea silage, pea hay, or pea straw grown for livestock feed.
- **DO NOT** apply to “Estin” lentils.
- **DO NOT** apply in any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use on coarse-textured soils, sandy soils, or soils with less than 1.5% organic matter.

POTATOES

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

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Apply TRIPZIN ZC herbicide preemergence or early postemergence in potatoes.

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

Early Postemergence (ONLY Russet or white skinned varieties that are not early maturing). Apply from crop emergence to the 6-inch stage of growth.

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

Use Rates

| Soil Texture | < 3% Organic Matter > 3% | |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Not More Than 31 fl oz/A | Not More Than 31 fl oz/A |
| Coarse | Not More Than 31 fl oz/A | Not More Than 31 fl oz/A |
| Medium | 31 fl oz/A | 42 fl oz/A |
| Fine | 62 fl oz/A | 62 fl oz/A |

Limitations

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

Restrictions

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

SOYBEANS

(Not for use in California)

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

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

Preplant Incorporated Application. Apply up to 60 days prior to planting and incorporate into the top 1 or 2 inches of soil within 7 days after application. Mechanical incorporation is not required if a rain or irrigation of one-quarter

inch or more occurs within 7 days after application. Soybeans must be planted no later than 7 days after application.

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

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

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

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

| SOUTHERN STATES AND EASTERN COASTAL PLAINS | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| For use only in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Southeastern Missouri "Bootheel" Region and Coastal Plains of Delaware*, Maryland*, New Jersey*, and Virginia*. | |
| *Do not apply TRIPZIN ZC herbicide on soils with less than 2% organic matter in the coastal plain of New Jersey or the Delmarva Peninsula. | |
| BROADCAST RATES | |
| TRIPZIN ZC herbicide Tank Mix Applications | |
| Soil Texture | TRIPZIN ZC herbicide (fl oz/Acre) |
| COARSE ¹ (Sandy loam, loamy sand) | 29 |
| MEDIUM (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam) | 29 - 44 |
| FINE (Silty clay, silty clay loam ² , clay, clay loam) | 44 - 58 |
| ¹ Do not use on sand soils. Do not use on loamy sand or sandy loam containing less than 1% organic matter. ² Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium textured soils in certain regions of the U.S. Do not use on muck or peat soils. When there is a range of rates, use the lower rate where the soil pH is 7.5 or more. | |

Special Precautions

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

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

Limitations

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

Restrictions

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

Activation: A minimum amount of moisture is required to activate TRIPZIN ZC herbicide. In areas of low rainfall, follow preemergence applications to dry soil with light irrigation of 1/4 acre inch of water. As with many surface-applied herbicides, weed control and crop tolerance may vary with rainfall and/or soil texture.

SUGARCANE

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS ONLY

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

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

Limitations

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

Restrictions

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

FLORIDA ONLY

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

Postemergence Directed Spray Applications at Layby. Apply **88 - 128 fl oz per acre** of TRIPZIN ZC herbicide in mineral soils. Apply **88 - 176 fl oz per acre** of TRIPZIN ZC herbicide in muck soils.

Limitations

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

Restrictions

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

HAWAII ONLY

Application Methods: Apply by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings, and Use Rates

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

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

Restrictions

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

CROP ROTATION

| WAITING PERIOD AFTER TRIPZIN ZC HERBICIDE APPLICATION ¹ | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| 4 Months | Alfalfa Asparagus Barley ² Corn | Forage Grasses Potatoes Sainfoin Soybeans | Sugarcane Tomatoes Wheat ² |
| 8 Months | Barley Cotton | Lentils Peas | Wheat |
| 12 Months | Rice ³ | | |
| 18 Months | Onions Sugar Beets | All other crops not listed on this label | Other root crops not listed |

If rainfall or irrigation was not sufficient to produce a crop, delay planting for 18 months following a spring application of this product, or 20 months following a fall application of this product.

¹ Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed. Stand reductions may occur in some areas.

² Following peas, lentils or soybeans.

³ Do not rotate rice after any application to a primary crop at greater than 116 fl oz of TRIPZIN ZC herbicide (or 1 lb metribuzin) per acre per season. Do not rotate any crop not listed on this label after application of TRIPZIN ZC herbicide to sugarcane.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

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

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

[Containers less than 5 gallons] Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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 if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

[For containers larger than 5 gallons] Triple rinse or pressure rinse as follows: Triple rinse: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after flow begins to drip.

Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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