



PROGRASS®

Herbicide

Not For Use on Commercial Sod Farms In Arizona
EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Ethofumesate: (2-ethoxy-2, 3-dihydro-3, 3-dimethyl- 5-benzofuranyl methanesulfonate)* 19%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:** 81%

TOTAL: 100%

*This product contains 1.5 pounds active ingredient per gallon.

**Contains petroleum distillates

Shake well before use

EPA Reg. No. 101563-20

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER — PELIGRO

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

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY**

Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-424-9300

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-800-331-2867

FIRST AID

If in eyes:	• Hold eyes 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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • DO NOT give any liquid to the person. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

In case of emergency call toll free the Environmental Science U.S., LLC, Emergency Response Telephone No. 1-800-424-9300. Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, doctor, or going for treatment.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.

See Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

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Net Contents

2.5 Gallons

PRODUCED FOR

Environmental Science U.S., LLC

5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400

Cary, NC 27513

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. **DO NOT** get on skin or on clothing. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield)
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircrafts 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.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide may be toxic to fish. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flames.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

[Read entire label before using this product.]

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 in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- Coveralls worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Protective eye-wear (goggles or face shield)
- 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.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PROGRASS Herbicide is an emulsifiable formulation containing 1.5 pounds active ingredient per U.S. gallon for use on established perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, creeping bentgrass, turf-type tall fescue, St. Augustine grass, and dormant Bermudagrass for the control and/or suppression of specific annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. It may also be used, as directed, after over-seeding specific grasses.

PROGRASS Herbicide is intended for commercial use only on the ornamental turf of sites including golf courses, and sod farms (see Use Precautions).

PROGRASS Herbicide has both preemergence and early (two-leaf stage) postemergence activity; it is used most effectively in programs emphasizing both approaches.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT DIRECTIONS

Ground Applications

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

Boom-less Ground Applications

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

Spray Drift Advisories

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

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

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

Handheld Technology Applications:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Resistance Management

For resistance management, PROGRASS® Herbicide is a Group 8 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to PROGRASS Herbicide and other Group 8 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of PROGRASS Herbicide or other Group 8 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other areas by cleaning equipment when moving between treated areas.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Environmental Science U.S., LLC, at 1-800-331-2867. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Tank Mix

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

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Use PROGRASS Herbicide only as directed at the specified rates (**DO NOT OVERAPPLY**).
- **DO NOT** apply with flood jet nozzles and hand-held sprayers, since treatments may not be uniform.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply using aerial application.
- **DO NOT** apply PROGRASS Herbicide within 8 weeks following the application of a Plant Growth Regulator. A PROGRASS Herbicide program may be initiated on creeping bentgrass 3 weeks after a single application of Primo® MAXX, Reg. No. 100-937 (Trinexapac-ethyl) has been applied.
- PROGRASS Herbicide application is specified for golf course fairways, roughs, and tees but at fairway-height only. **DO NOT** apply to putting greens.
- **DO NOT** apply PROGRASS Herbicide to zoysiagrass and hard or fine fescue; serious injury may result.
- For sod farm turf: **DO NOT** harvest treated sod for 3 days following application.

- **DO NOT** graze livestock on treated turf.
- **DO NOT** feed treated grass clippings to livestock.
- **DO NOT** move hand set irrigation equipment within 7 days of application except as permitted by the Worker Protection Standard [170.603(d)].
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.53 gal/A (2.3 lb a.i./A) per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed more than 5.47 gal/A (equivalent to 8.2 lbs a.i./A) per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3 applications per year using the 1.53 gal/A (2.3 lb a.i./A) application rate.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year using the 1 1/3 gal/A (2.0 lb a.i./A) application rate.
- **DO NOT** exceed 16 applications per year using the 1/3 gal/A (0.5 lb a.i./A) application rate.
- The minimum re-treatment interval (RTI) is 14 days. See table for individual turf type rates and re-treatment timings.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid spray overlap or turf injury may occur.
- Use of a spray colorant or indicator in the spray tank is instructed so that spray pattern overlapping can be avoided.
- PROGRASS Herbicide application is most effective on healthy, vigorously growing turf.
- Overseeding is directed in conjunction with PROGRASS Herbicide applications to achieve conversion to desired turfgrass species and to avoid stand thinning due to annual bluegrass loss.
- When overseeding, use the rate of PROGRASS Herbicide specified for the overseeded species. In mixed stands of established turfgrasses, use the rate specified for the most sensitive species.
- PROGRASS Herbicide is not intended for residential use.

WEED SPECIES CONTROLLED

PREEMERGENCE:

Annual Grasses

Annual bluegrass.....	<i>Poa annua</i>
Large crabgrass.....	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Smooth crabgrass.....	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Barnyardgrass.....	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Green foxtail.....	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Yellow foxtail.....	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Canarygrass.....	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>

Annual Broadleaves

Burclover.....	<i>Medicago</i> sp.
Common chickweed.....	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common purslane.....	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Redroot pigweed.....	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>

PROGRASS Herbicide will also reduce competition from:

Yellow nutsedge.....	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Purple nutsedge.....	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>

POSTEMERGENCE:

Annual Grasses

Annual bluegrass.....	<i>Poa annua</i>
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Annual Broadleaves

Common chickweed.....	<i>Stellaria media</i>
White clover.....	<i>Trifolium repens</i>

PREEMERGENCE/EARLY POSTEMERGENCE:

Annual Grasses

Smooth crabgrass.....	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Large crabgrass.....	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>

SPRAY EQUIPMENT, APPLICATION, AND PRECAUTIONS

Apply PROGRASS Herbicide using standard, low pressure (20 to 50 psi) spray equipment. Spray equipment needs to be carefully calibrated before use and checked frequently during application. Addition of a spray indicator may improve treatment uniformity. The tank and line needs to be cleaned and rinsed before and after using PROGRASS Herbicide.

ACCEPTABLE VARIETIES

The following turfgrass cultivars have shown the inherent ability to endure applications of PROGRASS Herbicide; however, all species and varieties have not been tested. PROGRASS Herbicide has been used safely on the following turfgrass cultivars, but its use is not strictly limited to these. Before large scale use of PROGRASS Herbicide on other cultivars, testing for turf endurance on a small area is advised.

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS: Acclaim, Blazer, Dasker, Derby, Elka, Fiesta, Goalie, Hunter, Linn, Loretta, Manhattan II, Palmer, Pennfine, Regal, Yorktown.

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS: Adelphi, American, Aspen, Asset, Challenger, Classic, Emundi, Huntsville, Georgetown, Glade, Haga, Julia, Liberty, Merit, Midnight, Monopoly, Mystic, Parade, Rugby, Sydport, Touchdown.

DO NOT APPLY to the following cultivars: Northstar, Explorer, Limousine, RAN I, and Total Eclipse.

CREeping BENTGRASS: Carmen, Cobra, Highland, Lopez, Mariner, National, Pennncross, Providence, Putter, Southshore, SR1020, and Viper have shown good to excellent endurance to PROGRASS Herbicide. Injury has been noted on Emerald, Penneagle, and Pennlinks occasionally. PROGRASS Herbicide may cause serious injury to Cohansey, Colonial, South German varieties, Egmont, Bardot, Tracenta, Allure, Astoria, and SR 7100.

TURF-TYPE TALL FESCUE: America, Arid, Mustang.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS: Raleigh.

DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS: Tifgreen, Tidwarf, Common Bermudagrass is more susceptible to PROGRASS Herbicide injury than hybrid Bermudagrass.

DIRECTIONS FOR SPECIFIC GRASS TYPES

Fall applications to turfgrass sites to control annual bluegrass are most effective if application is initiated during the period of maximum weed germination and ended as close to the first killing freeze as possible. Spring applications may be made during the period of maximum weed germination. Consult the university extension service or weed science specialist for these dates in your locality. Spring applications are most effective following fall applications.

SEE CHART FOR USE RATES AND TIMINGS. READ TEXT BELOW FOR SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR EACH TYPE OF GRASS.

COOL SEASON TURFGRASSES:

I. Perennial Ryegrass

Application to perennial ryegrass is advised in fall and/or spring during the primary period of annual bluegrass germination, and up to 30 days after annual bluegrass emergence. Annual bluegrass is easiest to control when young and newly emerged. Spring applications work best when used in conjunction with fall applications. Consult Extension Service or University weed specialists for date(s) annual bluegrass germinates in your area.

When overseeding with perennial ryegrass, apply PROGRASS Herbicide to the seeded area 1 to 2 weeks after emergence of the ryegrass seedlings, when the seedlings are approximately 1" tall or after the first cutting. For overseeding, the soil needs to be prepared according to advised practice. Remove or thoroughly work thatch, as it can reduce the effectiveness of the PROGRASS Herbicide treatment. Delay application of straw or other mulch until after PROGRASS Herbicide application. Application to overseeded perennial ryegrass in the fall or spring will also reduce competition from selected broadleaf weeds and crabgrass.

II. Kentucky Bluegrass

Apply PROGRASS Herbicide to bluegrass not less than 8 weeks after emergence. Bluegrass overseeded with ryegrass may be treated one to two weeks after ryegrass emergence.

DO NOT reseed with Kentucky bluegrass until 6 weeks after the last PROGRASS Herbicide application. For fall application programs of PROGRASS Herbicide, alternatives are to seed dormant bluegrass in the late fall or to delay reseeding until the spring. Kentucky bluegrass sod quality during the spring may be reduced following fall applications of PROGRASS Herbicide.

III. Creeping Bentgrass

PROGRASS Herbicide may be applied safely to bentgrass cut at fairway height. PROGRASS Herbicide use needs to be avoided in poorly drained and/or heavily shaded turf areas which are more prone to herbicide injury. Tank mixing with soluble or controlled release nitrogen at 0.1 to 0.25 lb N per 1,000 sq ft with PROGRASS Herbicide may improve creeping bentgrass turf endurance and improve creeping bentgrass conversion.

A spring application of PROGRASS Herbicide following fall applications is useful in further reducing populations of annual bluegrass. Apply PROGRASS Herbicide in the spring after creeping bentgrass has resumed active growth and has achieved full green-up.

DO NOT apply PROGRASS Herbicide to renovated or overseeded bentgrass fairway turf less than three (3) to four (4) weeks after seedling emergence.

DO NOT overseed with creeping bentgrass until three (3) to four (4) weeks after the last PROGRASS Herbicide application.

IV. Turf-Type Tall Fescue

Apply PROGRASS Herbicide to turf-type tall fescue in the fall. If overseeding with turf-type tall fescue, PROGRASS Herbicide application and the seeding may be simultaneous.

WARM SEASON TURFGRASSES

I. St. Augustine grass (Established Turf)

Apply PROGRASS Herbicide to St. Augustine grass in the spring and early summer to suppress Bermudagrass and Bermudagrass seedhead formation or control annual bluegrass. Best results are achieved when multiple applications are made.

PROGRASS Herbicide suppresses the development of actively growing Bermudagrass in established St. Augustine Sod. Begin PROGRASS Herbicide applications when Bermudagrass first breaks dormancy in the spring. Application timing is critical to achieve optimum results and will vary depending on location and temperature. A second application of PROGRASS Herbicide may be made 21- 28 days after the first application. For optimum suppression, a third application may be necessary 21-28 days after the second application. Temporary stunting and minor discoloration of St. Augustine grass may occur after application. To improve suppression, PROGRASS Herbicide may be tank-mixed with Atrazine in each application. **DO NOT** treat St Augustine grass that has not been established for six months. **DO NOT** treat St. Augustine grass that is under stress or injury may occur. If the St. Augustine grass shows signs of severe yellowing or stunting, discontinue applications.

II. Overseeded Dormant Bermudagrass

Apply PROGRASS Herbicide to overseeded bermudagrass in late fall, one to two weeks after emergence of overseeded perennial ryegrass to control annual bluegrass. Treatment to turf that is not fully dormant may cause early injury and/or delayed spring green-up.

Applications of 2/3 to 3/4 gallon (1 to 1.125 lb a.i./A) of PROGRASS Herbicide per acre have shown acceptable control of annual bluegrass with minimum injury to non-dormant (or predormant) bermudagrass when applied in late November or early December.

Lower rates have shown lesser annual bluegrass control and higher rates have shown more bermudagrass injury when the bermudagrass is not fully dormant. The onset of dormancy will vary according to location and yearly weather. One or two supplemental applications at 21 to 28 day intervals may be required to maintain control through the winter months. **DO NOT** APPLY more than two applications of PROGRASS Herbicide when treating non-dormant bermudagrass. The final PROGRASS Herbicide application may be made to bermudagrass no later than February 1st or 4 weeks prior to breaking of winter dormancy. Late applications (within 4 weeks of breaking dormancy) to turf that will be breaking dormancy may temporarily delay resumption of active growth (spring green-up) of bermudagrass in the spring. The breaking of winter dormancy will vary according to location and yearly weather.

Application of PROGRASS Herbicide to bermudagrass that is stressed due to shade, poorly drained soils, and high traffic may result in increased turf injury. Avoid use of PROGRASS Herbicide or use lower rates under these conditions. Care needs to be taken to keep the PROGRASS Herbicide in the overseeded areas during the applications (particularly when making applications to non-dormant bermudagrass) so that the ryegrass will mask any early injury or late transition in the spring. Higher seeding rate may also be helpful to minimize a thin stand appearance since annual bluegrass will be removed. Common bermudagrass in fairways or roughs may be more susceptible to herbicide injury than hybrid bermudagrass.

APPLICATION RATES AND TIMINGS¹

Turf Type	Main Target Pests	Start	# Apps	Re-treatment Interval (Days)	Use Rate²		Overseeding Safety Interval³ (Weeks After Treatment)	Application Safety Interval⁶ (Weeks After Emergence)
					Gal/A⁵	Lb a.i./A		
Ryegrass⁵	Annual Bluegrass	Fall Spring⁴	2 – 3 1 – 2	21 – 28 21 – 28	2/3 to 1-1/3	1.0 to 2.0	1 - 2	1 - 2
Kentucky Bluegrass	Annual Bluegrass	Fall	2 – 3	21 – 28	1/2	0.75	6	8

(continued)

APPLICATION RATES AND TIMINGS¹ (continued)

Turf Type	Main Target Pests	Start	# Apps	Re-treatment Interval (Days)	Use Rate ²		Overseeding Safety Interval ³ (Weeks After Treatment)	Application Safety Interval ⁶ (Weeks After Emergence)
					Gal/A ⁵	Lb a.i./A		
Creeping Bentgrass	Annual Bluegrass	Fall	2 – 3	21 – 28	1/2	0.75	4	4
		Spring ⁴	1 – 2	21 – 28	1/2	0.75		
Turf-Type Tall Fescue	Annual Bluegrass	Fall	2 – 3	21 – 28	1/2 to 1	0.75 to 1.5	0	2 - 3
St. Augustine grass (Est. Turf)	Bermudagrass Suppression	Spring	2 – 3	21 – 28	1 to 1.53	1.5 to 2.3	N/A	N/A
Seashore Paspalum ⁸	Bermudagrass Suppression	Spring	Multiple ⁷	14	1/3	0.5	6	N/A
Overseeded (ryegrass) Bermudagrass:								
Dormant Bermudagrass	Annual Bluegrass	Fall	2 – 3	21 – 28	1/2 to 1-1/3	0.75 to 2.0	N/A	N/A
Nondormant Bermudagrass	Annual Bluegrass	Fall	2	21 – 28	2/3 to 3/4	1.0 to 1.125	N/A	N/A

¹ Refer to label text for further instructions regarding each grass species. **DO NOT** apply more than 1.53 gal/A (2.3 lb a.i./A) per application. **DO NOT** exceed 5.47 gal/A. PROGRASS Herbicide (equivalent to 8.2 lb a.i./A) per year.

² Apply specified rate of PROGRASS Herbicide in 20 to 60 gallons of water per acre or 1/2 to 1 ½ gallons of water per 1,000 sq ft.

³ Interval applies to overseeding specific grass on same type of grass after last PROGRASS Herbicide treatment.

⁴ Use spring application after previous fall treatments only.

⁵ **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year, using the 1 1/3 gal/A (2.0 lb a.i./A) rate.

⁶ Refers to interval in which PROGRASS Herbicide may be safely applied to specific grass following seed emergence.

⁷ Multiple applications not to exceed 16 applications per year, using the 1/3 gal/A (0.5 lb a.i./A) rate. **DO NOT** apply to turf when foliage is wet or dew is present. Multiple applications are necessary for maximum suppression.

⁸ Not registered for use on Seashore paspalum in California

N/A – Not applicable.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool place above 34°F.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning; or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Environmental Science U.S., LLC. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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PRODUCED FOR
Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

PROGRASS®

Herbicide

Not For Use on Commercial Sod Farms In Arizona
EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Ethofumesate: (2-ethoxy-2, 3-dihydro-3, 4-dimethyl- 5-benzofuranyl) methanesulfonate)* 19%
OTHER INGREDIENTS** 81%

TOTAL: 100%

*This product contains 1.5 pounds active ingredient per gallon.

**Contains petroleum distillates

Shake well before use

EPA Reg. No. 101563-20 EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER — PELIGRO

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

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY**

Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-424-9300

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-800-331-2867

FIRST AID

If in eyes:	- Hold eyes 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. - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	- Take off contaminated clothing. - Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. DO NOT give any liquid to the person. DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

In case of emergency call toll free the Environmental Science U.S., LLC, Emergency Response Telephone No. 1-800-424-9300. Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, doctor, or going for treatment.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.

See Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC

ANIMALS DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. **DO NOT** get on skin or on clothing. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield)
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide may be toxic to fish. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flames.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool place above 34°F.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning; or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

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Net Contents

2.5 Gallons

envu™

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