| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACETOCHLOR | GROUP | 15 | HERBICIDE |
| MESOTRIONE | GROUP | 27 | HERBICIDE |
| CLOPYRALID | GROUP | 4 | HERBICIDE |

# Enfield™

## Herbicide

TENKŌZ

**An encapsulated herbicide for control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in field corn, field seed corn, field silage corn, and yellow popcorn.**

Active Ingredients:

| | |
|---|---|
| acetochlor: 2-chloro-N-ethoxymethyl-N-(2-ethyl6-methylphenyl)acetamide | 30.0% |
| mesotrione: 2-[4-(methylsulfonyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione | 2.9% |
| clopyralid MEA salt: 3,6-dichloropyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt | 2.6% |
| Other Ingredients | 64.5% |
| Total | 100.0% |

Contains 336 grams/liter or 2.8 pounds/gallon acetochlor, 32 grams/liter or 0.27 pounds/gallon mesotrione, and 22.8 grams/liter or 0.19 pounds/gallon clopyralid, acid equivalent (3,6-dichloropyridinecarboxylic acid).

**Not for Sale, Sale Into, Distribution and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.**

## Keep Out of Reach of Children

# CAUTION

# PRECAUCION

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.)

### Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

**Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including First Aid and Directions for Use.**

**Notice:** Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-756-55467

EPA Est. 11773-IA-001
20050583 2603



**Produced for**
**Tenkoz, Inc.**
**1725 Windward Concourse, Suite 410**
**Alpharetta, GA 30005**

## Precautionary Statements

### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

# CAUTION

**Prolonged or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions in Some Individuals**

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of: Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mil, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils

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 or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

### First Aid

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

### Environmental Hazards

**Non-Target Organism Advisory:** This product is toxic to plants and fish and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

**Groundwater Advisory:** This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

**Surface Water Advisory:** This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater.

This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of acetochlor, mesotrione or clopyralid from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

## Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

### Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.
**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: Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mil, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

## Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
**Pesticide Storage:** Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent.

## Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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.

**Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:**
**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full of water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

**Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:**
**Container Handling:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.
Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full of water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.
**Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:**
**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full of 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.

## Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

## Product Information

For use only on field corn, field seed corn, field silage corn, and yellow popcorn.

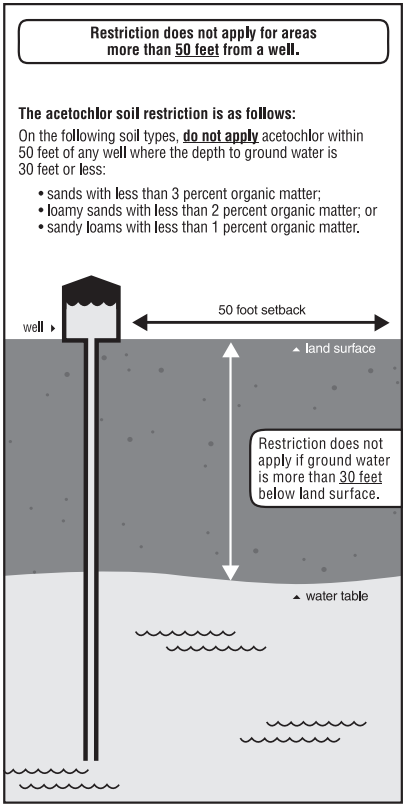
Enfield™ Herbicide may be used preplant, preemergence (after planting but prior to crop emergence), or postemergence (after crop emergence, up to 24 inches tall) in field corn, field seed corn, and field silage corn fields. For yellow popcorn, Enfield Herbicide must be applied prior to crop emergence (i.e., preplant or preemergence) or severe crop injury may occur.

Enfield Herbicide is a combination of the herbicides acetochlor (Group 15), mesotrione (Group 27), and clopyralid (Group 4), plus a crop safener. This combination of three herbicide modes of action controls many grass and broadleaf weeds by interfering with normal germination, growth, and seedling development. When applied after weed emergence, Enfield Herbicide will provide control of many broadleaf weed species but will not provide consistent control of emerged grass weeds. Enfield Herbicide may be used in tank mix combinations with other herbicides registered for use on the above corn crops to enhance or broaden the spectrum of control of weeds listed in the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label (Tables 4 and 5).

Acetochlor demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the ground water is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

### Groundwater/Irrigation Restrictions

- Enfield Herbicide must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation water used for crops other than corn or water used for domestic purposes.
- On the following soil types, **DO NOT** apply this product within 50 feet of any well where the depth to groundwater is 30 feet or less: sands with less than 3% organic matter; loamy sands with less than 2% organic matter; or sandy loams with less than 1 percent organic matter. See the figure for additional clarification.




This product must not be mixed or loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container, or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specified minimum containment capacities **DO NOT** apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. Additional State imposed requirements regarding well-head setbacks and operational area containment must be observed.

- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Use a sprinkler irrigation system only to incorporate Enfield Herbicide after application. After Enfield Herbicide has been applied, a sprinkler irrigation system set to deliver 0.5-1.0 inch of water may be used to incorporate the product; using more than one inch of water could result in reduced performance. On sandy soils low in organic matter, apply no more than 0.5 inch of water.
- **DO NOT** use flood or furrow irrigation to incorporate this product.

## Aerial Application

**DO NOT** apply Enfield Herbicide using aerial application equipment unless otherwise directed by approved supplemental labeling in possession of the user at the time of application.

## Mandatory Spray Drift Management

**Ground Boom Applications:**

- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure that deliver coarse or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 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.
- TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
  When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.
- TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
  Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.
- WIND
  Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

## Weed Resistance and Integrated Pest Management

Enfield Herbicide contains the active ingredients acetochlor (Group 15), mesotrione (Group 27), and clopyralid (Group 4) based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:
- Scout fields before and after application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- If using post-emergence herbicides or tank mixes, control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Apply full rates of Enfield Herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your local company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. **DO NOT** assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple modes of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 15, Group 27, or Group 4 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds.
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:
- Use a broad spectrum herbicide with other mode of action as a foundation in a weed control program, if appropriate.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 15, Group 27, and Group 4 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of Enfield Herbicide and any other Group 15, 27 or 4 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices; for example, mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.

- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields to reduce weed seed production.

**Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to your local Tenkoz representative, retailer, or extension specialist.**

**Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample field conditions, such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. Field bioassay at any time prior to the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination) chlorosis (yellowing), necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, wait one year before repeating bioassay or plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table below for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

**Rotational Crop Restrictions:**

When Enfield Herbicide is applied as directed on this label, follow the crop rotation intervals in Table 1. If Enfield Herbicide is tank mixed or used sequentially with other products, follow the most restrictive product's crop rotation interval.

**Table 1: Time Interval between Enfield Herbicide Application and Replanting or Planting of Rotational Crop**

| Rotational crop [1] | Rotational Interval[2] |
|---|---|
| Field corn<br>Field seed corn<br>Field silage corn<br>Yellow popcorn | Anytime [3] |
| Wheat | 4 months |
| Alfalfa [4]<br>Barley<br>Millet (pearl and proso)<br>Oats<br>Peanut [5]<br>Rice<br>Rye<br>Sorghum [6]<br>Soybean [5]<br>Sunflower [5]<br>Sweet corn | 10.5 months |
| Cotton [7] | 12 months |
| All other rotational crops | 18 months |

(1) For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed.

(2) **Precaution:** The above intervals are based upon average annual precipitation regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of listed crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, this product is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature, and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

(3) Do not make a second application of Enfield Herbicide if the original corn crop is lost.

(4) **Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington:** 12 months, areas receiving greater than 18 inches of annual rainfall, excluding irrigation; 18 months, areas receiving less than 18 inches of annual rainfall, excluding irrigation. **All other states:** 10.5 months.

(5) **Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington:** 12 months, areas receiving greater than 15 inches of annual rainfall, excluding irrigation; 18 months, areas receiving less than 15 inches of annual rainfall, excluding irrigation. **All other states:** 10.5 months for soils greater than 2% organic matter AND rainfall more than 15 inches during 12 months following applications; 18 months for soils less than 2% organic matter and rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following applications.

(6) **Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington:** 12 months. **All other states:** 10.5 months.

(7) Follow a 12-month crop rotation due to the potential for crop injury unless previous experience has shown no crop injury with the minimum 10.5-month rotation interval. **Restriction:** For these crops, a minimum 10.5-month rotation interval must be observed.

**Rotation to Non-food Winter Cover Crops**

Following harvest of corn treated with Enfield, only non-food or non-feed winter cover crops may be planted.

Do not graze or harvest rotational cover crops for food or animal feed for 18 months following the last application of Enfield. This prohibition does not apply to winter wheat, which may be planted 4 months following the last application of Enfield, or to non-grass animal feeds, which may be planted 9 months after the last application of Enfield.

## Application Directions

### Carriers

**Liquids:**

- **Preemergence Applications:** Either clean water or liquid fertilizers, excluding suspension fertilizers, may be used as liquid carriers for preplant or preemergence applications of Enfield. If fluid fertilizers are used, a physical compatibility test must be done **before combining** in the spray tank. See Appendix I for details of the compatibility testing procedure. Even if Enfield Herbicide is physically compatible with a fluid fertilizer, constant agitation is necessary to maintain a uniform mixture during application.
- **Postemergence Applications:** Use only clean water as the carrier when applying Enfield Herbicide after field corn emergence. Do not make postemergence applications using liquid fertilizer as the carrier or severe crop injury may occur.

**Dry Bulk Fertilizer:** Enfield Herbicide may be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer and applied as the fertilizer is spread. See **Appendix I** for directions and restrictions including which fertilizers are compatible.

## Adding Enfield Herbicide to the Spray Tank

The spray tank must be clean, thoroughly rinsed and decontaminated before adding either Enfield Herbicide alone or with tank mix combinations. If water is used as the carrier, use clean water.

**Enfield Herbicide Applied Alone:** When Enfield Herbicide is used alone, add the specified amount of Enfield Herbicide to the spray tank when the tank is half filled with carrier and then add the rest of the water or fluid fertilizer. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform mixture.

**Enfield Herbicide Applied in Tank Mixtures:** Refer to the sections of this label for recommended tank mixes. Always refer to labels of the tank mix partners for mixing directions and precautions. 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. Do not exceed label dosage rates nor combined maximum seasonal doses for acetochlor, mesotrione, or clopyralid. Enfield Herbicide cannot be mixed with any product bearing a label prohibition against such mixing. If a tank mixture is used, a compatibility test must be done. See **Appendix II** for details on the procedure for such a test.

If the tank mix partner is compatible, fill the tank half full of carrier. Start and continue agitation throughout mixing and spraying operation. All return lines to the spray tank must discharge below the liquid level to prevent foaming. Prepare the tank mix components and add them in the following order by formulation type:

1. If a wettable powder or dry flowable formulation is used, make a slurry with water, and add it slowly through the screen into the tank. Agitate during the procedure.
2. If a flowable formulation is used, add slowly through screen into the tank. Mixing and compatibility may be improved when the flowable is diluted with water before adding to the tank.
3. Add Enfield Herbicide slowly to the tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add any other tank mix products next, with emulsifiable concentrates added last.
5. Add adjuvants last, if needed.
6. Complete filling the sprayer tank and continue agitation. Apply as soon as possible after spray mixture is prepared. Do not leave mixture in spray tank overnight without agitation or unattended.

**Note:** For all tank mixtures, maintain agitation during mixing and throughout application to ensure the spray mixture remains uniformly suspended. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle at any time, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

## Adjuvants

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is recommended.

Use of adjuvants with Enfield Herbicide applied prior to weed emergence is not necessary or recommended.

Where Enfield Herbicide is applied after field corn has emerged, a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (1 quart/100 gallons) may be used. A crop oil concentrate (COC) may also be used at a rate not to exceed 1.0% v/v (1 gallon/100 gallons) or not more than the equivalent of 1.0 quart per acre. The use of COC may result in temporary crop injury. Do not apply Enfield Herbicide to yellow popcorn after the crop has emerged or severe crop injury may occur.

Do not use nitrogen based adjuvants (AMS or UAN) or methylated seed oil (MSO) with Enfield Herbicide when applied alone to emerged field corn or when Enfield Herbicide is applied as a postemergence tank mixture with other products (except for the inclusion of AMS in tank mixtures containing glyphosate or glufosinate, as directed on those product labels), unless directed for a specific tank mix on this label or as part of a supplemental Enfield Herbicide label.

Any of the above adjuvants may be used at a preplant or preemergence application timing (i.e., where the corn crop has not yet emerged) to enhance burndown activity on existing weeds.

## Application Equipment

**Ground Application:** Spray nozzles should be uniformly spaced, the same size and type, and provide accurate and uniform application. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to avoid spray drift yet provide good coverage. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser. Use a pump that can maintain an operating pressure of at least 35-40 psi at the nozzles and provide proper agitation within the spray tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles as long as adequate spray coverage is maintained. Always make sure that agitation is maintained until spraying is completed, even if stopped for only brief periods of time. If agitation is stopped for more than five minutes, resuspend the spray solution by running at full agitation prior to spraying.

**Preplant or Preemergence Application:** Apply in a spray volume of 10-80 gallons per acre.

**Postemergence Application:** Good spray coverage of weeds is essential for optimum weed control. Boom height for broadcast over-the-top applications should be based on the height of the crop but set only high enough to provide uniform coverage with the spray nozzle used. Apply in a spray volume of 10-30 gallons per acre. When weed foliage is dense or corn approaches 11 inches in height, use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre. Use 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles for optimum postemergence coverage. Nozzles may be angled forward 45° to enhance penetration of the crop and provide better coverage. Do not use flood jet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for postemergence applications.

**Dry Bulk Fertilizer:** When applying Enfield Herbicide impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer, use a minimum of 200 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer per acre. See **Appendix I** for directions and restrictions.

## Use Directions

Enfield Herbicide may be used for early preplant (EPP), preplant surface, preplant incorporated (PPI), or preemergence (PRE) application for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in field corn, field seed corn, field silage corn, and yellow popcorn. Enfield Herbicide may also be applied postemergence (in corn up to 24 inches tall) for the control of broadleaf weeds in field corn, field seed corn, and field silage corn. This product will not consistently control grasses that are emerged at the time of application; utilize tank mixtures or sequential applications of herbicides registered for postemergence control of grass weeds in corn.

### Tillage Systems

Enfield Herbicide may be used in conventional, reduced, and no-tillage corn systems. Weed control will be greatest when applications are made as close to planting as possible. Thoroughly till soil or make an application of a burndown herbicide to control germinating and emerged weeds. The registrant recommends that a burndown herbicide, such as paraquat, glyphosate, glufosinate, and/or 2,4-D be tank mixed with Enfield Herbicide in reduced, minimum, and no-tillage systems if weeds are present at application and corn has not yet emerged.

### Soil Texture and Organic Matter

The texture and organic matter of the soil on which the application of Enfield Herbicide is to be made must be known or determined prior to application. The use rate of Enfield Herbicide is determined by the soil texture grouping (coarse, medium, or fine; see Table 2) and percent organic matter content.

**Table 2: Soil Texture Groupings for Enfield Herbicide Use Rate Selection**

| Coarse | Medium | Fine |
|---|---|---|
| Sand<br>Loamy Sand<br>Sandy Loam | Loam<br>Silt Loam<br>Silt<br>Sandy Clay Loam | Silty Clay Loam<br>Clay Loam<br>Sandy Clay<br>Silty Clay<br>Clay |

### Enfield Herbicide Use Rates

Enfield Herbicide use rates based on soil texture and organic matter content are outlined in Table 3. Do not apply Enfield Herbicide more than 28 days prior to planting or to field corn taller than 24 inches in height. Enfield Herbicide is not recommended for use on soils with greater than 10% organic matter or poor weed control may result.

**Table 3: Enfield Herbicide Use Rates by Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content**

| | Rate Per Acre* | |
|---|---|---|
| | Soil Organic Matter Content | |
| Soil Texture | Less than 3% | 3% or Greater * |
| Coarse | 2.25 qt (72 fl oz) | 2.50 qt (80 fl oz) |
| Medium | 2.50 qt (80 fl oz) | 2.75 qt (88 fl oz) |
| Fine | 2.75 qt (88 fl oz) | 3.00 qt (96 fl oz) |

*An additional 0.25 quart (8 fl oz) per acre may be used in areas of heavy weed infestation and/or soils with >6% soil organic matter. On soils with 6 to 10 percent organic matter, use 3.0 to 3.25 quarts (96 to 104 fl oz) per acre of Enfield. On soils with more than 10 percent organic matter, use 3.25 (104 fl oz) quarts per acre of Enfield.

Do not apply more than 3.25 quarts (104 fl oz) per acre of Enfield Herbicide per year.

### Use Precautions

- Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may result.
- Enfield Herbicide will not provide consistent control of emerged grass weeds present at application; utilize tank mixtures or sequential applications of herbicides registered for postemergence control of grass weeds in corn. See Tables 4 and 5 for a list of weeds controlled by Enfield.
- Applying Enfield Herbicide postemergence (emerged corn) to corn that has received an at-plant application of phorate or terbufos insecticide may result in severe corn injury. Temporary corn injury may occur if Enfield Herbicide is applied to emerged corn where organophosphate insecticides other than phorate or terbufos were applied at planting.
- Postemergence (emerged corn) applications of any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide within 7 days before or 7 days after a Enfield Herbicide application may result in severe corn injury.
- Dry weather following preplant or preemergence applications of Enfield Herbicide or a Enfield Herbicide tank mixture may reduce effectiveness. If weeds develop, they may be controlled with cultivation or use of registered corn herbicides.
- Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled, partial control can mean erratic or inconsistent control or efficacy at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.
- Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, Enfield Herbicide will not harm the treated crop. During germination and early stages of growth, soil compaction, extended periods of cold, wet, hot, dry weather, or insect feeding, plant disease, pesticide carryover, the use of certain soil-applied systemic insecticides, or improperly placed fertilizers or soil insecticides may weaken crop seedlings and stress crop growth. Enfield Herbicide used under these conditions could result in crop injury.

## Use Restrictions

| CROPS | Maximum qt of Product/ Acre/Single Application | Maximum lb ai or ae/ Acre/Single Application | Maximum Number of Applications Per Year | Maximum qt of Product /Acre/Year | Maximum lb ai or ae/A per Year | Retreatment interval | Preharvest interval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRE, POST (in corn up to 24 inches tall): field corn, field seed corn, field silage corn | **3.25 qt** | **2.28 lb ai acetochlor + 0.22 lb ai mesotrione + 0.15 lb ae clopyralid** | **2** | **3.25 qt** | **2.28 lb ai acetochlor + 0.22 lb ai mesotrione + 0.15 lb ae clopyralid** | **14 days** | **45 days for harvest of ears and forage**<br>**60 days for harvest for stover** |
| PRE only: yellow popcorn | **3.25 qt** | **2.28 lb ai acetochlor + 0.22 lb ai mesotrione + 0.15 lb ae clopyralid** | **2** | **3.25 qt** | **2.28 lb ai acetochlor + 0.22 lb ai mesotrione + 0.15 lb ae clopyralid** | **14 days** | **N/A** |

- **DO NOT** use Enfield Herbicide on any crop other than field corn (for grain, seed, or silage), or yellow popcorn.
- **DO NOT** use Enfield Herbicide in the production of white popcorn or ornamental (Indian) corn or crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply Enfield Herbicide to yellow popcorn after the crop has emerged or severe crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** make postemergence (emerged corn) applications of Enfield Herbicide in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide or severe crop injury may occur.
- **Maximum Acetochlor Application Rates Per Calendar Year:** When tank mixing or sequentially applying products containing acetochlor with Enfield Herbicide to corn, **DO NOT** exceed an application rate of 3.00 pounds active ingredient of acetochlor per acre per year. **Note:** For purposes of calculating total acetochlor active ingredient applied, Enfield Herbicide contains 2.80 pounds active ingredient acetochlor per gallon (0.70 pounds active ingredient acetochlor per quart).
- **Maximum Mesotrione Application Rates Per Calendar Year:** When tank mixing or sequentially applying products containing mesotrione with Enfield Herbicide to corn, **DO NOT** exceed an application rate of 0.24 pounds active ingredient of mesotrione per acre per year. **Note:** For purposes of calculating total mesotrione active ingredient applied, Enfield Herbicide contains 0.27 pounds active ingredient mesotrione per gallon (0.068 pounds active ingredient mesotrione per quart).
- **Maximum Clopyralid Application Rates Per Calendar Year:** When tank mixing or sequentially applying products containing clopyralid with Enfield Herbicide to corn, **DO NOT** exceed an application rate of 0.25 pounds acid equivalent of clopyralid per acre per year. **Note:** For purposes of calculating total clopyralid active ingredient applied, Enfield Herbicide contains 0.19 pound acid equivalent clopyralid per gallon (0.048 pounds acid equivalent clopyralid per quart).
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply Enfield Herbicide within 45 days of harvest for ears and forage or within 60 days of harvest for stover.

## Enfield Herbicide Applied Alone

**Early Preplant (EPP) or Preplant Surface:**
Enfield Herbicide may be applied up to 28 days prior to planting. A burndown herbicide, such as paraquat, glyphosate, glufosinate, and/or 2,4-D should be tank mixed with Enfield Herbicide to control emerged weeds.

**Preplant Incorporated (PPI):**
For PPI application, uniformly incorporate Enfield Herbicide into the upper 2 inches of the soil using a field cultivator, disc, or spring tooth harrow any time within 14 days prior to planting. Improper incorporation, excessive crop residues, or poor soil tilth may result in erratic, streaked, or otherwise unsatisfactory weed control.

- **DO NOT** mix Enfield Herbicide deeper than 2 inches into the soil and avoid moving or shaping soil after incorporation.

**Preemergence (PRE) Surface:**
Enfield Herbicide may be applied to the soil surface as a broadcast application after planting but prior to corn emergence. Precipitation or sprinkler irrigation of at least 0.25 inch is required to bring Enfield Herbicide into contact with germinating weed seeds. If rainfall or sprinkler irrigation does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be improved by using a rotary hoe or similar equipment to incorporate the herbicide. Incorporation equipment should be operated at a shallow depth to avoid disturbance of germinating corn seed. Erratic weed control resulting from exposure of untreated soil may occur if surface soil is moved or reshaped after incorporation.

**Postemergence:**
Enfield Herbicide may be applied after field corn emergence. See the **"Adjuvants"** section of this label for adjuvant recommendations. **DO NOT** apply postemergence to field corn with liquid fertilizer as the carrier or severe crop injury may occur. Apply this treatment when broadleaf weeds are less than 3 inches tall. Occasional field corn leaf burn may result, but this will not affect later corn growth or yield. Postemergence

applications to field corn must occur before the crop reaches 24 inches in height. **DO NOT** apply Enfield Herbicide to emerged yellow popcorn or severe crop injury may occur.

Enfield Herbicide will not provide consistent control of emerged grass weeds. For control of emerged grass weeds, a grass herbicide tank mixture may be required (see tank mix section of this label). Tank mixtures with atrazine can improve control of emerged annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Refer to atrazine product labels for use directions and restrictions and weeds controlled.

**Split Application:**
Enfield Herbicide may be applied as a split application in field corn, field seed corn, or field silage corn. For a split application program, apply approximately half (50%) of the labeled rate of Enfield Herbicide (for the soil type, from Table 3) prior to crop emergence, followed by a second Enfield Herbicide application at approximately half (50%) of the labeled rate, but a **minimum of 1.4 quarts (45 fl oz) per acre**, as a postemergence application. The total amount of Enfield Herbicide applied in the split application program cannot exceed the labeled rates or 3.25 quarts (104 fl oz) per acre per year. Refer to the **Postemergence** section above for instructions on postemergence applications.

## Enfield Herbicide Tank Mix Combinations

**Use of Spray Adjuvants with Tank Mixtures**
When Enfield Herbicide is used as a preemergence herbicide, and before weeds have emerged, spray adjuvants have little or no effect on performance and are not recommended. In burndown situations, where weeds have emerged and the corn has not, an adjuvant(s) may be used with Enfield Herbicide applied alone or when applied in tank mixtures with a burndown herbicide, as allowed on the individual product labels. Use only those adjuvants approved for agricultural crop use. See the **"Adjuvants"** section of this label for further instructions.

**Burndown Combinations Applied Before Corn Emergence in Reduced Tillage Systems**
In reduced or no-till corn prior to crop emergence, Enfield Herbicide tank mixtures with glyphosate, glufosinate, or paraquat can be used to burn down susceptible emerged weeds. For best results, such tank mixtures should be applied to emerged weeds that are less than 6 inches tall. Consult the glyphosate, glufosinate, or paraquat product labels for further information and restrictions on use rates, application timings, and weeds controlled.

**Preplant and Preemergence Tank Mixtures Applied Before Corn Emergence**
In conventional, reduced, or no-till corn prior to crop emergence, the following tank mix partners may be applied by the same methods and at the same timings as Enfield Herbicide unless otherwise specified in the tank mix product label:

- Glyphosate, glufosinate, or paraquat, per product labels, to control susceptible emerged weeds.
- Atrazine, to improve broadleaf and grass weed control.

Follow all tank mix product label directions and restrictions and perform a compatibility test prior to spraying the mixture. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another). Tank mixtures with 2,4-D are allowed but extreme care must be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility, as 2,4-D products can vary widely in their compatibility properties.

**Postemergence Tank Mixtures Applied After Field Corn Emergence**
In conventional, reduced, or no-till field corn after crop emergence, the following tank mix partners may be applied by the same methods and at the same timings as Enfield Herbicide unless otherwise specified in the tank mix product label:

- Atrazine, to improve broadleaf and grass weed control.
- For emerged grass control, follow all tank mix product (such as Accent Q® (352-773 nicosulfuron), Basis® Blend (352-854 rimsulfuron, thifensulfuron), Basis® Gold (352-585 atrazine, nicosulfuron, rimsulfuron) and Steadfast® Q (352-774 nicosulfuron, rimsulfuron)) label directions and restrictions and perform a compatibility test prior to spraying the mixture.

Consult the **"Adjuvants"** section of this label for recommendations when applying Enfield Herbicide alone or in tank mixtures to emerged field corn. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another). **DO NOT** apply Enfield Herbicide tank mixtures to emerged yellow popcorn or severe crop injury may occur.

**Enfield Herbicide Programs for Glyphosate- or Glufosinate-Resistant Corn**

- **Enfield Herbicide Preemergence Followed by Glyphosate or Glufosinate Postemergence:** Enfield Herbicide may be applied preemergence at a rate as low as 2.0 quarts (64 fl oz) per acre as part of a two-pass weed control system when followed by a postemergence application of glyphosate or glufosinate that is registered for use in glyphosate-resistant or glufosinate-resistant field corn. Use higher Enfield Herbicide rates, up to the maximum amounts listed by soil type in Table 3 if there is a history of glyphosate- or glufosinate-resistant weeds in the field. Atrazine may also be tank mixed with Enfield Herbicide to improve broadleaf and grass weed control. When used in this way, Enfield Herbicide will provide reduced competition from the weeds listed in Tables 4 and 5 for a period of 30 or more days, improving the timing flexibility and effectiveness of the follow-up glyphosate application. Follow all use directions and restrictions on the glyphosate, glufosinate, and atrazine product labels.
- **Enfield Herbicide + Glyphosate or Enfield Herbicide + Glufosinate Tank Mixtures Applied Postemergence:** Enfield Herbicide may be applied postemergence at a rate as low as 1.4 quarts (45 fl oz) per acre in a tank mixture with a glyphosate or glufosinate product that is registered for use in glyphosate- glufosinate-resistant field corn. To minimize weed competition effects on the crop, apply this mixture to 1- to 2-inch tall weeds and before the corn reaches 24 inches in height. If the glyphosate or

glufosinate product includes an adjuvant system (does not call for additional adjuvants), only spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 lb per 100 gallons should be added to this tank mixture. If the glyphosate product label calls for an adjuvant in addition to AMS, add a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v and AMS to the mixture. **DO NOT** add urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), crop oil concentrate (COC), or methylated seed oil (MSO) type adjuvants to mixtures with glufosinate or crop injury may occur. Follow all use directions and restrictions on the glyphosate or glufosinate product label.

## Cultivation

If weeds develop, a shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing will generally result in improved weed control. If Enfield Herbicide was incorporated, cultivate at less than half the depth of incorporation.

If cultivation is necessary due to soil crusting, compaction, or escaped weeds, adjust equipment to a shallow depth and minimize soil movement. This will decrease the possibility of diluting or moving the herbicide from the weed control zone.

## Weeds Controlled

Enfield Herbicide applied as directed in this label will control or suppress the weeds listed in Tables 4 and 5. Additional weeds may be controlled with tank mixtures. See the **"Enfield Herbicide Tank Mix Combinations"** section of this label for recommended tank mix combinations. Always consult the tank mix product labels for specific use rates and directions. Always follow the most restrictive label when tank mixing Enfield Herbicide with another product. Enfield Herbicide may be tank mixed with any other registered corn product as long as compatibility is verified, and tank mixing is not prohibited by the tank mix product label.

**Table 4: Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by Preplant or Preemergence Applications of Enfield**

| **Grasses and Sedges** | **C = Control<br>PC = Partial Control** | **Broadleaves** | **C = Control<br>PC = Partial Control** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barnyardgrass | C | Amaranth, Palmer | C* |
| Crabgrass species | C | Amaranth, Powell | C |
| Crowfootgrass | C | Amaranth, spiny | C |
| Cupgrass, prairie | C | Bedstraw, catchweed | PC* |
| Cupgrass, Southwestern | C | Beggarweed, Florida | C |
| Cupgrass, woolly | PC | Buckwheat, wild | C* |
| Foxtail, bristly | C | Buffalobur | C |
| Foxtail, giant | C | Carpetweed | C |
| Foxtail, green | C | Chickweed, common | C |
| Foxtail, robust (purple, white) | C | Clover, red | C |
| Foxtail, yellow | C | Cocklebur, common | C* |
| Goosegrass | C | Deadnettle, purple | C |
| Johnsongrass, seedling | PC | Devil's-claw | C |
| Millet, foxtail | C | Galinsoga | C |
| Millet, wild proso | PC | Groundcherry, annual | PC* |
| Nutsedge, yellow | C | Groundcherry, cutleaf | PC* |
| Oat, wild | PC* | Henbit | C |
| Panicum, browntop | C | Horseweed (marestail) | C |
| Panicum, fall | C | Jimsonweed | C |
| Panicum, Texas | PC | Kochia | C* |
| Rice, red | C | Lambsquarters, common | C |
| Sandbur, field | PC | Mallow, Venice | C |
| Shattercane | PC | Morningglory, entireleaf | C* |

**Table 4: Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by Preplant or Preemergence Applications of Enfield (Cont.)**

| Grasses and Sedges | C = Control<br>PC = Partial Control | Broadleaves | C = Control<br>PC = Partial Control |
|---|---|---|---|
| Signalgrass, broadleaf | C* | Morningglory, ivyleaf | C* |
| Signalgrass, narrowleaf | C | Morningglory, pitted | C* |
| Sprangletop, red | C | Morningglory, tall | C* |
| Starbur, bristly | C | Mustard, wild | C |
| Wheat, volunteer | PC* | Nightshade, black | C |
| Witchgrass | C | Nightshade, eastern black | C |
| | | Nightshade, hairy | C |
| | | Pigweed, redroot | C |
| | | Pigweed, smooth | C |
| | | Pigweed, tumble | C |
| | | Punctureveine | C* |
| | | Purslane, common | C |
| | | Pusley, Florida | C |
| | | Radish, wild | C |
| | | Ragweed, common | C |
| | | Ragweed, giant | C* |
| | | Sesbania, hemp | C |
| | | Shepherd's-purse | C |
| | | Sicklepod | C* |
| | | Sida, prickly | PC* |
| | | Smartweed, ladysthumb | C |
| | | Smartweed, Pennsylvania | C |
| | | Sunflower, common | C* |
| | | Velvetleaf | C |
| | | Waterhemp, common | C* |
| | | Waterhemp, tall | C* |
| | | Wormwood, biennial | C* |

*The addition of atrazine at specified label rates may improve control.

Thoroughly till soil or make an application of a burndown herbicide to control germinating and emerged weeds. Plant crop immediately after tillage.

If a significant rainfall does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be reduced. If irrigation is available, apply 0.25-0.75 inch of water. If irrigation is not available, a uniform shallow cultivation is recommended as soon as weeds emerge.

**Table 5: Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by Postemergence Applications of Enfield**

| Grasses and Sedges | C = Control<br>PC = Partial Control | Broadleaves | C = Control<br>PC = Partial Control |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crabgrass, large[1] | C* | Amaranth, Palmer | C* |
| Nutsedge, yellow | PC* | Amaranth, Powell | C |
| Signalgrass, broadleaf[1] | C* | Amaranth, spiny | C |
| | | Alfalfa, volunteer (seedling) | PC* |
| | | Atriplex | C |
| | | Beans, volunteer | C* |
| | | Bedstraw, catchweed | PC* |
| | | Beggarweed, Florida | C |
| | | Buckwheat, wild | C* |
| | | Buffalobur | C |
| | | Burcucumber | PC* |
| | | Carpetweed | C |
| | | Carrot, wild | PC* |
| | | Chickweed, common | C |
| | | Clover species | C |
| | | Cocklebur, common | C |
| | | Dandelion, common | PC* |
| | | Deadnettle, purple | C |
| | | Devil's-claw | C |
| | | Dock, curly | PC* |
| | | Galinsoga | C |
| | | Groundcherry, annual | C |
| | | Groundcherry, cutleaf | C |
| | | Hemp | C |
| | | Henbit | C |
| | | Horsenettle | C* |
| | | Horseweed (marestail) | C* |
| | | Jimsonweed | C |
| | | Knotweed, prostrate | PC |
| | | Kochia | C* |
| | | Lambsquarters, common | C |
| | | Lentils, volunteer | C* |
| | | Mallow, Venice | C* |
| | | Morningglory, entireleaf | C* |
| | | Morningglory, ivyleaf | C* |

**Table 5: Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by Postemergence Applications of Enfield (Cont.)**

| Grasses and Sedges | C = Control<br>PC = Partial Control | Broadleaves | C = Control<br>PC = Partial Control |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Morningglory, pitted | C* |
| | | Morningglory, tall | C* |
| | | Mustard, wild | C |
| | | Nightshade, black | C |
| | | Nightshade, eastern black | C |
| | | Nightshade, hairy | C |
| | | Peas, volunteer | C* |
| | | Pigweed, redroot | C |
| | | Pigweed, smooth | C |
| | | Pigweed, tumble | C |
| | | Pokeweed | C* |
| | | Potatoes, volunteer | C |
| | | Prickly lettuce | PC |
| | | Purslane, common | C |
| | | Pusley, Florida | C |
| | | Radish, wild | C |
| | | Ragweed, common | C* |
| | | Ragweed, giant | C* |
| | | Sesbania, hemp | C |
| | | Shepherd's-purse | C |
| | | Sicklepod | PC* |
| | | Sida, prickly | C* |
| | | Smartweed, ladysthumb | C* |
| | | Smartweed, Pennsylvania | C* |
| | | Soybean, volunteer | C |
| | | Sunflower, common | C* |
| | | Thistle, Canada | C* |
| | | Velvetleaf | C |
| | | Waterhemp, common | C* |
| | | Waterhemp, tall | C* |
| | | Wormwood, biennial | C* |

*The addition of atrazine at specified label rates may improve control.
[1]Apply before the weed exceeds 2 inches in height.

Enfield Herbicide will not provide consistent control of emerged grass weeds. For control of emerged grass weeds, a grass herbicide tank mixture may be required (see **"Enfield Herbicide Tank Mix Combinations"** section of this label). Tank mixtures with atrazine can improve control of emerged annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Refer to atrazine product labels for use directions, restrictions, and weeds controlled.

## Appendix I

**Dry Bulk Fertilizer Impregnation**

Impregnation of bulk fertilizer is restricted to commercial facilities. On-farm fertilizer impregnation is prohibited. No more than 500 tons of bulk fertilizer can be impregnated per day. No single facility may impregnate fertilizer with this product for more than 30 days per calendar year.

The commercial facility impregnating the dry bulk fertilizer must inform, in writing, the user (applicator) of the dry bulk fertilizer that:

- Applicator must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks.
- The restricted entry interval is 24 hours.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the Enfield.

Dry bulk fertilizers (Table 6) may be impregnated with this product or the tank mixtures of this product on corn. This product and these tank mixtures must be applied with 200 to 450 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer per acre and shallowly incorporated within 14 days prior to planting. On medium- and fine-textured soils in areas where incorporation is not planned (i.e., reduced tillage situations or in some conventional tillage situations), applications can be made up to 30 days before planting to allow moisture to move the herbicide-fertilizer mixture into the soil. On coarse-textured soils, applications can be made up to 14 days prior to planting. When applying Enfield Herbicide alone or in tank mixes with dry bulk fertilizers, follow all directions for use and precautions on the respective tank mix product labels regarding rates, soil type, application methods and rotational restrictions. Refer to the table for broadcast rate per acre to determine the application rate per acre for the herbicide treatment to be applied.

**Table 6: Approved Dry Fertilizer Ingredients for Use with Enfield**

| Fertilizer | N | P | K |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ammonium Phosphate-Sulfate | 16 | 20 | 0 |
| Ammonium Sulfate | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Diammonium Phosphate | 18 | 46 | 0 |
| Monoammonium Phosphate | 11 | 56 | 0 |
| Potassium Chloride | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| Potassium Sulfate | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| Urea † | 45 | 0 | 0 |

† Some ureas may be phytotoxic when high rates are applied to corn. Use only urea rates known to be safe for corn application.

For impregnating the pesticides on dry fertilizers, use an appropriate mixer equipped with suitable spraying equipment. The spray nozzles should be positioned inside the mixer to provide uniform spray coverage of the tumbling fertilizer. The Enfield Herbicide should be sprayed uniformly onto the fertilizer using a fine spray pattern. Tank mix components may be applied as separate ingredients with powders and dry flowables added first or they may be mixed in a slurry in the proper ratio and added jointly. Enfield Herbicide may also be impregnated on the go and applied with pneumatic applicators.

The following table provides a reference to determine the amount of Enfield Herbicide to be mixed per ton of dry bulk fertilizer for a range of herbicide and fertilizer rates per acre.

**Table 7: Enfield Herbicide Fertilizer Impregnation Rate Conversions**

| Fertilizer Rate (lbs/acre) | Acres Covered (per ton) | Quarts of Enfield Herbicide per Ton of Fertilizer to Deliver: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2.25 qts/acre | 2.50 qts/acre | 2.75 qts/acre | 3.00 qts/acre |
| 200 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 25.0 | 27.5 | 30.0 |
| 250 | 8.0 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 22.0 | 24.0 |
| 300 | 6.7 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 18.4 | 20.1 |
| 350 | 5.7 | 12.8 | 14.3 | 15.7 | 17.1 |
| 400 | 5.0 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 15.0 |
| 450 | 4.5 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 13.5 |

To determine the amount of Enfield Herbicide needed for other fertilizer rates, use the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Enfield Herbicide rate (quarts/acre)} \times 2000}{\text{Pounds of fertilizer/acre}} = \text{Quarts of Enfield Herbicide per ton of fertilizer}$$

If the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is too wet, use of a drying agent is required to provide a dry, free-flowing mixture. For mixtures to be used in spinning-disc applicators, Micro-Cel E calcium silicate powder (Manville, Filtration & Minerals) is recommended for use as a drying agent. Mixtures to be used in pneumatic applicators should use Micro-Cel E or Agsorb 16/30 RVM-MS granular clay (Oil-Dri Corporation). The drying agents should be added separately and uniformly to the prepared pesticide/fertilizer mixture, in a quantity that is sufficient to provide a suitable free-flowing mixture. Generally, less than 2% Micro-Cel E or 5% Agsorb 16/30 RVM-MS by weight is required.

**Precaution:** To avoid potential for explosion, **DO NOT** impregnate Enfield Herbicide on ammonium sorbate nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate fertilizer or fertilizer blends. **DO NOT** impregnate on single (0-20-0) or triple (0-46-0) super phosphate. **DO NOT** impregnate on agricultural limestone because Enfield Herbicide will not be absorbed.

## Appendix II

## Tank Mix Compatibility Test

Complete a compatibility test before tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Enfield Herbicide with other pesticides. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the ingredients.

**Note:** Nitrogen solutions or complete liquid fertilizers, excluding suspension fertilizers, may replace all or part of the water in the spray. Because liquid fertilizers vary, even within the same analysis, **always check compatibility with pesticide(s) before use**. Incompatibility of tank mixtures is more common with mixtures of fertilizer and pesticides.

**Test Procedure:**

1. Add 1.0 pint of carrier (fertilizer or water) to each of two 1-quart jars with tight lids. **Note:** Use the same source of water that will be used for the tank mix and conduct the test at the temperature the tank mix will be applied.
2. To one of the jars, add ¼ teaspoon or 1.2 milliliters of a compatibility agent approved for this use, such as Compex or Unite (1/4 teaspoon is equivalent to 2.0 pints per 100 gallons of spray). Shake or stir gently to mix.
3. To both jars, add the appropriate amount of pesticide(s) in their relative proportions based on specified label rates. If more than one pesticide is used, add them separately with dry pesticides first, flowables next, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix.
4. After adding all ingredients, put lids on and tighten and invert each jar ten times to mix. Let the mixtures stand 15-30 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if the compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (a) slurry the dry pesticide(s) in water before addition, or (b) add 1/2 the compatibility agent to the fertilizer or water and the other 1/2 to the emulsifiable concentrate or flowable pesticide before addition to the mixture. If incompatibility is still observed, **DO NOT** use the mixture.
5. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **Storage and Disposal** section of this label.

**Procedure for Testing the Compatibility of Enfield Herbicide and Tank Mixes with Fluid Fertilizers**

Since fluid fertilizers vary, the following procedure is suggested for determining whether Enfield Herbicide may be combined with a specific fluid fertilizer for spray tank application.

**Materials Needed:**

- Enfield Herbicide and any tank mix products.
- Fluid fertilizer to be used.
- Adjuvant for fertilizer tank mix: Use any adjuvant cleared for use on growing crops under 40 CFR 180.1001 to improve the compatibility of Enfield Herbicide with fluid fertilizers. The adjuvant that provides the best emulsification depends on the specific fertilizer under consideration.
- Two 1-quart, wide mouth glass jars with lid or stopper.
- Measuring spoons (a 25-ml pipette or graduated cylinder provides more accurate measurement).
- Measuring cup, 8 ounces (257 ml).

**Procedure:**

1. Pour a pint (about 473 ml) of the fluid fertilizer into each of the quart jars.
2. Add Enfield Herbicide and any tank mix combination to the jars. The order of addition is wettable powders first with mixing, followed by flowables with mixing and the EC's last. The rate of wettable powders and dry flowables is 1 1/2 teaspoon per pound of product per acre to be applied. EC's should be added at the rate of 1/2 teaspoon for each pint per acre to be applied. Premixing the wettable powders in 1 ounce of water before adding to the pint of fluid fertilizer will improve the compatibility of the final mixture.
3. Add 1/2 teaspoon (2 ml) adjuvant to one of the jars, label it as "with", and mix. The rate of 1/2 teaspoon per pint is equal to 3 pints of adjuvant per 100 gallons of fluid fertilizer.
4. Close both jars with lids or stoppers and mix the contents by turning the jars upside down ten times.
5. Inspect the surface and body of the mixtures:
   (a) Immediately after completing the jar inversions
   (b) After allowing the jars to stand quietly for 30 minutes
   (c) And then again after turning the jars upside down 10 times after the 30-minute inspection

**Evaluation:**

If either mixture remains uniform for 30 minutes, the combination may be used. Should either mixture separate after 30 minutes, but readily remix uniformly with 10 jar inversions, the mixture can be used if adequate agitation is maintained in the tank. If the mixture with adjuvant is satisfactory but the mixture without adjuvant is not, be sure to use the adjuvant in the spray tank. Add the adjuvant first at a rate of 3 pints per 100 gallons of fluid fertilizer. Foaming may be minimized by using only moderate agitation. **If non-dispersible oil, sludge, or clumps of solids form in the mixtures, the combination should not be used.**

## Terms and Conditions of Use

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

## Warranty Disclaimer

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

## Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Tenkoz or the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Tenkoz Agriscience will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Tenkoz. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks associated with non-directed use shall be assumed by buyer and/or user.

## Limitation of Remedies

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, tort, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Tenkoz's election, one of the following:

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

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Tenkoz shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Tenkoz is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall Tenkoz be liable for consequential, incidental, or special damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Tenkoz or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.



EPA accepted 04/04/2025

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACETOCHLOR | GROUP | 15 | HERBICIDE |
| MESOTRIONE | GROUP | 27 | HERBICIDE |
| CLOPYRALID | GROUP | 4 | HERBICIDE |

# Enfield™

## Herbicide

TENKŌZ

**An encapsulated herbicide for control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in field corn, field seed corn, field silage corn, and yellow popcorn.**

Active Ingredients:

| | |
|---|---|
| acetochlor: 2-chloro-N-ethoxymethyl-N-(2-ethyl6-methylphenyl)acetamide | 30.0% |
| mesotrione: 2-[4-(methylsulfonyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione | 2.9% |
| clopyralid MEA salt: 3,6-dichloropyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt | 2.6% |
| Other Ingredients | 64.5% |
| Total | 100.0% |

Contains 336 grams/liter or 2.8 pounds/gallon acetochlor, 32 grams/liter or 0.27 pounds/gallon mesotrione, and 22.8 grams/liter or 0.19 pounds/gallon clopyralid, acid equivalent (3,6-dichloropyridinecarboxylic acid).

**Not for Sale, Sale Into, Distribution and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.**

## Keep Out of Reach of Children

# CAUTION PRECAUCION

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.)

## Precautionary Statements

### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**Prolonged or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions in Some Individuals**

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of: Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mil, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils

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 or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

### First Aid

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

### Environmental Hazards

**Non-Target Organism Advisory:** This product is toxic to plants and fish and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

**Groundwater Advisory:** This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

**Surface Water Advisory:** This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of acetochlor, mesotrione, or clopyralid from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

### Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

## Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
**Pesticide Storage:** Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent.
**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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.
**Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:**
**Container Handling:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.
Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full of water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

**Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:**
**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.
**Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full of water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

**Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information and Directions for Use.**

**Notice:** Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.

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20050584 2603



**Produced for**
**Tenkoz, Inc.**
**1725 Windward Concourse, Suite 410**
**Alpharetta, GA 30005**

❒ 30 GALS.
❒ 265 GALS.
❒ BULK _____ GALS.

❒ Nonrefillable container ❒ Refillable container

**Repackager's EPA Est. No.:**

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