UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

May 20, 2019

Bonnie Bieber
Registration
FMC Corporation
c/o FMC Stine Research Center
1090 Elkton Road
Newark, Delaware 19711

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Chlorsulfuron and Metsulfuron Methyl
Product Name: Chlormet Herbicide
Application Date: 12/14/2017
EPA Registration Number: 279-9632
Decision Number: 540738

Dear Ms. Bieber:

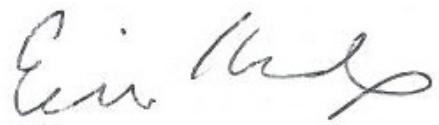
The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all of the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the 22 Sulfonylurea (SU) Herbicides Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this amendment must bear the new revised label. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Erik Kraft by phone at 703-308-9358, or via email at kraft.erik@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Erik Kraft, Product Manager 24
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

CHLORMET™

CHLORSULFURON AND METSULFURON METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

HERBICIDE

ACCEPTED
05/20/2019
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 279-9632

For Use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Fallow and CRP Grasses
Dry Flowable

Active Ingredient	***By Weight***
Chlorsulfuron 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]benzenesulfonamide	62.5%
Metsulfuron Methyl Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	12.5%
Other Ingredients	25.0%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 279-9632 EPA Est. No. _____

Contains 0.75 lb active ingredient per pound.

Nonrefillable Container *OR* **Refillable Container**

Net:_____ Net: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Follow manufacturers 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.

Sold By

FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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

Important: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and Other Handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, including a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMEDATIONS

USERS SHOULD:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water 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 into clean clothing

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Groundwater Advisory

This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This product 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 rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this product from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Windblown Soil Particles Advisory

This product has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affects the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

Non-target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates or uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (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 12 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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls.

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

Shoes plus socks.

CHLORMET™ herbicide, referred to below as CHLORMET herbicide, must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, FMC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by FMC.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CHLORMET herbicide is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, fallow and CRP grasses.

CHLORMET herbicide is mixed in water or may be slurried in water then added directly into liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A surfactant must be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. CHLORMET herbicide is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

CHLORMET herbicide controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. For best preemergence results, apply CHLORMET herbicide before weed seeds germinate. Use sprinkler irrigation or allow rainfall to move CHLORMET herbicide 2" to 3" deep into the soil profile.

For best postemergence results, apply CHLORMET herbicide to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at the time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation density
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

CHLORMET herbicide is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. For preplant and preemergence weed control, rainfall is needed to move CHLORMET herbicide into the soil. Weeds will generally not emerge from preplant and preemergence applications. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic three to five days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. Death of leaf tissue will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. Postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 6 hours after application.

CHLORMET herbicide provides the best control of weeds in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not provide satisfactory control. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

The herbicidal action of CHLORMET herbicide may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (including extreme temperatures or moisture, drought stress), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices that increase weed stress. In these cases, tank mix CHLORMET herbicide with other registered herbicides (including 2,4-D, or MCPA) to aid in control. 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflicts with this CHLORMET herbicide label, **do not** use in a tank mixture with CHLORMET herbicide.

RESTRICTIONS

- **Do not** apply, drain, or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- **Do not** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- **Do not** apply to wheat, barley, or triticale undersown with legumes and grasses, as injury to the forages will result.
- **Do not** apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may result.
- **Do not** apply to snow-covered ground.
- **Do not** apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate other cropland.
- **Do not** make more than one application of CHLORMET herbicide or any other chlorsulfuron containing product per growing season.
- **Do not** use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties of Colorado.
- **Do not** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field, grove, or mixing/loading station.
- **Do not** store pesticides near well sites.
- **Do not** apply CHLORMET herbicide preemergence on cereals if the seed has germinated and has started to emerge above the soil surface.
- **Do not** use CHLORMET herbicide preemergence on cereals that have been planted into dry soil ("dusted in") or on very coarse, uneven seedbeds.

- **Do not** use less than 0.2 oz per acre of CHLORMET herbicide preplant, preemergence or postemergence

CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
Rate Oz/A	Chlorsulfuron Lb. ai/A	Metsulfuron-methyl Lb. ai/A
0.2	0.0078	0.0016

- For all applications with products containing these active ingredients **do not** exceed 0.0625 oz ai/A (0.0039 Lb. ai/A) of metsulfuron methyl and 0.37 oz ai/A (0.0231 Lb. ai/A) of chlorsulfuron in a year.

PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops and vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (including spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, oats and DuPont™ ExpressSun® sunflowers.

- Varieties of wheat (including durum), barley, oats and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. Consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to crop sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use to a small area.
- Wherever CHLORMET herbicide is used on land previously treated with Glean® XP herbicide , Ally® XP herbicide , Ally® ExtraSG herbicide (with Totalsol® soluble granules), Amber® Custom-Pak™ herbicide or other longer residual herbicides with the same mode of action, read the rotational guidelines on both labels and follow the one with the longest interval stated for your situation before choosing to rotate to crops other than wheat or barley.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, **do not** apply to powdery, dry, or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage or other cultural practices. Injury to adjacent crops may result when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains.
- For ground applications applied postemergence to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. Add 2,4-D or MCPA to improve weed control under these conditions.
- Temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur if CHLORMET herbicide is applied when the crop is stressed by severe weather conditions (including heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures), disease or insect damage, low fertility, applications to coarse soils, or when applied in combination with surfactant and high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.
- Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

CHLORMET herbicide, which contains the active ingredients chlorsulfuron and metsulfuron methyl is a group 2 herbicide 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 sites 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 must:

- Scout fields before 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.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of CHLORMET herbicide, for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) 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 FMC representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your FMC 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 sites 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 ingredient in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 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 must follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of CHLORMET herbicide, and any other Group 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, including 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, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Chlormet herbicide may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to Chlormet herbicide or weeds not listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" sections of this label.

TANK MIX INFORMATION

CHLORMET herbicide can be tank mixed with other products registered for preplant/preemergence use in wheat including products with the active ingredient glyphosate. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. 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.

CEREALS (WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE)

PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE

Restrictions:

- **Do not** apply CHLORMET herbicide preplant or preemergence on durum or Wampum wheat, barley, or triticale.
- **Do not** apply preemergence or preplant incorporated to late fall plantings when cold and/or dry weather can cause delayed seedling emergence and/or stress to seedling plants. Under these conditions, wait until crop has emerged and is showing good vigor before making a postemergence treatment.
- **Do not** apply CHLORMET herbicide during the boot stage or early heading stage, as crop injury may result.

Precautions:

- Crop injury may result when preemergence or preplant incorporated applications of CHLORMET herbicide are made to wheat seeded less than 1" deep.
- Crop injury may result if CHLORMET herbicide is used where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied or is intended for use as an in-furrow treatment.

• APPLICATION INFORMATION	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
Winter Wheat Preplant: Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.2 to 0.5 oz per acre (before winter wheat is planted). In TX, OK, KS, NE, and SD, preplant application at 0.2 to 0.5 may be shallow incorporated into the top 1 inch of soil.	0.2	0.0078	0.0016
Preemergence: Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.2 to 0.5 oz per acre (after planting but before winter wheat emerges). In WY, MT, ND and MN, **do not** exceed 0.3 oz per acre preemergence.	0.3	0.0117	0.0023
Spring Wheat Preplant/Preemergence: Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.2 to 0.4 oz per acre in spring wheat (except Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat).	0.4	0.0156	0.0031
In WY, MT, ND, SD, and MN, **do not** exceed 0.3 oz per acre preplant or preemergence.	0.5	0.0195	0.0039

Restrictions:

Crop/Use	Application Timing	Active Ingredient	Maximum Oz/A of CHLORMET herbicide per Single Application	Maximum Lb. ai/A per Single Application	Maximum Oz/A of CHLORMET per Year	Maximum Lb.ai/A per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Treatment Interval (Days)	Pre-Harvest Interval, Days
Winter Wheat	Preplant (before winter wheat is planted)	Chlorsulfuron	0.5	0.0195	0.5	0.0195	1	Not Applicable	45(for grain)
		Metsulfuron-methyl		0.0039		0.0039			
Winter Wheat (TX, OK, KS, NE, & SD)	Preplant (may be shallow incorporated into the top 1 inch of soil)	Chlorsulfuron	0.5	0.0195	0.5	0.0195	1	Not Applicable	45(for grain)
		Metsulfuron-methyl		0.0039		0.0039			
Winter Wheat	Preemergence (After planting but before winter wheat emerges)	Chlorsulfuron	0.5	0.0195	0.5	0.0195	1	Not Applicable	45(for grain)
		Metsulfuron-methyl		0.0039		0.0039			
Winter Wheat (WY, MT, ND, & MN)	Preemergence	Chlorsulfuron	0.3	0.0117	0.3	0.0117	1	Not Applicable	45(for grain)
		Metsulfuron-methyl		0.0023		0.0023			
Spring Wheat (Except Durum and Wampum varieties)	Preplant or Preemergence	Chlorsulfuron	0.4	0.0156	0.4	0.0156	1	Not Applicable	45(for grain)
		Metsulfuron-methyl		0.0031		0.0031			
Spring Wheat (WY, MT, ND, SD, & MN)	Preplant or Preemergence	Chlorsulfuron	0.3	0.0117	0.3	0.117	1	Not Applicable	45(for grain)

POSTEMERGENCE

CHLORMET herbicide can be tank mixed with other products registered for postemergence use in wheat and barley.

CHLORMET herbicide must not be used within 60 days of crop emergence if an organophosphate insecticide was used as an in-furrow treatment, or crop injury may result.

In areas where late fall or winter cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe (including the Pacific Northwest and Northern plains), to avoid crop injury due to cold weather, **do not** make applications during the 1 to 4-leaf stage of wheat, barley, or triticale. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.

APPLICATION INFORMATION	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
Postemergence: Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.2 to 0.4 oz per acre to **wheat** or **barley** any time after the crop is in the 1-leaf stage, but before boot stage. Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.2 to 0.4 oz per acre to **triticale** any time after the crop is in the 2-3 leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible.	0.2 to 0.4	0.0078 to 0.0156	0.0016 to 0.0031

Restrictions:

Crop/Use	Application Timing	Active Ingredient	Maximum Oz/A of CHLORMET herbicide per Single Application	Maximum Lb. ai/A per Single Application	Maximum Oz/A of CHLORMET per Year	Maximum Lb.ai/A per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Treatment Interval (Days)	Pre-Harvest Interval, Days
Wheat & Barley	Postemergence (After 1-leaf stage but before boot stage)	Chlorsulfuron	0.4	0.0156	0.4	0.0156	2	14	45(for grain)
		Metsulfuron-methyl		0.0031		0.0031			
Wheat, Barley, Triticale	Postemergence (Pacific Northwest & Northern Plains) After the 4-leaf stage but before boot stage	Chlorsulfuron	0.4	0.0156	0.4	0.0156	1	Not Applicable	45(for grain)
		Metsulfuron-methyl		0.0031		0.0031			
Triticale (Areas other than Pacific Northwest & Northern Plains)	Postemergence (any time after the crop is in the 2-3 leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible)	Chlorsulfuron	0.4	0.0156	0.4	0.0156	1	Not Applicable	45(for grain)
		Metsulfuron-methyl		0.0031		0.0031			

FALLOW APPLICATIONS

APPLICATION INFORMATION	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
CHLORMET herbicide may be used as a fallow treatment and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.2 – 0.4 oz per acre in the spring through the fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.	0.2 to 0.4	0.0078 to 0.0156	0.0016 to 0.0031

In the case of tank mixes with other herbicides, 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. If those instructions conflict with this label, **do not** tank mix the herbicide with CHLORMET herbicide.

Restrictions:

Crop/Use	Application Timing	Active Ingredient	Maximum Oz/A of CHLORMET herbicide per Single Application	Maximum Lb. ai/A per Single Application	Maximum Oz/A of CHLORMET per Year	Maximum Lb.ai/A per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Treatment Interval (Days)	Pre-Harvest Interval, Days
Fallow	---------	Chlorsulfuron	0.4	0.0156	0.4	0.0156	2	1	----------
		Metsulfuron-methyl		0.0031		0.0031			

BORDER AREA APPLICATIONS

APPLICATION INFORMATION	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
CHLORMET herbicide may be used for control of broadleaf weeds in field border areas and fence lines. Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.2 to 0.5 oz per acre.	0.2 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0195	0.0016 to 0.0039

Restrictions:

Crop/Use	Application Timing	Active Ingredient	Maximum Oz/A of CHLORMET herbicide per Single Application	Maximum Lb. ai/A per Single Application	Maximum Oz/A of CHLORMET per Year	Maximum Lb.ai/A per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Treatment Interval (Days)	Pre-Harvest Interval, Days
Border Area (Field border areas & Fence Lines)	---------	Chlorsulfuron	0.5	0.0195	0.5	0.0195	2	1	----------
		Metsulfuron-methyl		0.0039		0.0039			

CRP APPLICATIONS

CHLORMET herbicide is for control of broadleaf weeds in the following perennial native or improved grasses grown on land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

Bentgrasses
Blue Grama
Bluestems: big, little, plains, sand, WW spar
Buffalo grass
Green sprangletop
Indiangrass
Kleingrass
Lovegrasses: atherstone, sane, weeping, wilman,
Orchardgrass
Sheep fescue
Sideoats grama
Switchgrass – blackwell
Tall fescue
Wheatgrasses: bluebunch, crested, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, slender, streambank, tall, thickspike, western
Wildgrass: beardless, Russian

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) or other local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices. Because newly planted CRP grass stands do not sufficiently compete with weeds and because weed pressure in CRP fields is often severe, performance from CHLORMET herbicide may not always be satisfactory. An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

PREPLANT (PRIOR TO PLANTING)

APPLICATION INFORMATION	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
CHLORMET herbicide may be applied at 0.2 – 0.4 oz per acre to all labelled grasses except bentgrasses, kleingrass, orchardgrass, plains and WW Spar bluestems, Russian wildrye grass, and sheep fescue. The 0.4 oz rate must be used for preemergence applications where residual weed control is important.	0.2 to 0.4	0.0078 to 0.0156	0.0016 to 0.0031

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply CHLORMET herbicide with another herbicide having a different mode of action. 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.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE TO NEW PLANTINGS

APPLICATION INFORMATION	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
CHLORMET herbicide may be applied at 0.2 – 0.3 oz per acre to all labelled grasses except bentgrasses, orchardgrass, plains and WW Spar bluestems, Russian wildrye grass, and sheep fescue. Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.	0.2 to 0.3	0.0078 to 0.0117	0.0016 to 0.0023

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply CHLORMET herbicide with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action (see ***TANK MIXTURES***).

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE TO ESTABLISHED STANDS

APPLICATION INFORMATION	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
CHLORMET herbicide may be applied at 0.2 – 0.3 oz per acre to all labelled grasses (except bentgrasses, kleingrass, orchardgras, plains, and WW Spar bluestems, and sheep fescue) when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves. If stand shows signs of winter stress or a lack of vigor, **do not** treat as grass injury may result.	0.2 to 0.3	0.0078 to 0.0117	0.0016 to 0.0023

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply CHLORMET herbicide with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action (see ***TANK MIXTURES***).

LATE POSTEMERGENCE TO ESTABLISHED STANDS

APPLICATION INFORMATION	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
CHLORMET herbicide may be applied at 0.2 – 0.4 oz per acre to all labelled grasses (make applications to beardless wildrye grass only in the spring after tillering). If stand shows signs of stress or a lack of vigor, **do not** treat as grass injury may result.	**Rate (Oz/A)**	**Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)**	**Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)**
	0.2 to 0.4	0.0078 to 0.0156	0.0016 to 0.0031

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply CHLORMET herbicide with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action (see ***TANK MIXTURES***).

SURFACTANTS - ALL CROPS

Unless otherwise specified, add a nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.125 to 0.5% v/v (0.5 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution).

The higher specified rate of surfactant is particularly effective with spray volumes of 5 gallons per acre (GPA) or less and when using low rates of CHLORMET herbicide. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or FMC representative for a listing of specified surfactants.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for surfactant.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

CHLORMET herbicide effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the rates shown:

APPLICATION INFORMATION	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
	Rate (Oz/A)	**Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)**	**Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)**
0.2 to 0.3 oz per acre	0.2 to 0.3	0.0078 to 0.0117	0.0016 to 0.0023

Blue mustard
Broadleaf dock
Bur beakchervil
Bur buttercup (testiculate)
Carolina geranium
Chickweed (common‡, jagged, mouseear)
Conical catchfly
Corn spurry
Cow cockle
Curly dock
Cutleaf evening primrose
False chamomile
Field pennycress
Flixweed*†‡
Groundsel
Hempnettle
Henbit
Lady's thumb
Lambsquarters‡
Mayweed chamomile
Miners lettuce
Pineappleweed
Prickly lettuce‡†
Prostrate pigweed
Plains coreopsis
Purslane
Redstem filaree
Redroot pigweed‡
Shepherd's purse
Smallseed falseflax‡
Smooth pigweed‡
Tansymustard*†
Treacle mustard (Bushy wallflower)
Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Virginia pepperweed
White cockle
Wild mustard‡
Wild carrot

APPLICATION INFORMATION	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
0.3 to 0.4 oz per acre	0.3 to 0.4	0.0117 to 0.0156	0.0023 to 0.0031

Annual bluegrass*†
Annual ryegrass*†
Annual sowthistle
Bedstraw*†
Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)*†
Canada thistle*†
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)
Corn gromwell*†
Dove foot geranium
Green foxtail (pigeongrass)*‡
Knotweed (prostrate)*†
Kochia*†‡
Pennsylvania smartweed*
Persian darnel*†
Prickly poppy (pinnate)
Russian thistle*†‡
Speedwell (common, ivyleaf)*
Sunflower†‡
Vetch†
Volunteer corn†
Wild buckwheat†
Wild radish†
Yellow foxtail*†‡

APPLICATION INFORMATION	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
0.5 ounces per acre (prior to winter wheat emergence only)	0.5	0.0195	0.0039

Annual ryegrass*†‡
Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)*†‡ Volunteer corn†

* When used as directed, weeds are suppressed and/or controlled. Weed suppression is a visible reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with rate used, size of weeds, and environmental conditions following treatment.

† See the **Specific Weed Instructions** section for more information regarding controlling and suppressing these weeds.

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. See **Tank Mixtures, Specific Weed Instructions**, and **Weed Resistance** sections of this label for additional information.

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this CHLORMET herbicide label, **do not** use in a tank mixture with CHLORMET herbicide.

Annual bluegrass/annual ryegrass

CHLORMET herbicide Preemergence

	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.5 oz per acre preplant or after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges. or Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.5 oz per acre preplant or after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges followed by a sequential application of metribuzin in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grassy weeds are in the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth. Refer to the product containing the active ingredient metribuzin label for specific rates and use instructions. or For improved control in the Pacific Northwest, apply a tank mix of CHLORMET herbicide at 0.3 to 0.4 oz per acre plus Karmex® DF herbicide at labeled rates preemergence to bluegrass or ryegrass. One-half to 1" of rainfall is needed to move the herbicides into the weed root zone prior to bluegrass or ryegrass emergence. Refer to the product containing the active ingredient diuron label for specific rates and use instructions.	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
	0.3	0.0117	0.0023
	0.4	0.0156	0.0031
	0.5	0.0195	0.0039

CHLORMET herbicide Postemergence

	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
Apply a tank mix of CHLORMET herbicide at 0.2 to 0.4 oz per acre and metribuzin at labeled rates postemergence to the crop and grassy weeds when wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grassy weeds have reached the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth. Refer to the product containing the active ingredient metribuzin for rates and specific use instructions. Note: See Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome) section for additional information on the use of metribuzin.	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
	0.2	0.0078	0.0016
	0.4	0.0156	0.0031

Bedstraw:

	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.4 oz per acre. For postemergence treatments, apply before bedstraw is over 2" long; use 2 qt of surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
	0.4	0.0156	0.0031

Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome): Best suppression of these grasses is achieved by applications of CHLORMET herbicide with metribuzin either in tank mixtures or as sequential treatments.

Additional information may be available in a metribuzin supplemental label for winter wheat, barley, and fallow.

Allow for adequate rainfall (1/2 to 1") to move CHLORMET herbicide and metribuzin into the weed root zone before weeds germinate and develop an established root system. Lack of adequate rainfall following application will result in reduced performance.

To avoid the risk of cold weather-related crop injury and lack of performance, apply metribuzin before winter dormancy of the crop and grassy weeds. Excessive rainfall immediately after application may result in crop injury. **Do not** tank mix CHLORMET herbicide plus metribuzin with any other pesticide other than surfactants specified on either the CHLORMET herbicide or metribuzin labels. Apply only to metribuzin-approved varieties, see metribuzin label for listing of sensitive wheat and barley varieties.

Preemergence/Sequential Applications

Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.5 oz per acre preemergence after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges. A sequential application of metribuzin may be applied at label rates in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grassy weeds are in the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth. Refer to the product containing the active ingredient metribuzin for rates and specific use instructions.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.4 to 0.5 oz per acre after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
0.4	0.0156	0.0031
0.5	0.0195	0.0039

If suppression of bromegrass is not satisfactory following the preemergence application of CHLORMET herbicide, apply a sequential treatment of metribuzin at lower rates in the fall when the crop is in the 2-leaf to 3 tiller stage or at higher rates after winter wheat has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing. Refer to the product containing the active ingredient metribuzin label for specific rates and use instructions.

Postemergence Tank-Mix Applications

Apply a tank mix of CHLORMET herbicide at 0.2 to 0.4 oz per acre and metribuzin at labeled rates for postemergence applications to the crop and grassy weeds when wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grassy weeds have reached the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington–Where broadleaf weeds and bromegrass are the problem, apply a tank mix of CHLORMET herbicide at 0.3 to 0.4 oz per acre and metribuzin at lower rates in the fall when wheat or barley is in the 2-leaf to 3-tiller stage or use CHLORMET herbicide at 0.3 to 0.4 oz and metribuzin at higher rates when wheat or barley has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing. For best results, make application before bromegrass is in the 2 to 3 leaf stage. Refer to the product containing the active ingredient metribuzin label for specific rates and use instructions.

CHLORMETherbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
0.2	0.0078	0.0016
0.3	0.0117	0.0023
0.4	0.0156	0.0031

Canada thistle: Apply CHLORMET herbicide with surfactant after the majority of thistles have emerged and while they are small (rosette stage to 4" - 6" tall) and actively growing. For maximum long-term effect, yearly treatment may be required.

Corn gromwell:

	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.4 oz per acre or tank mix CHLORMET herbicide with Bronate Advanced™ and apply postemergence to the crop when weeds are small and actively growing.	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
	0.4	0.0156	0.0031

Flixweed, Tansymustard: For best results, tank mix CHLORMET herbicide with 2,4-D or MCPA (esters or amines) and apply postemergence when weeds are actively growing.

Foxtail/Pigeongrass (green and yellow) (MT, ND, SD and WY):

	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.4 oz per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of these foxtail species. Application before the foxtail germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the foxtail is more than 1" tall or beyond the 2-leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move CHLORMET herbicide into the weed root zone before the foxtail reaches the 3-leaf stage.	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
	0.4	0.0156	0.0031

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: For best results, CHLORMET herbicide may be applied postemergence in the spring. Apply when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing. Use CHLORMET herbicide in a tank mix with Dicamba (including Banvel® herbicide/Clarity® herbicide) and/or 2,4-D and 2 qt surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

Persian Darnel (MT, ND, SD and WY):

	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
Apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.4 oz per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of Persian darnel. Application before the Persian darnel germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the Persian darnel is beyond the 2-leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move CHLORMET herbicide into the weed root zone before the Persian darnel reaches the 3-leaf stage.	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
	0.4	0.0156	0.0031

Prostrate knotweed:

	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
For best results, apply CHLORMET herbicide preemergence at 0.3 to 0.4 oz per acre to knotweed in the fall.	Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
For postemergence treatments, tank mix CHLORMET herbicide at 0.3 to 0.4 oz per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, or dicamba containing products registered for this use (including Banvel herbicide/Clarity herbicide and/or Bronate Advanced and surfactant. Apply to small, actively growing plants (no more than 4 true leaves). For maximum postemergence control, knotweed plants may remain actively growing for 3 to 4 days following application. Refer to the product label for specific rates and use instructions.	0.3	0.0117	0.0023
	0.4	0.0156	0.0031

Sunflower: For best results, apply CHLORMET herbicide after the majority of sunflowers have emerged and are small (not more than 2" tall) and are actively growing. Add surfactant at 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. If CHLORMET herbicide is applied preemergence, make application in early spring to allow for timely and adequate rainfall to move CHLORMET herbicide into the weed root zone before weeds germinate and develop an established root system.

Note: In areas of high rainfall, fall applications may not provide adequate residual control of sunflowers. Deep-germinating sunflowers that emerge after a spring treatment may not be controlled.

Vetch:

	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
For best results, apply CHLORMET herbicide postemergence at 0.4 oz per acre plus label rates of 2,4-D or MCPA (amine or ester) and surfactant.	**Rate (Oz/A)**	**Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)**	**Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)**
	0.4	0.0156	0.0031

Volunteer corn:

	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
Apply to emerged volunteer corn up to 18" in height. For best results, make CHLORMET herbicide application at 0.5 oz per acre preplant or prior to winter wheat emergence. After wheat has emerged, applications are limited to 0.4 oz per acre.	**Rate (Oz/A)**	**Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)**	**Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)**
	0.4	0.0156	0.0031
	0.5	0.0195	0.0039

Wild buckwheat:

	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
For best results, apply CHLORMET herbicide preemergence at 0.4 oz per acre to wild buckwheat in the fall or early spring. For postemergence applications, tank mix CHLORMETherbicide at 0.4 oz per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, or dicamba products registered for this use (including Banvel herbicide/Clarity herbicide) and/or Bronate Advanced and surfactant. Apply after the majority of seedlings have emerged and are actively growing. Note: In certain situations, 0.3 oz of CHLORMET herbicide may provide acceptable control of Wild buckwheat. Consult local FMC directions for additional information.	**Rate (Oz/A)**	**Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)**	**Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)**
	0.3	0.0117	0.0023
	0.4	0.0156	0.0031

Wild radish:

	CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
For best results, apply CHLORMET herbicide at 0.3 to 0.4 oz per acre postemergence.	**Rate (Oz/A)**	**Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)**	**Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)**
	0.3	0.0117	0.0023
	0.4	0.0156	0.0031

TANK MIXTURES

CHLORMET herbicide may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer. 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this CHLORMET herbicide label, **do not** use in a tank mixture with CHLORMET herbicide.

Since tank-mix partners can interfere with CHLORMET herbicide dispersion in the spray solution, it is advised that CHLORMET herbicide be slurried in a separate container before adding it to the tank mix. CHLORMET herbicide must be in suspension in the spray tank before adding companion products.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

CHLORMET herbicide can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides (ester formulations provide best results) after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 0.2 to 0.4 oz of CHLORMET herbicide per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at labeled rates. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. **Do not** add a surfactant when CHLORMET herbicide plus 2,4-D or MCPA is applied with liquid fertilizer.

CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
0.2	0.0078	0.0016
0.4	0.0156	0.0031

Apply CHLORMET herbicide plus MCPA after the 3 to 5-leaf stage but before boot stage. Apply CHLORMET herbicide plus 2,4-D after tillering but before boot stage (refer to the appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label). Applying a tank mixture of CHLORMET herbicide, 2,4-D, or MCPA and liquid fertilizer when temperatures are below freezing or when the crop is stressed from cold weather just prior to winter dormancy can result in foliar burn and/or crop injury.

With Bromoxynil

CHLORMET herbicide may be tank mixed at labeled rates with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale.

With Dicamba

CHLORMET herbicide may be tank mixed with products containing the active ingredient dicamba (including Banvel herbicide) at labeled rates. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Tank mixes of CHLORMET herbicide plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

With Diuron

In areas where annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, corn gromwell, green foxtail (pigeongrass) and wild buckwheat are the main weed problems, apply Karmex DF herbicide at labeled rates plus 0.3 to 0.4 oz per acre CHLORMET herbicide preemergence. For best results between 1/2" and 1" of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application. Follow all restrictions and use instructions on the diuron labels.

For summer fallow (CO, KS, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX, WY), apply Karmex DF herbicide or Direx® 4L herbicide at label rates (both products contain the active ingredient diuron) to wheat stubble or fallow in a tank mix with CHLORMET herbicide at 0.2 to 0.3 ounce per acre. Add a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) at 1 to 2 % v/v or a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25 to 0.5 % v/v. Glyphosate products plus AMS may also be added as needed. When using glyphosate products that contain a built-in adjuvant system, add a NIS at 0.25% v/v. Allow at least 90 days after application before planting winter wheat. Refer to the tank mix partners for rates and use instructions.

CHLORMET herbicide	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron (Lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)
0.2	0.0078	0.0016
0.3	0.0117	0.0023
0.4	0.0156	0.0031

With Fluroxypyr

CHLORMET herbicide may be tank mixed with fluroxypyr containing herbicides for improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) and other broadleaf weeds at labeled rates. 2,4- D and MCP herbicides may be tank mixed with CHLORMET herbicide plus fluroxypyr.

With Other Broadleaf Control Products

For improved control of broadleaf weeds, CHLORMET herbicide can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered on cereals including " WideMatch® herbicide, Aim® EC herbicide, Stinger® Herbicide, or Curtail® Herbicide.

With Grass Control Products

For improved control of grass weeds, CHLORMET herbicide can be tankmixed with other grass control herbicides registered on cereals including Axial® XL herbicide, Discover® NG herbicide, Everest® 3.0 herbicide or PowerFlex® herbicide.

Antagonism generally does not occur. However, FMC advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or FMC representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of CHLORMET herbicide and the grass product to a small area.

With Insecticides

CHLORMET herbicide may be tank mixed with insecticides registered for use on wheat, barley, and fallow. However, under certain conditions (drought or cold stress while crop is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential treatments of CHLORMET herbicide and organophosphate insecticides may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when there are wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures just prior to or soon after treatment. Read and follow directions on companion product labels and limit first use to a small area. If no symptoms of crop injury appear, larger acreage can be treated.

Restrictions:

- **Do not** apply CHLORMET herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.
- **Do not use CHLORMET herbicide plus malathion, as crop injury may result.**
- In the Pacific Northwest, **do not** use CHLORMET herbicide with products containing the active ingredient chlorpyrifos as crop injury may result.

With Fungicides

CHLORMET herbicide may be tank mixed with other fungicides whenever the proper timing for herbicide and fungicide treatments coincide.

With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing CHLORMET herbicide in fertilizer solution. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with CHLORMET herbicide and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label).

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult local specifications for details on surfactant addition.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** add surfactant when using CHLORMET herbicide in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.
- **DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.
- **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid fertilizer solution as a substitute for surfactant.

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on CHLORMET herbicide.

CROP ROTATION

Before using CHLORMET herbicide, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, **do not** treat all of your wheat, barley, or fallow acres at the same time.

MINIMUM ROTATION INTERVALS

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of CHLORMET herbicide applied. CHLORMET herbicide breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, soil temperature, soil microorganisms, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase CHLORMET herbicide breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow CHLORMET herbicide breakdown.

Of these three factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture need to be monitored regularly when considering rotating to other crops.

* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last CHLORMET herbicide application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

SOIL pH LIMITATIONS

CHLORMET herbicide may not be used on fields having a soil pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond those specified in the rotation table, and under certain conditions, could injure wheat or barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of CHLORMET herbicide.

CHLORMET herbicide may not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0, as additional crop stress from low pH and aluminum toxicity may result in crop injury.

Checking Soil pH

Before using CHLORMET herbicide, determine the soil pH of the field. To obtain a representative pH value, take several samples from different areas of the field between 0" and 4" deep and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on advised soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table), or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with CHLORMET herbicide. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local state agricultural extension service for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

CEREAL CROPS—ROTATION INTERVALS

Location	Soil pH*	Application Rate (oz/A)	Active Ingredient	Application Rate (Lb. ai/A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)		
					Wheat/Rye/ Triticale**	Oat	Barley
AL, AR, DE, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NE, NJ, NM, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	0	10	10
			Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0031			
	7.9 or lower	0.5	Chlorsulfuron	0.0195	4	10	16
			Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0039			
CO, NE (Panhandle), Southeastern WY	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	0	10	10
			Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0031			
ID, OR, WA, MT, ND, SD, and WY (except Southeastern WY)	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	0	10	10
			Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0031			
	6.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	0	10	16
			Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0031			

* See the **Maximum Use Rates** and **Soil pH Limitations** sections of this label.

** For Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat, follow the rotation intervals listed under Barley

CRP -- RECROPPING INTERVALS

Location	Crop	Soil pH*	Application Rate (oz/A)	Active Ingredient	Application Rate (Lb. ai/A)	Rotation Interval (Months)
AL, AR, CA, CO, DE, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NE, NJ, NM, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, Southeastern WY	all grasses*	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.3	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0117	2
				Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0023	
			0.4 to 0.5	Chlorsulfuron	0.0156 to 0.0195	4
				Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0031 to 0.0039	
MT, ND, SD, Northern WY	All grasses*	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	4
				Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0031	
	Wheatgrass* only	7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	4
				Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0031	

*The following grasses may be planted for Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres after the intervals specified in the table above:

Bentgrasses
Blue grama
Bluestems - big, little, plains, sand, ww spar
Buffalograss
Galleta
Green needlegrass
Indiangrass
Indian ricegrass
Lovegrasses - sand, weeping
Orchardgrass (except Piaute)
Prairie sandreed
Sand dropseed
Sheep fescue
Sideoats grama
Switchgrass
Wheatgrasses - crested intermediate, pubescent, slender, streambank, tall, thickspike, western
Wild ryegrasses - beardless, Russian

NON CEREAL CROPS—ROTATION INTERVALS—NON IRRIGATED LAND

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Active Ingredient	Application Rate (Lb. ai/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	**County or Area**							
Colorado	E. of Continental Divide	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	20 45	11 36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	45 60	36 48
		sulfonylurea tolerant (STS®) soybeans**	7.5 or lower***	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	‡	4†
		Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 - 7.5***	0.2 to 0.3 0.2 to 0.3	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0117 0.0016 to 0.0023	‡ ‡	4† 8†
Idaho*	Northern (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Koontenai, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	50	36
Kansas	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	20 45	11 36
		sulfonylurea tolerant (STS®) soybeans**	7.5 or lower***	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	‡	4†
	Central (Generally E. of Highway 183, W. of the Flinthills)	Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0195 0.0016 to 0.0039	25	14
	W. Central and Western (generally W. of Highway 183 to the western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan, Rawlings, Stevens, Thomas, and Wichita counties)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	21 42	14 26
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	40 60	24 36
	Far Western (In the last tier of counties along the KS/CO border: Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman, Stanton, and Wallace)	Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	36 60	26 48
	Western (W. of hwy 183)	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 - 7.5***	0.2 to 0.3 0.2 to 0.3	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0117 0.0016 to 0.0023	‡ ‡	4† 6†
	Eastern (E. of hwy 183)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	‡	4†

NON CEREAL CROPS—ROTATION INTERVALS—NON IRRIGATED LAND(CONT'D)

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Active Ingredient	Application Rate (Lb. ai/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	**County or Area**							
Nebraska	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	20 45	11 36
		sulfonylurea tolerant (STS®) soybeans**	7.5 or lower***	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	‡	4†
	S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer, and Webster counties)	Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0195 0.0016 to 0.0039	25	14
	Western counties (Chase, Dundy, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Perkins, Phelps, and Red Willow)	Grain sorghum, Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	40 60	24 36
	Panhandle (Deuel, Garden, and Sheridan counties and all counties W. to the WY border)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	45	24
	Western (W. of hwy 183)	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 - 7.5***	0.2 to 0.3 0.2 to 0.3	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0117 0.0016 to 0.0023	‡ ‡	4† 6†
	Eastern (E. of hwy 183)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	‡	4†
Oklahoma	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	20 45	11 36
		sulfonylurea tolerant (STS®) soybeans**	7.5 or lower***	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	‡	4†
	East of Panhandle	Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0195 0.0016 to 0.0039	25	14
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 - 7.5***	0.2 to 0.3	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0117 0.0016 to 0.0023	‡ ‡	4† 6†
			up to 7.9	up to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0156 0.0031	30	25
	All areas except Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	‡	4†
Oregon*	Northeastern counties (Baker, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	50	36
	West of the Cascades	Ryegrass (annual and perennial) Crimson Clover	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	20	9
		Red Clover Snap Beans	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	40	15
		Field Corn	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0078 to 0.0156 0.0016 to 0.0031	60	22

NON CEREAL CROPS—ROTATION INTERVALS—NON IRRIGATED LAND (CONTINUED)

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Active Ingredient	Application Rate (Lb. ai/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	**County or Area**							
Texas	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	20	11
			7.5 to 7.9		Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0031	45	36
		sulfonylurea tolerant (STS®) soybeans**	7.5 or lower***	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	‡	4†
					Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0031		
	Eastern counties (see below)	Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0195	25	14
					Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0039		
	The Eastern counties are: Archer, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Clay, Colin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrent, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young							
	Central counties (see below)	Cotton, Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	25	14
					Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0031		
			7.9 or lower	0.5	Chlorsulfuron	0.0195	46	26
					Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0039		
	The Central counties are: Baylor, Callahan, Eastland, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Knox, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton, Wilbarger							
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower	0.2 to 0.3	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0117	‡	4†
			7.3 - 7.5***		Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0023	‡	6†
			up to 7.9	up to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0156	30	25
					Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0031		
	All areas except Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	‡	4†
					Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0031		
Washington*	Eastern (Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	35	24
					Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0031		
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	50	36
					Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0031		
Wyoming	Southeastern counties (Platte, Goshen, and Laramie)	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	20	11
			7.5 to 7.9		Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0031	45	36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	45	36
			7.6 to 7.9				60	48

Note: Do not plant sorghum grown for hybrid seed production.

* In Idaho, Oregon & Washington for peas and lentils, a field bioassay is required if soil pH is above 6.5

**Under certain conditions (including drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in the fields) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to sulfonylurea tolerant (STS®) soybeans planted after CHLORMET herbicide applications.

***Where a CATASTROPHIC CROP LOSS has occurred after a CHLORMET herbicide application due to a natural disaster (including freezing weather, hail damage, insect damage, disease damage), grain sorghum can be planted at 4 months where the soil pH is 7.3 to 7.5 or sulfonylurea tolerant (STS®) soybeans where the soil pH is 7.5 to 7.9. These crops will have some level of temporary discoloration and/or crop injury if planted at this reduced interval after CHLORMET herbicide application. This potential damage and yield loss is accepted by the grower due to the critical need to get a crop planted after this emergency.

Growers not willing to accept this level of potential early season crop injury and yield loss must follow the standard rotational guidelines in the table above. In some cases, this injury may be severe and may affect the crop growth, development, and yield. The severity of the injury increases with higher pH levels, higher applied CHLORMET herbicide rate, drier soil conditions after CHLORMET herbicide application and prior to planting the rotational crop, and the shorter the rotational interval.

†These intervals may also be used for irrigated land. These intervals do not apply to crops grown for seed.

‡Rotation intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts. If in a water deficit including a drought, extend rotation intervals until cumulative rainfall/irrigation reaches the normal range.

NON CEREAL CROPS—ROTATION INTERVALS—IRRIGATED AND NON IRRIGATED LAND

State	Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Active Ingredient	Application Rate (Lb. ai/A)	Rotation Interval* (months)
AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, NJ, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV	sulfonylurea tolerant (STS®) soybeans†	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0195	6
				Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0039	
	Grain Sorghum, Cotton Non- STS® Soybeans Field Corn Rice	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0195	18
				Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0039	
	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	Chlorsulfuron	0.0078 to 0.0156	4
				Metsulfuron-methyl	0.0016 to 0.0031	

*Rotation intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts. If in a water deficit including a drought, extend rotation intervals until cumulative rainfall/irrigation reaches the normal range. These intervals do not apply to crops grown for seed.
†Under certain conditions (including drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in fields), temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to sulfonylurea tolerant (STS®) soybeans planted after CHLORMET herbicide applications.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

CHLORMET herbicide is measured using the CHLORMET herbicide volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by ± 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of CHLORMET herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the CHLORMET herbicide is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the CHLORMET herbicide is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. CHLORMET herbicide needs to be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply CHLORMET herbicide spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If CHLORMET herbicide and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the CHLORMET herbicide in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the CHLORMET herbicide.

Do not use CHLORMET herbicide with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

APPLICATION METHOD

Ground Application

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

When using flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 3 GPA. When using flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With "Raindrop" RA nozzles, **do not** use less than 20 GPA and overlap nozzles 100%. Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

When applying CHLORMET herbicide by air in areas near sensitive crops, use solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back.

Chemigation

Do not apply CHLORMET herbicide through any type of irrigation system.

Before Spraying CHLORMET herbicide

Spray equipment must be cleaned before CHLORMET herbicide is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined below.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of CHLORMET herbicide are applied, it is advised that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses be flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits from accumulating in the application equipment.

After Spraying CHLORMET herbicide and before Spraying Crops Other than Wheat Barley, Triticale, Fallow, or CRP

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of CHLORMET herbicide as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains at least 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing ammonia* and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) advised on this label. **Do not** exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

   * Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a cleaner which dissolves and removes sulfonylurea herbicide residues can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

Notes:

1. **Caution: Do not** use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. **Do not** clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When CHLORMET herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures need to be examined and the most rigorous procedure needs to be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all preapplication cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products need to be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of CHLORMET herbicide and applications of other pesticides to CHLORMET herbicide-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is advised that a sprayer be dedicated to CHLORMET herbicide to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height advised by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **Do not** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **Do not** apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial Applications:

- **Do not** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use one-half swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **Do not** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 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 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **Do not** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT 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 advised 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.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturer's directions for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

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 must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, **do not** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

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. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

BOOM-LESS GROUND APPLICATIONS:

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

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION FOR PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL

REGISTERED PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL		
Product Name	**Active Ingredient(s)**	**EPA Registration Number**
Aim® EC herbicide	carfentrazone-ethyl	279-3241
Ally® Extra SG herbicide (with Totalsol® soluble granules)	thifensulfuron-methyl, tribenuron-methyl, metsulfuron-methyl	279-9603
Ally® XP herbicide	metsulfuron-methyl	279-9575
Amber® Custom-Pak™ herbicide	traisulfuron	100-768
Axial® XL herbicide	pinoxaden	100-1256
Banvel® herbicide	dicamba	66330-279
Bronate Advanced™	mcpa + bromoxynil	264-690
Curtail® Herbicide	Clopyralid	62719-48
Clarity® herbicide	dicamba	7969-137
Direx® 4L herbicide	Diuron	66222-54
Discover® NG herbicide	clodinafop-propargyl	100-1173
Everest® 3.0 herbicide	flucarbazone-sodium	66330-429
Glean® XP herbicide	chlorsulfuron	279-9600
Karmex® DF herbicide	diuron	66222-51
PowerFlex® herbicide	pyroxsulam	62719-569
Stinger® Herbicide	Clopyralid	62719-73
WideMatch® herbicide	clopyralid, fluroxypyr	62719-512

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable 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. 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, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable 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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water.
Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums with Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums with Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with CHLORMET herbicide containing chlorsulfuron and metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with Chlormet herbicide containing chlorsulfuron and metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage including cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact FMC at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact FMC at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Pouches of Water-Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact CHEMTREC (Transportation and Spills) at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

D-4038 051519

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions beyond the control or FMC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and, to the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the Directions for Use when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, FMC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE, OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT. Any warranties, express or implied, having been made are inapplicable if this product has been used contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to (or beyond the control of) Seller or FMC, and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, FMC or Seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF FMC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF FMC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

This Condition of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

FMC Corporation, 2929 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104