



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

February 7, 2019

Mary Beth Endres
Registration and Regulatory Affairs Pesticide Manager
AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100
Loveland, CO 80538

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Metsulfuron
Product Name: AX-MET 60
Application Date: 11/6/2017
EPA Registration Number: 89167-28
Decision Number: 547614

Dear Ms. Endres:

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.

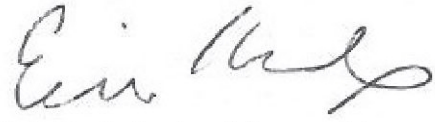
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded 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.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Erik Kraft". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "E".

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

Enclosure

ACCEPTED
02/07/2019
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 89167-28

AX-MET 60

Herbicide

DRY FLOWABLE

FOR USE ON WHEAT, BARLEY, FALLOW, PASTURES, AND RANGELAND

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Metsulfuron-methyl: methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1, 3, 5-triazin-2yl) amino]carbony]amino]sulfony]benzoate	60.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	40.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

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 the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No.: 89167-28

EPA Est. No.: _____

NET CONTENTS: ____ [OZ] [LBS]

Manufactured For:
AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100
Loveland, CO 80538

020619

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.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Note to Physician (Sulfonylurea)

Symptoms of Poisoning and Recommendations for Medical Treatment: The compound does not cause any definite symptoms that would be diagnostic. Contact with the eyes may cause irritation. No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378** or your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**. For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire or Exposure, call CHEMTREC **800-424-9300**.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

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

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of 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 weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of metsulfuron methyl 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.

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 Mandatory Spray Drift section of this label.

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 affect 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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.

IMPORTANT

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at the single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rate 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 4 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

AX-MET 60 herbicide is used on land primarily dedicated to the production of wheat, barley, fallow, pasture, and rangeland.

AX-MET 60 is used on wheat, barley, fallow, pasture, and rangeland in most states; check with your state extension or Department of Agriculture before use to be certain AX-MET 60 is registered in your state. **AX-MET 60 is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties of Colorado.** AX-MET 60 is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, pasture, rangeland grasses, and fallow. AX-MET 60 is mixed in water or can be pre-slurried in water and added to liquid nitrogen carrier solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. Use a surfactant in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label.

AX-MET 60 controls weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply AX-MET 60 to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following factors:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental condition at and following treatment

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

AX-MET 60 is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing plant subsequently dies. Application of AX-MET 60 provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

AX-MET 60 may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (including extreme temperatures or moisture, abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices). In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with AX-MET 60 under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may injure crops. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to AX-MET 60.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

- 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).
- While agitating, add the required amount of AX-MET 60.
- Continue agitation until the AX-MET 60 is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
- Once the AX-MET 60 is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Thoroughly mix AX-MET 60 with water before adding any other material.
- As the tank is filling add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
- If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly reagitae before using.
- Apply AX-MET 60 spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

- If AX-MET 60 and tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, preslurry the AX-MET 60 in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the AX-MET 60.

Restriction

- Do not use this product with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturers' specifications for additional information on GPA pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when the crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury. For additional information on spray drift refer to the Mandatory Spray Drift section of this label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep AX-MET 60 in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before AX-MET 60 is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined below after spraying AX-MET 60.

It is advised that during periods when multiple loads of this product are applied, 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 flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

After spraying AX-MET 60 and before spraying crops other than Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Pasture, or Rangeland

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 gallon of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gallons 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 minutes. 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 cleaning agent 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) listed on this label. 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 an approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

Notes:

1. Steam-clean aerial spray tanks prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
2. When AX-MET 60 is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures must be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
3. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines are subsequently applied products must be followed as per the individual labels.

4. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switch between applications of AX-MET 60 and applications of other pesticides to AX-MET 60-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is advised that a sprayer be dedicated to AX-MET 60 to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

Restrictions

- For ammonia used as a cleaner, do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate.
- Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form.
- Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

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 1/2 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.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- 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.

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 ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom-less Ground Applications

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

Handheld Technology Applications

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

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 feet 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.

RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, this product is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

Weed Management

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in the field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species

normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC at [855-466-8428 or 844-425-8488 or other appropriate telephone number].

Management of Resistant Biotypes

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, manufacturer is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weed biotypes.

The following good agronomic practices are recommended to reduce the spread of resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your application site, this product should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g. crop rotation or tillage) may also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated application site after herbicide applications and control escaping weeds including resistant biotypes before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this Mode of Actions have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management

This product may be integrated into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

Precautions

- Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Axion advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use to AX-MET 60 to a small area.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after AX-MET 60 application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. AX-MET 60 should not be applied to wheat or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2- to 5- leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- The combined treatment effects of AX-MET 60 post emergence preceded by pre-emergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold weather, or drought) cause poor seedling vigor.
- In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent cold weather-related crop injury, avoid making applications during winter months when weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe.

- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.
- Pre-plant or pre-emergence applications of 2,4-D or herbicides containing 2,4-D made within 2 weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with early post emergence applications of AX-MET 60. For increased crop safety, delay AX-MET 60 treatment until crop tillering has begun.

Restrictions

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
- 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, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, and non-agriculture areas not listed on this label.
- Do not use on grasses grown for seed.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where tail water will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat and barley.
- Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley, or pastures under sown with legumes, as injury to the forage may result.
- 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 immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains or pasture/rangeland.

Grazing Restrictions

- There are no grazing restrictions on this product.

Haying Restrictions

- Treated vegetation may be cut for forage or hay. Coveralls, shoes plus socks and chemical resistant gloves must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Use Rates

Wheat (including Durum) and Barley	Apply 1/10 oz (0.004 lb ai) AX-MET 60 per acre to wheat or barley.
Pasture and Rangeland	Apply 1/10 to 4/10 oz (0.004 to 0.016 lb ai) AX-MET 60 per acre as a broadcast treatment to pasture and rangeland. For spot applications, use 1 oz. (0.04 lb ai) per 100 gallons of water.
Harvest Aid	Apply 1/10 oz (0.004 lb ai) AX-MET 60 per acre in combination with 2,4-D or glyphosate to aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest.
Fallow	Apply AX-MET 60 at 1/10 oz (0.004 lb ai) per acre.

Restrictions

- **For Wheat (including Durum) and Barley, Harvest Aid and Fallow:**
 - Do not apply more than 1/10 oz (0.004 lb ai) per acre per application.
 - Do not apply more than 1/10 oz (0.004 lb ai) per acre per year.
 - Do not make more than one application per year.
- **For Pasture and Rangeland:**
 - **For Broadcast Treatment:** Do not apply more than 4/10 oz (0.016 lb ai) per acre per application. Do not apply more than 4/10 oz (0.016 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not make more than one application per year.

- **For spot treatments:** Do not apply more than 1 oz (0.04 lb ai) per 100 gallons of water.
- Do not apply more than 1 2/3 oz (0.06 lb ai) per acre per year.

Wheat and Barley (Application Timing)

Dryland Wheat and Barley (except Durum and Wampum variety)	Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot.
Durum and Wampum variety Spring Wheat	Make applications after the crop is tillering but before boot. Applications to durum and wampum varieties must be made in combination with 2,4-D.
Irrigated Wheat and Barley	Make applications after the crop begins tillering but before boot. First post-treatment irrigation must be delayed for at least 3 days after treatment and must not exceed 1 inch of water.
Wheat and Barley-Harvest Aid	Make applications after the crop has reached the hard dough stage but no later than 10 days before harvest. See section on Harvest Aid tank mixtures.
Fallow	AX-MET 60 may be used as a fallow treatment in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Restriction

- Do not apply during boot or early heading as crop injury may result.

Pasture Grasses (Application Timing)

AX-MET 60 may be used on some native grasses including bluestems and grama, and on other pasture grasses e.g. bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue, and timothy. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows:

Pasture Grass	Minimum time from grass establishment to AX-MET 60 application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, Bromegrass, Orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Fescue Precautions

Note that AX-MET 60 may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Tank mix this product with 2,4-D
- Use the lowest directed rate for target weeds.
- Use surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v)
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with this product.

Fescue Restrictions

- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

Timothy Precautions

Timothy needs to be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of AX-MET 60 to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Tank mix this product with 2,4-D
- Use the lowest directed rate for target weeds
- Make applications in the late summer or fall.

Timothy Restrictions

- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

Ryegrass Pastures (Italian or perennial) Restriction

- Do not apply this product as injury to or loss of pasture may result.

Other Pastures: Varieties and species of pasture grasses differ in their sensitivity to herbicides. When using AX-MET 60 on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to one container. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season. Broadleaf pasture species, including alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to AX-MET 60 and will be severely stunted or injured by AX-MET 60.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product controls the following weeds when applied at the rates shown below. Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing. Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 hours after application.

Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow

1/10 oz (0.004 lb ai) per acre

Blue/purple mustard*	Miner's lettuce
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Plains coreopsis
Common chickweed	Prickly lettuce*
Common purslane	Russian thistle*
Conical catchfly	Shepherd's purse
Cowcockle	Smallseed falseflax
False chamomile	Smartweed (green, ladythumb, pale)
Field pennycress (fanweed)	Snow speedwell
Filaree	Tansymustard*
Flixweed*	Treacle mustard (bushy wallflower)
Groundsel (common)	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Henbit	Volunteer sunflower
Kochia*	Waterpod
Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)	Wild mustard
Mayweed chamomile	

Additional Weeds in Pasture/Rangeland Only

1/10 to 2/10 oz (0.004 to 0.008 lb ai) per acre

Bitter sneezeweed	Dandelion
Buttercup	Marestail
Carolina geranium	Plantain
Common broomweed	Wild garlic*
Common mullein	Woolly croton*
Curly dock	

1/10 to 2/10 oz (0.004 to 0.008 lb ai) per acre

Annual marshelder	Horsemint (beebalm)
Blackeyed-Susan	Musk thistle*
Buckbrush ¹	Pensacola bahiagrass*
Burclover	Purple scabious
Common yarrow	Western snowberry ¹
Dogfennel Wildcarr	Wildcarrot

2/10 to 3/10 oz (0.008 to 0.012 lb ai) per acre

Sericea lespedeza*	
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Weeds Suppressed ^{1*}

Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow 1/10 oz. (0.004 lb ai) per acre

Canada thistle*	Knotweed (prostrate)*
Common sunflower*	Sowthistle (annual)*
Corn gromwell*	Wild buckwheat*

Brush Suppressed¹

3/10 oz. (0.012 lb ai) per acre

Blackberry	Multiflora rose*
Dewberry	

Weeds Brush Suppressed with Spot Application (Pasture/Rangeland only)

1 oz. (0.04 lb ai) per 100 gallons of water

Blackberry*	Dewberry*
Canada thistle*	Multiflora rose*

*See the Specific Weed Problems section.

Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor as visually compared to an untreated area). The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

Specific Weed Problems

Note: Thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard: For best results, apply AX-MET 60 tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Canada Thistle and Sowthistle: Apply either AX-MET 60 plus surfactant or AX-MET 60 plus 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop. For Spot applications to Canada Thistle in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Corn Gromwell and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply AX-MET 60 plus surfactant when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with AX-MET 60 can improve results.

Kochia, Russian Thistle, Prickly Lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use AX-MET 60 in a tank with dicamba and 2,4-D, or Bromoxynil and 2,4-D. Apply AX-MET 60 in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details).

Sunflower (Common/Volunteer): Apply either AX-MET 60 plus surfactant or AX-MET 60 plus 2,4-D, or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gallons by air or 5 gallons by ground (10 gallons by ground in pastures).

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply AX-MET 60 plus 2,4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

Musk Thistle: Apply AX-MET 60 at 2/10 – 3/10 oz (0.008 to 0.012 lb ai) per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants the rosette stage of growth. Make fall applications before the soil freezes

Multiflora Rose: For best control, apply AX-MET 60 as a broadcast application when multiflora rose is less than 3' tall. Make applications in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed. For spot application in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution. Complete coverage of all

foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Blackberry and Dewberry: For Spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for complete control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Pensacola Bahiagrass Control In Established Bermudagrass Pasture: Apply AX-MET 60 at 3/10 oz (0.012 lb ai) per acre plus surfactant. Apply after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Make applications when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

AX-MET 60 is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pasture, the use of AX-MET 60 can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, AX-MET 60 treatments need to be spread out over a period of years. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass. Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

Restrictions

- Do not apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year.
- Do not use this product for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass.
- Do not apply this product in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

Sericea Lespedeza: Apply AX-MET 60 at 4/10 oz (0.016 lb ai) per acre plus a surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of total spray solution. For best results, make applications to sericea lespedeza beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth.

Restriction

- Do not make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Wild Garlic: Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz (0.004 to 0.008 lb ai) per acre of AX-MET 60 in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Croton: Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz (0.004 to 0.008 lb ai) per acre of AX-MET 60 in the late spring or early summer at preemergence through 2 true leaf stage.

SURFACTANTS

Unless otherwise specified, add an Axion specified nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25 to 0.50% v/v)

Exceptions: (1) On all spring wheat and spring or winter barley use 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons; (2) on Fescue pastures use 1/4 to 1/2 quart per 100 gallons; (3) on Timothy pastures use 1/4 quart per 100 gallons. Consult your agricultural dealer or applicator, for a listing of specified surfactants. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Restriction

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

GROUND APPLICATION

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles. For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (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, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 3 GPA for applications to wheat or barley. Use at least 10 GPA for applications to pasture or rangeland. Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

Wheat, Barley and Fallow: Use 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.

Pasture and Rangeland: Use 2 to 5 GPA.

When applying AX-MET 60 by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the Mandatory Spray Drift section of this label.

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

AX-MET 60 is measured using the AX-MET 60 volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

TANK MIXTURES

AX-MET 60 may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under Weeds Suppressed, weeds resistant to AX-MET 60, or weeds not listed under Weeds Controlled. 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.

TANK MIXTURES IN CEREALS (WHEAT AND BARLEY)**With 2,4-D (Amine or Ester) or MCPA (Amine or Ester)**

AX-MET 60 can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 1/10 oz (0.004 lb ai) of AX-MET 60 per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply AX-MET 60 plus MCPA after the 3- to 5-leaf stage but before boot (with Durum and Wampum varieties do not apply before tillering). Apply AX-MET 60 plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label), but before boot.

With Dicamba

For best results, apply AX-MET 60 at 1/10 oz (0.004 lb ai) per acre and add labeled rate of dicamba. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Also refer to dicamba label for application timing and restrictions.

With 2,4-D (Amine or Ester) and Dicamba

AX-MET 60 may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with dicamba and 2,4-D. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on labels of all products used. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1 to 2 pints of surfactant to the 3-way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local directions. Use of additional surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or dicamba label, or local directions for more information. Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum wheat), apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

Restriction

- Do not apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year or more than twice per year at the low rates.

With Bromoxynil AX-MET 60 may be tank mixed with bromoxynil-containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warning for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

With Grass Control Products

Tank mixtures of AX-MET 60 and grass control products may result in poor grass control. Consult your state experiment station, university extension agent or agricultural dealer, as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of AX-MET 60 and the grass product to a small area.

With Insecticides and Fungicides

AX-MET 60 may be tank-mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of AX-MET 60 with organophosphate insecticides (like

chlorpyrifos) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Restrictions

- Do not apply this product 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 this product plus malathion as crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing AX-MET 60 in fertilizer solution. AX-MET 60 must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the AX-MET 60 is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting. 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. Add surfactant at 1/2 pint to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.06 – 0.25% v/v) based on local directions. When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of grass injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant or field man, or for the specific directions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with AX-MET 60 and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label).

Restrictions

- Do not add surfactant when using this product in tank mix 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.
- Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.
- Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

TANK MIXTURES IN HARVEST AID

A tank mix of AX-MET 60 plus 2,4-D and surfactant, or glyphosate, will typically aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest. Make postemergence applications to actively growing weeds after the crop is in the hard dough stage. If weeds are not dry within 10 days after application, delay harvests until weeds are dry. See weeds listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED chart of this label.

With 2,4-D

Use 1/10 oz (0.004 lb ai) AX-MET 60 plus 2,4-D on moderate weed infestations; higher rates of 2,4-D may be used on large weeds if permitted by the 2,4-D brand labeling. Include 1 to 2 quarts surfactant per 100 gallons spray solution. In addition to the weeds listed in WEEDS CONTROLLED chart of this label, the 2,4-D combination will also dry down common cocklebur, marestalk, puncturevine, and common and wild sunflower. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, apply AX-MET 60 with surfactant only; however, this treatment may be less effective.

With Glyphosate

Use 1/10 oz (0.004 lb ai) AX-MET 60 plus the locally directed rate of glyphosate (see glyphosate label for maximum seasonal rate). AX-MET 60 requires the use of an adjuvant for optimum activity. Consult the glyphosate label or local directions for the amount of adjuvant to include.

TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW

AX-MET 60 may be used as a fallow treatment and may be mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Read and follow all manufacturers' label directions for the companion herbicide. If those directions conflict with this label, DO NOT tank mix the herbicide with AX-MET 60.

TANK MIXTURES IN PASTURES OR RANGELAND

AX-MET 60 can be applied in a tank-mix combination with 2,4-D, 2,4-D + dicamba, 2,4-D + picloram, dicamba, picloram, triclopyr or triasulfuron in states where these products are labeled for postemergence control of the following weeds. For best results, apply this product at 1/10 to 2/10 oz (0.004 to 0.008 lb ai) per acre in the tank mix.

Annual marshelder	Common ragweed
Burclover	Giant ragweed
Carolina horsenettle	Prickly lettuce
Common cocklebur	Sunflower
Common milkweed	Western ragweed

WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTION FERTILIZER

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing AX-MET 60 in fertilizer solution. AX-MET 60 must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the AX-MET 60 is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

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. Add surfactant at 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant or field man, or for specific directions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with AX-MET 60 and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturers' label).

Restrictions

- Do not add surfactant when using this product in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.
- Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.
- Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

CROP ROTATION

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of AX-MET 60 applied. AX-MET 60 breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase AX-MET 60 breakdown in soil while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow AX-MET 60 breakdown. Of these 3 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, monitor soil temperatures and soil moisture regularly when considering crop rotations.

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

Soil pH Limitations

AX-MET 60 must not be used on soils have a pH above 7.9 as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, AX-MET 60 could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of AX-MET 60.

Checking Soil pH

Before using AX-MET 60 determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on specified soil sampling procedures.

ROTATIONAL INTERVALS FOR CEREALS

All Areas-Following Use of AX-MET 60 at 1/10 oz (0.004 lb ai) per Acre

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)
Winter and spring wheat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	1
Durum wheat, barley, spring/winter oat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED LAND

Following Use of AX-MET 60 at 1/10 oz (0.004 lb ai) per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Fallow, or Pasture

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation interval (months)
State	County or Area				
Colorado	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	General north of I-70	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Idaho	Southern Idaho	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Statewide	Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
Kansas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Central and Western Kansas west of the Flint Hills	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Western Kansas West of Hwy. 183	Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 – 7.9	22 33	22 34
	Central Kansas; generally east of Hwy. 183 and west of the Flint Hills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12
Montana	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation interval (months)
State	County or Area				
		Alfalfa (hay only)	7.6 – 7.9 7.5 or lower	No restrictions No restrictions	34 22
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Nebraska	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso Millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Generally west of Hwy. 77 and east of the Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 – 7.9	22 33	22 34
New Mexico	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Eastern New Mexico	Cotton (dry land only)	7.9 or lower	22	22
North Dakota	West of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	East of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	34	34
Oklahoma	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Panhandle	Cotton (dry land only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	East of the Panhandle	Cotton (dry land only)	7.9 or lower	25	14

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation interval (months)
State	County or Area				
Oregon	Statewide	Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
South Dakota	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	South of Hwy. 212 & East of Missouri River, & South of Hwy. 34 & West of Missouri River	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	13	12
	Generally east of Missouri River & south of Hwy. 14, & west of Missouri River	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Texas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Pandhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dry land only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	North Central Texas*	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dry land only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
* The counties of North Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Deha, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Foard, Franklin, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Nafarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Roberston, Rockwall, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrant, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young					
Washington	Statewide	Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Wyoming	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation interval (months)
State	County or Area				
	Southern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
	Southern Wyoming (Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties only)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Northern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22

Rotation Intervals not covered above; the minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- To any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- If the soil pH is not in the specified range
- If the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- Or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

Rotation Intervals in Pasture or Rangeland for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop	Maximum AX-MET 60 Rate on Pasture (oz per acre)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, ryegrass, fescue, timothy	1/10 to 3/10 (0.004 to 0.012 lb ai)	4
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 3/10 (0.004 to 0.012 lb ai)	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 3/10 (0.004 to 0.012 lb ai)	10
All Areas not Included Above*	Red clover, white clover, sweet clover	1/10 to 2/10 (0.004 to 0.008 lb ai)	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, ryegrass, timothy	1/10 to 2/10 (0.004 to 0.008 lb ai)	6
	Fescue	1/10 to 2/10 (0.004 to 0.008 lb ai)	18
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 2/10 (0.004 to 0.008 lb ai)	1

	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 2/10 (0.004 to 0.008 lb ai)	10
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Rotation Intervals not covered above; the minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- To any major field crop or pasture crop not listed (see the Rotation Intervals table)
- If the use rate applied is not specified in the table

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

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.

FIELD BIOASSAY

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 AX-MET 60. 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 agricultural dealer or field representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: For container sizes up to 5 lbs. Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill 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 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.

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. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC or Seller, TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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