

PM 23 100-715 10/12

(Front Panel)

Derby®

Granular Herbicide

For weed control in nurseries, Christmas tree plantations, and landscape plantings.

40 Pounds
Net Weight

Active Ingredients:

Metolachlor: 2-chloro-N-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)- N-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl) acetamide	4.0%
Simazine: 2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)-s-triazine	1.0%
<u>Inert Ingredients:</u>	<u>95.0%</u>
Total	100.0%

Product ID. 56800 (40 lbs.)

Derby is a granular herbicide

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

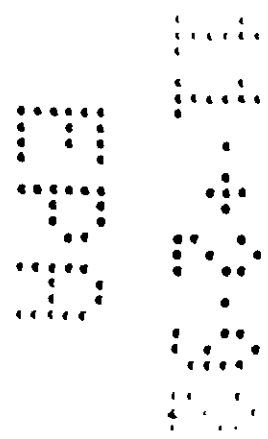
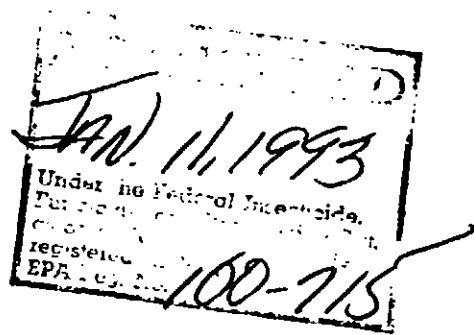
CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use on back of bag.

EPA Reg. No. 100-715

EPA Est. 5905-IA-1

CIBA-GEIGY



(Back Panel)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

IMPORTANT: Read the entire Directions for Use and the Conditions of Sale and Warranty before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application all of which are beyond the control of CIBA-GEIGY or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

CIBA-GEIGY warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions for Use subject to the inherent risks referred to above. CIBA-GEIGY makes no other express or implied warranty of Fitness or Merchantability or any other express or implied warranty. In no case shall CIBA-GEIGY or the Seller be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. CIBA-GEIGY and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty, which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of CIBA-GEIGY.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

No user shall permit the application of this product in such a manner as to directly or indirectly expose workers or other persons except those knowingly involved in the application. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Reentry Statement

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until dust has settled.

Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Oral warnings must be given which inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing until dust has settled, and appropriate actions to take as described under Precautionary Statements at the end of this label. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: "CAUTION. Area treated with Derby™ on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until dust has settled. In case of accidental exposure, flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse."

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

General Information

Derby is a granular herbicide containing the active ingredients metolachlor and simazine. Derby will control many annual grasses, certain broadleaf weeds, and yellow nutsedge in landscapes, conifers in nurseries and plantations (including Christmas trees), and nurseries with container-, field-, or liner-grown ornamentals.

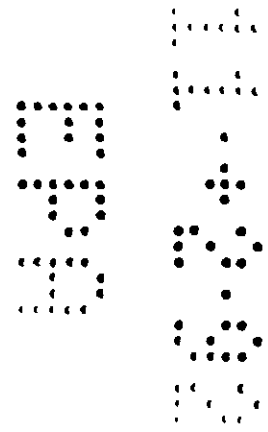
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DO NOT USE IN GREENHOUSES OR OTHER ENCLOSED STRUCTURES.

NOTICE TO USER: Plant tolerances to Derby herbicide have been found to be acceptable in the specific genera and species listed on this label. Because of the large number of species and varieties of plants, it is impossible to test each for tolerance to Derby. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Derby can be used safely on plants not specified on this label. The professional user should determine if Derby can be used safely before using commercially. In a small area, test the recommended rates for a particular group of unlabeled plants for phytotoxicity before widespread use.

Nurseries, Christmas Tree Plantations, and Landscape Plantings

Apply Derby using a rotary or drop spreader at rates indicated below for control of many annual grasses, certain broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge. Calibrate spreader before application according to the manufacturer's directions. Refer to the chart below for suggested settings. Settings are only reference points for calibration. Use care in setting the gauges since slight changes affect the flow greatly. Because of variations in equipment, equipment age and condition, humidity, variations in walking speed, and other variables, these settings should not be used without first checking them through calibration.



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Suggested Applicator Settings*

Rate Per Acre	60 lbs.	80 lbs.	100 lbs.
Rate Per 1,000 sq. ft.	1.4 lbs.	1.8 lbs.	2.3 lbs.
Oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.	22.0 oz.	29.4 oz.	36.7 oz.
Applicator Brand			
Scott R-7	A + 3/10	A + 9/10	B + 5/10
Scott R-8	G + 3/10	G + 5/10	G + 7/10
Lesco	B + 2/10	B + 7/10	C + 2/10
Warren T	2 + 8/10	3 + 1/10	3 + 4/10
Cyclone/Stryker	2 + 3/10	2 + 4/10	2 + 6/10

*The Lesco and the Scott spreaders have letters instead of numbers for the gauge setting points. In the table above, the letter is used just as though it were a number. For example, the Lesco spreader (at the 60 lbs. per acre rate) setting is B + 2/10, or at 2 tenths of the distance from B to C.

Weeds Controlled

Grasses and Sedges

annual bluegrass
 barnyardgrass
 (watergrass)
 crabgrass
 crowfootgrass
 fall panicum
 foxtail millet
 giant foxtail
 goosegrass
 green foxtail
 Mexican sprangletop
 prairie cupgrass

red rice
 signalgrass
 (*Brachiaria*)
 southwestern
 cupgrass
 witchgrass
 yellow foxtail
 yellow nutsedge

Broadleaf Plants

black nightshade
 carpetweed
 chickweed

evening primrose
 Florida pusley
 galinsoga
 henbit
 pigweed
 prickly lettuce
 ragweed
 Shepherd's purse
 spotted spurge

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Weeds Partially Controlled*: common purslane, groundsel, hairy nightshade, sandbur, seedling johnsongrass, shattercane and volunteer sorghum.

*Control of these weeds can be erratic due partly to variable weather conditions.

Note: If you plan to use Derby to control weed species not listed on this label, check with your local weed specialist or test Derby on a small-scale basis before applying.

Application

Broadcast Derby at rates shown below. Apply before grass, broadleaf weeds or yellow nutsedge emerge, or after existing weeds or nutsedge have been removed. A second application may be needed to provide grass and yellow nutsedge control for an extended period. Do not make more than 2 applications per year (160 lbs./A).

Suggested Rates of Derby

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Lbs./A*</u>	<u>Lbs./1,000 sq. ft.</u>
Coarse	60	1.4
Medium	60-80	1.4 - 1.8
Fine	80-100	1.8 - 2.3

*Use the higher rate for a given soil texture on soils with high organic matter content and where yellow nutsedge and/or a heavy infestation of other weeds is expected. Use the lower rates on soils with low organic matter content, and where light infestations of grass weeds are expected. In peat and muck soils and soils highly enriched with organic matter (i.e., sawdust) and/or synthetic soil mixes, the activity of Derby may be reduced.

If banded applications are used, calculate the amount of Derby needed as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row Spacing in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate Per Acre} = \text{Banded Rate Per Acre}$$

Precautions: 1) To avoid plant injury, do not apply Derby to seedbeds, cutting beds, or unrooted cuttings before transplanting or to plants until the soil has firmly settled around roots. 2) If Derby granules adhere to the foliage after application, follow with sufficient overhead irrigation to wash Derby from the foliage to reduce the chance of injury.

Derby has been found to be safe on the following plants:

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Container-Grown Plants

Scientific Name

Common Name

<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Glossy Abelia
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Laurel
<i>Be. ris thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Bux. microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood
<i>Bux. sempervirens</i>	Common Boxwood
<i>Carex spp.</i>	Carex
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus sericia</i>	Red-osier Dogwood
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Winged Euonymous
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Forsythia
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	Hosta
<i>Ilex attenuata</i>	Holly
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly
<i>Illicium anisatum</i>	Chinese Anise, Spicebush
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Savin Juniper
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Doghobble
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Liriope
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Creeping Liriope
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Wax Myrtle
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly Bamboo
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Mondo Grass
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese Pachysandra
<i>Photinia glabra</i>	Japanese Photinia
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese Pittosporum
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Potentilla spp.</i>	Cinquefoil
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Catawba Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron indicum</i>	Azalea
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>	Azalea
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canadian Hemlock
<i>Viburnum spp.</i>	Viburnum
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Adam's Needle Yucca

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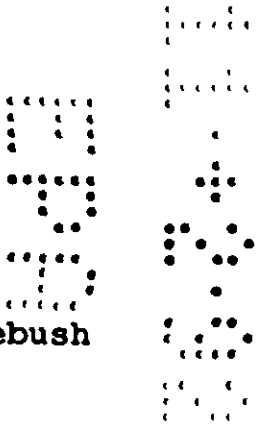
Field- and Liner*-Grown Plants, Plants in Landscape Plantings, and Christmas Tree Nurseries

*Plants transplanted in rows in a nursery or similar area for further growth before transplanting to final growing location (place of establishment).

Scientific Name

Common Name

<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Glossy Abelia
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir
<i>Abies concolor</i>	White Fir
<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Fraser Fir
<i>Acer japonicum</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Laurel
<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Mentor Barberry
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common Boxwood
<i>Carex</i> spp.	Carex
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus sericia</i>	Red-osier Dogwood
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Cymphoricarpos</i> spp.	White Snowberry
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Elaeagnus
<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Winged Euonymous
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Euonymous
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Japanese Euonymous
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Forsythia
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	Hosta
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Hydrangea
<i>Ilex attenuata</i>	Holly
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly
<i>Illicium anisatum</i>	Chinese Anise, Spicebush
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Savin Juniper
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle



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Leucothoe axillaris
Leucothoe fontanesiana
Ligustrum japonicum
Ligustrum ovalifolium
Ligustrum vulgare
Liriodendron tulipifera
Liriope muscari
Liriope spicata
Malus floribunda
Myrica cerifera
Nandina domestica
Ophiopogon japonicus
Oxydendrum arboreum
Pachysandra terminalis
Photinia glabra
Picea abies
Picea glauca
Picea pungens
Pieris japonica
Pinus mugo
Pinus strobus
Pinus sylvestris
Pinus thunbergiana
Pinus virginiana
Pittosporum tobira
Podocarpus macrophyllus
Populus spp.
Potentilla spp.
Pyracantha coccinea
Pyrus calleryana
Quercus coccinea
Quercus phellos
Quercus rubra
Raphiolepis indica
Rhododendron catawbiense
Rhododendron indicum
Rhododendron maximum
Rhododendron obtusum
Rosa spp.
Salix spp.
Sorbus aucuparia
Spiraea spp.
Syringa vulgaris
Taxus cuspidata
Ternstroemia gymnanthera
Thuja occidentalis
Tilia cordata
Tsuga canadensis
Viburnum spp.
Yucca filamentosa

Leucothoe
 Doghobble
 Japanese Privet
 California Privet
 Common Privet
 Tulip Poplar
 Liriope
 Creeping Liriope
 Japanese Crabapple
 Wax Myrtle
 Heavenly Bamboo
 Mondo Grass
 Sourwood
 Japanese Pachysandra
 Japanese Photinia
 Norway Spruce
 Black Hills Spruce
 Colorado Spruce
 Japanese Andromeda
 Mountain Pine
 White Pine
 Scotch Pine
 Japanese Black Pine
 Virginia Pine
 Japanese Pittosporum
 Japanese Yew
 Poplar
 Cinquefoil
 Fire Thorn
 Pear
 Scarlett Oak
 Willow Oak
 Red Oak
 Indian Hawthorne
 Catawba Rhododendron
 Azalea
 Rhododendron
 Azalea
 Rose
 Willow
 European Mountain Ash
 Spiraea
 Common Lilac
 Japanese Yew
 Ternstroemia
 American Arborvitae
 Small-leaved European Linden
 Canadian Hemlock
 Viburnum
 Adam's Needle Yucca

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Derby may also be applied before or after applications of other herbicides registered for ornamentals (e.g., Gallery®, Goal®, Ronstar®, Surflan®, etc.) to broaden the spectrum of control.

Storage and Disposal

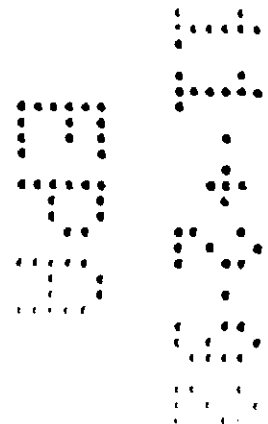
Pesticide

Store in a dry place. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage, disposal, or cleaning of equipment. Open dumping is prohibited. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container

Completely empty bag into application equipment. Dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke from burning bags.

For minor spills, follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call 1-800-888-8372 day or night.



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Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Statement of Practical Treatment

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Note to Physician: If Derby is ingested, induce emesis or lavage stomach.

Environmental Hazards

Cover or incorporate granules that are spilled during loading or are visible on soil surface in turn areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

Ground Water and Surface Water Advisory

Metolachlor has been identified in limited sampling of ground water and there is the possibility that it may leach through the soil to ground water, especially where soils are coarse and ground water is near the surface. Following application and during rainfall events that cause runoff, metolachlor may reach surface water bodies including streams, rivers, and reservoirs.

Simazine is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and enter ground water which may be used as drinking water. Simazine has been found in ground water as a result of its use as a herbicide. Users of this product are advised not to apply simazine where the water table (ground water) is close to the surface and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well drained soils such as loamy sands. Users are advised to consult with their local agricultural agencies to obtain information on the location of ground water and the type of soil in their area.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide granules.

Derby® trademark of CIBA-GEIGY Corporation for metolachlor

Gallery® trademark of DowElanco for isoxaben

Goal® trademark of Rohm and Haas Company for oxyfluorfen

Ronstar® trademark of Rhône-Poulenc for oxidiazon

Surflan® trademark of DowElanco for oryzalin

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Agricultural Division
CIBA-GEIGY Corporation
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419

CGA

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