



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

March 1, 2021

Bonnie Bieber
Registration Specialist
FMC Corporation
1090 Elkton Rd
Newark, DE 19711

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Metsulfuron
Product Name: Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 279-9611 formerly 352-828
Application Date: 6/15/2018
Decision Number: 571588

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 Sulfonylurea (SU) Herbicides Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The agency also completed review of your amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, and has determined the label is also 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.

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Decision No. 571588

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Jaclyn Pyne by phone at 703-347-0445, or via email at pyne.jaclyn@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Linda Arrington", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

METSULFURON METHYL 75XP

HERBICIDE

METSULFURON METHYL

GROUP

2

HERBICIDE

Dry Flowable

For use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Grain Sorghum and Fallow

Active Ingredient

By Weight

Metsulfuron Methyl

Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate 75%

Other Ingredients

25%

TOTAL

100%

Contains 0.75 lb Metsulfuron Methyl per pound

EPA Reg. No. 279-9611

Nonrefillable Container

Net: _____

OR

Refillable Container

Net: _____

EPA Est. No. _____

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 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 further treatment advice.

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 further 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

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on 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 disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Sold By



FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

ACCEPTED

Mar 01, 2021

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 279-9611

Groundwater Advisory

Metsulfuron methyl is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Metsulfuron methyl 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 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.

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.

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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls.
- Shoes plus socks.

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.

Use Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP herbicide (referred to below as Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP) only in accordance with directions on this label. 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

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP herbicide is registered for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of wheat, barley, triticale and fallow.

Use Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP on wheat, barley, triticale and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP is registered in your state.

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, RioGrande, and Saquache counties of Colorado.

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale and fallow. Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP is mixed in water or can be preslurried 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. Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP controls weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 point subsequently dies.

Application of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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.

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP.

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

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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP label, **do not** use in a tank mixture with Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP.

RESTRICTIONS

- **Do not** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- **Do not** apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, as injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result.
- **Do not** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- **Do not** use on grasses grown for seed.
- **Do not** apply to irrigated land where tailwater 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 triticale undersown 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.

PRECAUTIONS

- 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.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.
- Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. FMC 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 of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP to a small area.
- Under certain conditions (including: heavy rainfall, water-saturated soil, prolonged cold weather, wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures pre or post application, severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, disease, or insect damage) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5- leaf stage. **Do not** apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP to wheat or barley under these conditions if this crop response is unacceptable.
- The combined treatment effects of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP postemergence preceded by preemergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.
- 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 may improve weed control under these conditions.
- Preplant or preemergence 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 postemergence applications of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP. For increased crop safety, delay Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP treatment until crop tillering has begun.
- 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.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP, which contains the active ingredient 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, follow as many of these herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 this MOA 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 sites of actions for each target weed.
- 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.
- 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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

Restriction: When using Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing metsulfuron methyl, **do not** exceed the amount of ai/A in the columns below:

Crop/Use	Application Timing	Maximum Product Oz/A per Single Application	Maximum AI lb/A per Single Application	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Year	Maximum AI lb/A per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Treatment Interval (Days)	Pre- Harvest Interval, Days
Fallow	In the spring or fall when most weeds have emerged and actively growing	0.08	0.0038	0.08	0.0038	1	-	NA
Dryland wheat, barley and triticale	After the crop is in the 2 leaf stage, but before boot once per use season	0.08	0.0038	0.08	0.0038	1	-	No grazing restrictions
Durum variety spring wheat	After the crop is tillering, but before boot once per use season	0.08	0.0038	0.08	0.0038	1	-	No grazing restrictions
Wheat, barley – Harvest Aid	In combination with 2,4-D or glyphosate after the crop has reached the hard dough stage, but no later than 10 days before harvest	0.08	0.0038	0.08	0.0038	1	-	10 days
Grain Sorghum (dryland or irrigated in the states Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas – North of I-20)	With 2,4-D. If application is made to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days and limit irrigation to not exceed 1 inch.	0.04	0.0019	0.04	0.0019	1	-	Do not use for forage or silage within 30 days of application

FALLOW

Use Rates

Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP at 0.08 ounce per acre (0.0038 lb ai/A).

Application Timing

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Tank Mixtures in Fallow

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP may be used as a fallow treatment and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. If the label instructions conflict with this label, **do not** tank mix that product with Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

WHEAT (INCLUDING Durum), BARLEY and TRITICALE

Use Rates

Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP at 0.08 ounces per acre (0.0038 lb ai/A) to wheat, barley or triticale once per use season.

Application Timing

Dryland Wheat, Barley and Triticale (Except Durum Variety)

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot once per use season

Durum Variety Spring Wheat

Make applications after the crop is tillering but before boot once per use season. Make applications to durum varieties in combination with 2,4-D.

Irrigated Wheat and Barley

Make applications after the crop begins tillering but before boot. Delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment and **do not** exceed 1 inch. of water.

Restrictions:

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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.

All Crops

0.08 oz/A (0.0038 lb ai/A)		
Blue/purple mustard*	Groundsel (common)	Smallseed falseflax
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Henbit	Smartweed (green, ladysthumb, pale)
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Kochia*	Snow speedwell
Common chickweed	Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)	Tansymustard*
Common purslane	Mayweed chamomile	Treacle mustards (Bushy Wallflower)
Conical catchfly	Miners lettuce	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Cowcockle	Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)	Volunteer sunflower
False chamomile	Plains coreopsis	Waterpod
Field pennycress (fanweed)	Prickly lettuce*	Wild mustard
Filaree	Russian thistle*	
Flixweed*	Shepherd's purse	

WEEDS SUPPRESSED ‡*

All Crops

0.08 oz per acre (0.0038 lb ai/A)		
Canada thistle*	Corn gromwell*	Sowthistle (annual)*
Common sunflower*	Knotweed (prostrate)*	Wild buckwheat*

* 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 INSTRUCTIONS

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

Blue Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard: For best results, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Canada Thistle and Sowthistle: Apply either Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP plus surfactant or Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP plus 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after most 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.

Corn Gromwell and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP can improve results.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP in a tank mix with dicamba and 2,4-D, or bromoxynil and 2,4-D containing products. Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP plus surfactant or Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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.

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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.

TANK MIXTURES IN CEREALS (WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE)

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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP label, **do not** use in a tank mixture with Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP.

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under **Weeds Suppressed**, weeds resistant to Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP, or weeds not listed under **Weeds Controlled**.

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

Use Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 0.08 ounce of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP per acre (0.0038 Lb ai/A.); 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 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.

Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP plus MCPA after the 3 to 5-leaf stage but before boot (with Durum varieties **do not** apply before tillering). Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label), but before boot.

With Dicamba

For best results, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP at 0.08 ounce per acre (0.0038 Lb ai/A.); add Dicamba at labeled rates. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the tank mix partner label for rates, use instructions and restrictions

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and Dicamba

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D. Refer to the tank mix partner label for rates, use instructions and restrictions.

Make applications at 0.08 ounce per acre (0.0038 Lb ai/A.) of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP plus products containing the active ingredient dicamba plus products containing the active 2,4-D ester or amine at labeled rates per acre. 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 specifications. Use of additional surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Refer to the tank mix partner labels for rates and further use instructions.

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.

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 containing products

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at labeled rates per acre.

With "Starane" (Starane® Flex herbicide, Starane® NXT herbicide).

For improved control of Kochia (2 to 4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP may be tank mixed with "Starane" at labeled rates.

With Colt®+Salvo® Herbicide

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP may be tank mixed with Colt+Salvo Herbicide at labeled rates.

With Colt®+Sword® Herbicide

For improved control of Kochia (2 to 4" tall) Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP may be tank mixed with Colt + Sword Herbicide at labeled rates.

With Maverick® Herbicide

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP, may be tank mixed with Maverick herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat.

With Aim® EC Herbicide

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP, may be tank mixed with Aim EC herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Stinger® Herbicide, Curtail® Herbicide, or Curtail® M Herbicide or WideMatch® Herbicide

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP, may be tank mixed with "Stinger", "Curtail", or "Curtail M" or "WideMatch" herbicides for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Express® herbicide (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules)

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP may be tank mixed with Express herbicide (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules) based on local specifications.

With Harmony® Extra SG (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules)

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP may be tank mixed with Harmony Extra SG (with TotalSol® Soluble granules) based on local specifications.

With grass control products

Tank mixtures of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP and grass control products may result in poor grass control. 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP and the grass product to a small area.

Restrictions:

- **Do not** tank mix Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG with Hoelon 3EC, as grass control may be reduced.

With Discover® NG herbicide

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP can be tank mixed with Discover NG herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With "Everest"(Everest®2.0 Herbicide, Everest® 3.0 AG, Everest® 3.0) Herbicide

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP, may be tank mixed with Everest herbicides for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With Insecticides and Fungicides

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 to 4-leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP with organophosphate insecticides 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP in fertilizer solution. Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 labeled rates based on local specifications.

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, fieldman, or FMC representative for a specific directions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). **Do not** add surfactant when using Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or FMC representative for specific directions before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions. Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

Restrictions:

- **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.

METSULFURON METHYL 75XP HERBICIDE WITH MCPA, 2, 4-D AND/OR DICAMBA FOR SUPPRESSION OF WINTER ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WINTER WHEAT TO BE GRAZED OUT IN THE STATES OF TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, NEW MEXICO and KANSAS

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP herbicide may be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba for suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds in winter wheat to be grazed out and not harvested for grain, in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For the suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds (including henbit and mustards) in winter wheat in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas, tank mix Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP at 0.04 ounces per acre (0.0019 lb ai/A) with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba at label rates. For suppression, Winter annual broadleaf weeds must be less than 1" tall or in the rosette stage. Add an FMC advised nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v).

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land Following Use of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP at 0.04 Ounces Per Acre (0.0019 lb ai/A) on Wheat That Will be Grazed Out

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Cotton	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above following the use of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP at 0.04 ounces per acre on wheat that will be grazed out.

The minimum rotation interval is 22 months with at least 18" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any crop not listed in the Rotation Intervals table above
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range

To rotate to a crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to rotate to that crop. See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

Restrictions

- This treatment is for use on winter wheat that will be grazed out and will not be harvested for grain.

Precautions

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP suppresses weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of suppression at 0.04 ounce per acre may depend upon the following factors:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental condition at and following treatment.

WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE - HARVEST AID

Use Rates

Apply 0.08 ounce per acre (0.0038 Lb ai/A.) of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP in combination with 2,4-D or glyphosate containing products to aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest.

Application Timing

Make applications after the crop has reached the hard dough stage, but no later than 10 days before harvest.

Tank Mixtures in Harvest Aid

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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP label, **do not** use in a tank mixture with Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP.

A tank mix of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP plus 2,4-D and surfactant, or glyphosate, will typically aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest. Make postemergence application to actively growing weeds after the crop is in the hard dough stage. If weeds are not dry within 10 days after application, delay harvest until weeds are dry. See weeds listed in Weeds Controlled chart of this label.

With 2,4-D

Use 0.08 ounce per acre (0.0038 Lb ai/A.) Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP plus products containing the active ingredient 2,4-D at labeled rates 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, marehail, puncturevine and common and wild sunflower. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP with surfactant only; however, this treatment may be less effective.

With Glyphosate

Use 0.08 ounce per acre (0.0038 Lb ai/A.) Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP plus the locally directed rate of glyphosate. Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP requires the use of an adjuvant for optimum activity. Consult the glyphosate label or local specifications for the amount of adjuvant to include.

GRAIN SORGHUM

Product Information

Use Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP on irrigated or dryland grain sorghum in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas (North of I-20).

Use Rates: Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP at 0.04 ounce per acre (0.0019 Lb ai/A.) plus products containing the active ingredient 2,4-D at labeled rates. **Do not** use surfactant or crop oil.

Crop Stage: For optimum performance and crop safety, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP plus 2,4-D amine when grain sorghum is 3 to 15 inches in height. If sorghum is taller than 10 inches to the top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. Apply only before the boot stage. Read and follow all other use instructions, warnings and precautions on companion herbicide labels.

Sorghum varieties vary in sensitivity to 2,4-D amine. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D amine. Contact seed company and local county extension service for this information.

Pest Stage: Make application of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP plus 2,4-D amine when all or a majority of the weeds have germinated and emerged. For best results, spray when weeds are less than 6 inches tall.

Weeds Controlled With Tank Mix Of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP plus 2,4-D amine:

Pigweed species

Puncture vine

Velvetleaf

Application Information

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP herbicide must be applied to grain sorghum by properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment. Use Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP on either dryland or irrigated grain sorghum. If application is made to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment. The first post-treatment irrigation must not exceed 1". Use cultivation prior to Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP + 2,4-D amine treatment to cover exposed brace roots of grain sorghum to minimize injury from 2,4-D amine.

Restrictions

- **Do not** use on grain sorghum grown for seed production or syrup.
- **Do not** use on forage sorghum.
- **Do not** use for forage or silage within 30 days of application.
- **Do not** include a surfactant or crop oil to the tank mix.
- **Do not** apply this treatment under cold, wet weather conditions or to grain sorghum growing under stress caused by weather, insects or disease as crop injury may result.
- **Do not** apply to long season grain sorghum varieties or grain sorghum that is planted after July 1, as crop injury or delayed maturity may occur.
- **Do not** exceed one (1) application per year.
- Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP must be used with 2,4-D. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, follow requirement of the restriction. If 2,4-D use is prohibited, **do not** use Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP on grain sorghum.

Precautions

- Temporary crop yellowing and/or stunting may occur soon after application, especially when crop is under stress conditions.

SURFACTANTS

Spray Adjuvants

Applications of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP must include either a nonionic surfactant or a crop oil concentrate, except for grain sorghum. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. Consult local FMC fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Antifoaming agents may be needed. Consult your Ag dealer, applicator, or FMC representative for a listing of advised surfactants.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

Apply 0.06 to 0.50% v/v (0.5 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) - See Tank Mixtures section for additional information. Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12. **Exceptions:** On all spring wheat and spring or winter barley use 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions. Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

Use 2 quarts/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), including 28%N or 32%N, or 2 pounds/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 pounds/acre AMS under arid conditions.

• **Restrictions**

- **Do not** use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjuvant Types

Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions. In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by FMC product management. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

• **Restrictions**

- **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 50-mesh screens or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage. Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Fallow-use 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.

When applying Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 Spray Drift Management section of this label.

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP is measured using the Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP in fertilizer solution.

Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 0.25 pt per 100 gal 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, fieldman, or FMC representative for specific directions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label).

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or FMC representative for specific directions before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

Restrictions

- **Do not** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.
- **Do not** use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.
- **Do not** add surfactant when using Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

CROP ROTATION

Before using Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, **do not** treat all of your wheat, barley, triticale, grain sorghum or fallow acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP applied. Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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

Do not use Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP.

Checking Soil pH

Before using Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP, 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 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.

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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP. 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 FMC representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

Rotational Intervals for Cereals

All Areas - Following Use of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP at 0.08 ounce per Acre (0.0038 lb ai/A)

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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP at 0.08 ounce per Acre (0.0038 lb ai/A)**

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
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
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
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
Kansas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	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 W. of Hwy. 183	Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6-7.9	33	34
	Central Kansas; generally E. of Hwy. 183 and W. of the Flinthills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	4
Montana	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22
		Alfalfa (hay only)	7.6-7.9	No restrictions	34
			7.5 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22

Continued on next page

Rotation Intervals for Crops in Non-Irrigated Land (continued)

Following Use of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP at 0.08 oz per Acre (0.0038 lb ai/A)

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
Nebraska	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
	Generally W. of Hwy. 77 and E. of the Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6-7.9	33	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 (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
North Dakota	W. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	E. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Soybean, 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
		STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
	Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	E. of the Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
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
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34

Continued on next page

Rotation Intervals for Crops in Non-Irrigated Land (continued)

Following Use of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP at 0.08 oz per Acre (0.0038 lb ai/A)

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
South Dakota	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River, & S. of Hwy. 34 & W. of Missouri River	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	13	12
	Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy. 14, & W. 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, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	N. Central Texas*	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
* The counties of N. Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, 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, Robertson, 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
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Continued on next page					

Rotation Intervals for Crops in Non-Irrigated Land (continued)

Following Use of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP at 0.08 oz per Acre (0.0038 lb ai/A)

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
Wyoming	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	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
- 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.

RECROPPING INTERVALS FOR GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Whenever Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP has previously been used in wheat, barley, triticale or fallow, the following grasses may be planted after the intervals specified in the tables below. The planting of grass and legume mixtures is not advised as injury to the legume may occur.

- Bentgrasses
- Blue grama
- Bluestems - Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW Spar
- Buffalograss
- Galleta
- Green needlegrass
- Green sprangletop
- Indian ricegrass
- Lovegrasses - Sand, Weeping
- Orchardgrass (excluding Paiute)
- Prairie sandreed
- Sand dropseed
- Sheep fescue
- Sideoats grama
- Switchgrass
- Wild-ryegrasses - Beardless, Russian
- Wheatgrasses - Crested, Intermediate, Pubescent, Slender, Streambank, Tall, Thickspike, Western

ROTATION INTERVALS

MN, MT, ND, SD, and Northern WY:

Soil pH	Use Rate (ounces/acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
7.5 or lower	0.08	4 months (all grasses)
7.6 to 7.9	0.08	4 months (Wheatgrasses only)

AR, CO, ID, KS, LA, NE, NM, OK, OR, TX, UT, WA, Southern WY:

Soil pH	Use Rate (ounces/acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
7.9 or lower	0.08	2 months (all grasses)

FOR USE WHEN MEASURED AND DISPENSED THROUGH THE PRECISION PAC™ SYSTEM IN THE STATES OF SOUTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, AND MINNESOTA

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP at 0.026 ounces/acre when combined with at least one additional herbicide registered for use on the same crop and only when measured and dispensed concurrently through the PRECISION PAC® system.

CROP ROTATION

Fields treated with Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP at 0.026 ounces/acre may be rotated to the following crops at the specified intervals when located in the states of South Dakota and Montana; and outside of the Red River Valley in the states of North Dakota and Minnesota. Read and follow all label instructions for rotational crops and intervals for any companion products before using these mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	11
Peas, Dry/Green	7.9 or lower	11
Canola	7.9 or lower	11
Flax	7.9 or lower	11
Lentils	6.8 or lower 6.9 to 7.9	11 22
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower 6.9 to 7.9	11 22
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower 6.9 to 7.9	11 22
Sunflower	7.9 or lower	11
Field Corn	7.9 or lower	12
Soybean	7.9 or lower	12
Wheat (spring, durum or winter), triticale or spring barley	7.9 or lower	1 day

Rotation Intervals for Crops, and/or Soil pH Not Listed Above:

Refer to the EPA-registered package label for the appropriate rotational crop interval.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed for that crop. Also, a field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay on the Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP EPA-registered package label for further information.

Restrictions

- When Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP is applied at 0.026 ounces/acre, **do not** use liquid fertilizer in addition to, or as a substitute for, a surfactant.
- **Do not** use on soils with pH greater than 7.9 (for example, highly calcareous soils) if the following rotated crop is sensitive to Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP. Extended soil residual activity could adversely affect minimum rotation intervals for all crops.

GRAZING/HAYING

There are no grazing restrictions on Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP.

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 0.25 to 0.33 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP.
3. Continue agitation until the Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Mix Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP thoroughly 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP.

Restrictions

- **Do not** use Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's 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.

Continuous agitation is required to keep Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP in suspension.

Restrictions

- **Do not** make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of the label.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in **After Spraying Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP** section of this label.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Grain Sorghum or Fallow

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 3% active) 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 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) specified 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 FMC-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or FMC representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. **Attention: 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP is tank mixed with other pesticides, examine all required cleanout procedures and follow the most rigorous procedure.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, follow all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP and applications of other pesticides to Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is advised that a sprayer be dedicated to Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP 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 manufacturers specifications for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, orient nozzles 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, maintain the boom level with the crop and minimize bounce.

BOOM-LESS GROUND APPLICATIONS

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally 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.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of 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 Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION FOR PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL

REGISTERED PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL FOR TANK MIXTURES OR MENTIONED FOR OTHER REASONS		
Product Name	Active Ingredient(s)	EPA Registration Number
AIM® EC Herbicide	Carfentrazone-ethyl	279-3241
Colt®+Salvo® Herbicide	2,4-D + Fluroxypyr	34704-1010
Colt®+Sword® Herbicide	2,4-D + Fluroxypyr	34704-1011
Curtail® Herbicide	Clopyralid	62719-48
Curtail® M Herbicide	Clopyralid + MCPA	62719-86
Discover® NG Herbicide	Clodinafop-Propargyl	100-1173
EXPRESS® Herbicide (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules)	Tribenuron methyl	279-9594
Everest®2.0 Herbicide	Flucarbazone-Sodium	66330-391
Everest® 3.0 AG	Flucarbazone-Sodium	66330-433
Everest® 3.0 Herbicide	Flucarbazone-Sodium	66330-429
HARMONY® Extra SG (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules)	Thifensulfuron methyl, Tribenuron methyl	279-9602
Maverick® Herbicide	Sulfosulfuron	524-500
Stinger® Herbicide	Clopyralid	62719-73
Starane® Flex Herbicide	Florasulam + Fluroxypyr	62719-604
Starane® NXT Herbicide	Fluroxypur + Bromoxynil	62719-557
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: Wastes 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, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) 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, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining product contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain rinsate for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) 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, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP containing 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, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. 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, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with Metsulfuron Methyl 75XP containing 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. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. 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, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) 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.

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.

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