UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

August 6, 2018

Ms. Bonnie J Bieber
Product Registration Specialist
FMC Corporation
c/o FMC Stine Research Center
P.O. Box 30
Newark, Delaware 19714-0030

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Change primary brand name and label revisions due to registration transfer.
Product Name: Chlormet Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 279-9632
Application Date: July 20, 2018
Decision Number: 542966

Dear Ms. Bieber:

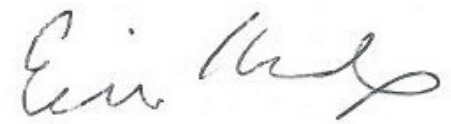
The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

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.

If you have any questions, you may contact BeWanda Alexander at (703)347-0313 or via email at alexander.bewanda@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



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

Enclosure

CHLORMET™

HERBICIDE

NOTIFICATION

279-9632

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

08/06/2018

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

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

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

Nonrefillable Container **Refillable Container**

Net: _____ or **Net:** _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

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

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

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

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.

Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Follow manufacturers instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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

Sold By

FMC

FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

IMPORTANT

Chlormet™ herbicide is for use on land primarily dedicated to the long-term production of wheat, barley, triticale, or CRP grasses.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates or uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

Coveralls.
Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material.
Shoes plus socks.

Chlormet™ herbicide must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separate published FMC directions.

FMC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by FMC.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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

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

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

The herbicidal action of Chlormet™ herbicide may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture, drought stress), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices that increase weed stress. In these cases, tank mix Chlormet™ herbicide with other registered herbicides (such as 2,4-D, or MCPA) to aid in control.

WEED RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to Chlormet™ herbicide and other herbicides with the same mode of action*, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of a herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides.

If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present, use a tank-mix partner with Chlormet™ herbicide to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

To better manage weed resistance when using Chlormet™ herbicide, use a combination of tillage, and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than Chlormet™ herbicide, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to “Amber” herbicide, "Affinity" BroadSpec herbicide, "Ally" herbicide, "Glean" FC herbicide, "Express" herbicide, or "Harmony" Extra herbicide will also be resistant to Chlormet™ herbicide.

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.

CEREALS APPLICATIONS (WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE)

PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE

Chlormet™ herbicide can be tank mixed with other products registered for preplant/preemergence use in wheat (such as "Roundup").

Do not apply Chlormet™ herbicide preplant or preemergence on durum or Wampum wheat, barley, or triticale.

Do not apply preemergence or preplant incorporated to late fall plantings when cold and/or dry weather can cause delayed seedling emergence and/or stress to seedling plants. Under these conditions, wait until crop has emerged and is showing good vigor before making a postemergence treatment.

Crop injury may result when preemergence or preplant incorporated applications of Chlormet™ herbicide are made to wheat seeded less than 1" deep.

Crop injury may result if Chlormet™ herbicide is used where an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") has been applied or is intended for use as an in-furrow treatment.

Winter Wheat

Preplant: Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 2/10 to 5/10 oz per acre (before winter wheat is planted).

In TX, OK, KS, NE, and SD, preplant application at 2/10 to 5/10 may be shallow incorporated into the top 1 inch of soil.

Preemergence: Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 2/10 to 5/10 oz per acre (after planting but before winter wheat emerges).

In WY, MT, ND and MN, do not exceed 3/10 oz per acre preemergence.

Spring Wheat

Preplant/Preemergence: Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre in spring wheat (except Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat).

In WY, MT, ND, SD, and MN, do not exceed 3/10 oz per acre preplant or preemergence.

POSTEMERGENCE

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

Chlormet™ herbicide should not be used within 60 days of crop emergence if an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") was used as an in-furrow treatment, or crop injury may result.

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

Postemergence: Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre to **wheat** or **barley** any time after the crop is in the 1-leaf stage, but before boot stage. Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre to **triticale** any time after the crop is in the 2-3 leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visable.

Do not apply Chlormet™ herbicide during the boot stage or early heading stage, as crop injury may result.

FALLOW APPLICATIONS

Chlormet™ herbicide may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow such as "Karmex" XP (see TANK MIXTURES). Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 2/10 - 4/10 oz per acre in the spring through the fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with Chlormet™ herbicide.

BORDER AREA APPLICATIONS

Chlormet™ herbicide is for control of broadleaf weeds in field border areas and fence lines. Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 2/10 to 5/10 oz per acre.

CRP APPLICATIONS

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

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

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

PREPLANT (PRIOR TO PLANTING)

Chlormet™ herbicide may be applied at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre to all labelled grasses except bentgrasses, kleingrass, orchardgrass, plains and WW Spar bluestems, Russian wildrye grass, and sheep fescue. The 4/10 oz rate should be used for preemergence applications where residual weed control is important.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply Chlormet™ herbicide with another herbicide having a different mode of action such as glyphosate. Read and follow all use instructions, label rates, warnings, and precautions for companion herbicides.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE TO NEW PLANTINGS

Chlormet™ herbicide may be applied at 2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre to all labelled grasses except bentgrasses, orchardgrass, plains and WW Spar bluestems. Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply Chlormet™ herbicide with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action such as 2,4-D or dicamba (see ***TANK MIXTURES***).

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE TO ESTABLISHED STANDS

Chlormet™ herbicide may be applied at 2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre on all labelled grasses (except bentgrasses, kleingrass, orchardgras, plains, and WW Spar bluestems, and sheep fescue) when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves. If stand shows signs of winter stress or a lack of vigor, do not treat as grass injury may result.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply Chlormet™ herbicide with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action such as 2,4-D or dicamba (see ***TANK MIXTURES***).

LATE POSTEMERGENCE TO ESTABLISHED STANDS

Chlormet™ herbicide may be applied at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre on all labelled grasses (make applications to beardless wildrye grass only in the spring after tillering). If stand shows signs of stress or a lack of vigor, do not treat as grass injury may result.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply Chlormet™ herbicide with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action such as 2,4-D or dicamba (see ***TANK MIXTURES***).

SURFACTANTS - ALL CROPS

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

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

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre

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

3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre

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

5/10 oz per acre (prior to winter wheat emergence only)

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

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

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

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

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

Annual bluegrass/annual ryegrass

Chlormet™ herbicide Preemergence

Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 5/10 oz per acre preplant or after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

or

Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 5/10 oz per acre preplant or after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges followed by a sequential application of metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) at 2.25 to 4.5 oz active per acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grassy weeds are in the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

or

For improved control in the Pacific Northwest, apply a tank mix of Chlormet™ herbicide at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre plus "Karmex" XP at 1 1/2 lb per acre preemergence to bluegrass or ryegrass. One-half to 1" of rainfall is needed to move the herbicides into the weed root zone prior to bluegrass or ryegrass emergence.

Chlormet™ herbicide Postemergence

Apply a tank mix of Chlormet™ herbicide at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre and metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) at 2.25 to 3 oz active per acre postemergence to the crop and grassy weeds when wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grassy weeds have reached the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Note: See Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome) section for additional information on the use of metribuzin.

Bedstraw: Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 4/10 oz per acre. For postemergence treatments, apply before bedstraw is over 2" long; use 2 qt of surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

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

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

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

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

Preemergence/Sequential Applications

Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 5/10 oz per acre preemergence after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges. A sequential application of metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) may be applied at 2.25 to 3 oz active per acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grassy weeds are in the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 4/10 to 5/10 oz per acre after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

If suppression of bromegrass is not satisfactory following the preemergence application of Chlormet™ herbicide, apply a sequential treatment of metribuzin at 1.5 to 3 oz active per acre in the fall when the crop is in the 2-leaf to 3 tiller stage or 3.75 to 6 oz active per acre after winter wheat has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing.

Postemergence Tank-Mix Applications

Apply a tank mix of Chlormet™ herbicide at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre and metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) at 2.25 to 3 oz active per acre postemergence to the crop and grassy weeds when wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grassy weeds have reached the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington–Where broadleaf weeds and bromegrass are the problem, apply a tank mix of Chlormet™ herbicide at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre and metribuzin at 1.5 to 3 oz active per acre in the fall when wheat or barley is in the 2-leaf to 3-tiller stage or use Chlormet™ herbicide at 3/10 to 4/10 oz and metribuzin at 3.75 to 6 oz active per acre when wheat or barley has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing. For best results, make application before bromegrass is in the 2 to 3 leaf stage. Consult precautions and instructions on the metribuzin labeling before making this application.

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

Corn gromwell: Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 4/10 oz per acre or tank mix Chlormet™ herbicide with Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate"), and apply postemergence to the crop when weeds are small and actively growing.

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

Foxtail/Pigeongrass (green and yellow) (MT, ND, SD and WY): Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 4/10 oz per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of these foxtail species. Application before the foxtail germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the foxtail is more than 1" tall or beyond the 2 leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move Chlormet™ herbicide into the weed root zone before the foxtail reaches the 3 leaf stage.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: For best results, Chlormet™ herbicide should be applied postemergence in the spring. Apply when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing.

Use Chlormet™ herbicide in a tank mix with Dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”) and/or 2,4-D and 2 qt surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

Persian Darnel (MT, ND, SD and WY): Apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 4/10 oz per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of Persian darnel. Application before the Persian darnel germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the Persian darnel is beyond the 2 leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move Chlormet™ herbicide into the weed root zone before the Persian darnel reaches the 3 leaf stage.

Prostrate knotweed: For best results, apply Chlormet™ herbicide preemergence at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre to knotweed in the fall.

For postemergence treatments, tank mix Chlormet™ herbicide at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”) and/or bromoxynil (such as “Buctril” or “Bronate”) and surfactant. Apply to small, actively growing plants (no more than 4 true leaves). For maximum postemergence control, knotweed plants should remain actively growing for 3 to 4 days following application.

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

Note: In areas of high rainfall, fall applications may not provide adequate residual control of sunflowers.

Deep-germinating sunflowers that emerge after a spring treatment may not be controlled.

Vetch: For best results, apply Chlormet™ herbicide postemergence at 4/10 oz per acre plus 1/4 lb active ingredient per acre of 2,4-D or MCPA (amine or ester) and surfactant.

Volunteer corn: Apply to emerged volunteer corn up to 18" in height. For best results, make Chlormet™ herbicide application at 5/10 oz per acre preplant or prior to winter wheat emergence. After wheat has emerged, applications are limited to 4/10 oz per acre.

Wild buckwheat: For best results, apply Chlormet™ herbicide preemergence at 4/10 oz per acre to wild buckwheat in the fall or early spring.

For postemergence applications, tank mix Chlormet™ herbicide at 4/10 oz per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”) and/or bromoxynil (such as “Buctril” or “Bronate Advanced”) and surfactant. Apply after the majority of seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

Note: In certain situations 3/10 oz of Chlormet™ herbicide may provide acceptable control of Wild buckwheat. Consult local FMC recommendations for additional information.

Wild radish: For best results, apply Chlormet™ herbicide at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre postemergence.

TANK MIXTURES

Chlormet™ herbicide may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer. Read and follow all manufacturer’s label instructions. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix with Chlormet™ herbicide.

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

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

Chlormet™ herbicide can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides (ester formulations provide best results) after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 2/10 to 4/10 oz of Chlormet™ herbicide per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Do not add a surfactant when Chlormet™ herbicide plus 2,4-D or MCPA is applied with liquid fertilizer.

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

With Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate Advanced")

Chlormet™ herbicide may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 2 to 8 oz active ingredient per acre (such as "Buctril" 4EC at 1/4 - 1 pt per acre).

With dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity")

Chlormet™ herbicide may be tank mixed with 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid ounces "Banvel"). Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100

gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Tank mixes of Chlormet™ herbicide plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

With Diuron (such as "Karmex" XP)

In areas where annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, corn gromwell, green foxtail (pigeongrass) and wild buckwheat are the main weed problems, apply 1 to 1 1/2 lb per acre of "Karmex" XP plus 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre Chlormet™ herbicide preemergence. For best results between 1/2" and 1" of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application. Follow all restrictions on the diuron labels.

For summer fallow (CO, KS, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX, WY), apply "Karmex" XP at 0.625 to 1 pound per acre or "Direx" 4L at 1 to 1.5 pints per acre to wheat stubble or fallow in a tank mix with Chlormet™ herbicide at 0.2 to 0.33 ounce per acre. Add a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) at 1 to 2 % v/v or a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25 to 0.5 % v/v. Glyphosate products plus AMS may also be added as needed. When using glyphosate products that contain a built-in adjuvant system, add a NIS at 0.25% v/v. Allow at least 90 days after application before planting winter wheat.

With fluroxypyr (such as "Starane" brands)

Chlormet™ herbicide may be tank mixed with fluroxypyr containing herbicides for improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) and other broadleaf weeds at 1 to 4 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as 1/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of "Starane"). 2,4-D and MCP herbicides may be tank mixed with Chlormet™ herbicide plus fluroxypyr.

With Other Broadleaf Control Products

For improved control of broadleaf weeds, Chlormet™ herbicide can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered on cereals such as "Widematch", "Aim", "Stinger", or "Curtail".

With Grass Control Products

For improved control of grass weeds, Chlormet™ herbicide can be tankmixed with other grass control herbicides registered on cereals such as "Axial", "Discover" NG, "Everest", "Sencor", "Maverick", "Achieve", or "Puma".

When tank mixing Chlormet™ herbicide and "Assert", ALWAYS include another broadleaf herbicide with a different mode of action (such as: 2,4-D ester, or MCPA ester). Tank-mix applications of Chlormet™ herbicide plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration/stunting or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

Tank mixtures with "Hoelon" 3EC may result in reduced wild oat control.

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

With Insecticides

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

Do not apply Chlormet™ herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

Do not use Chlormet™ herbicide plus "Malathion", as crop injury may result.

In the Pacific Northwest, do not use Chlormet™ herbicide with "Lorsban", as crop injury may result.

With Fungicides

Chlormet™ herbicide may be tank mixed with "Kocide" 3000, "Manzate Pro-Stick" fungicide or other fungicides whenever the proper timing for herbicide and fungicide treatments coincide.

With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution

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

Do not add surfactant when using Chlormet™ herbicide in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

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

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

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on Chlormet™ herbicide.

CROP ROTATION

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

MINIMUM ROTATION INTERVALS

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

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

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

SOIL pH LIMITATIONS

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

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

Checking Soil pH

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

BIOASSAY

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

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

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

CEREAL CROPS—ROTATION INTERVALS

Location	Soil pH*	Application Rate (oz/A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)		
			Wheat/Rye/Triticale**	Oat	Barley
AL, AR, DE, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY,	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NE, NJ, NM, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA	7.9 or lower	5/10	4	10	16
CO, NE (Panhandle), Southeastern WY	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
ID, OR, WA, MT, ND, SD, and	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
WY (except Southeastern WY)	6.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	16

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

CRP -- RECROPPING INTERVALS

State	Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, CA, CO, DE,	all grasses*	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 3/10	2
GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NE, NJ, NM, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, Southeastern WY			4/10 to 5/10	4
MT, ND, SD,	all grasses*	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	4
Northern WY	Wheatgrass* only	7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	4

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

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

NON CEREAL CROPS—ROTATION INTERVALS—NON IRRIGATED LAND

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	**County or Area**					
Colorado	E. of Continental Divide	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	45 60	36 48
		STS® soybeans,** IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
		Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 - 7.5***	2/10 to 3/10 2/10 to 3/10	‡ ‡	4† 8†
Idaho*	Northern (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Koontenai, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	50	36
Kansas	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
		STS® soybeans,** IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
	Central (Generally E. of Highway 183, W. of the Flinthills)	Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	W. Central and Western (generally W. of Highway 183 to the western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan, Rawlings, Stevens, Thomas, and Wichita counties)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	21 42	14 26
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	40 60	24 36
	Far Western (In the last tier of counties along the KS/CO border: Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman, Stanton, and Wallace)	Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	36 60	26 48
	Western (W. of hwy 183)	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 - 7.5***	2/10 to 3/10 2/10 to 3/10	‡ ‡	4† 6†
	Eastern (E. of hwy 183)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
Nebraska	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
		STS® soybeans,** IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
	S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer, and Webster counties)	Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	Western counties (Chase, Dundy, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Perkins, Phelps, and Red Willow)	Grain sorghum, Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	40 60	24 36
	Panhandle (Deuel, Garden, and Sheridan counties and all counties W. to the WY border)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	45	24
	Western (W. of hwy 183)	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 - 7.5***	2/10 to 3/10 2/10 to 3/10	‡ ‡	4† 6†
	Eastern (E. of hwy 183)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
Oklahoma	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
		STS® soybeans,** IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
	East of Panhandle	Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 - 7.5*** up to 7.9	2/10 to 3/10 2/10 to 3/10 up to 4/10	‡ ‡ 30	4† 6† 25
	All areas except Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
Oregon*	Northeastern counties (Baker, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	50	36
	West of the Cascades	Ryegrass (annual and perennial) Crimson Clover	6.5 or less	2/10 to 4/10	20	9
		Red Clover Snap Beans	6.5 or less	2/10 to 4/10	40	15
		Field Corn	6.5 or less	2/10 to 4/10	60	22

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

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	**County or Area**					
Texas	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
		STS® soybeans,** IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
	Eastern counties (see below)	Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	The Eastern counties are: Archer, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Clay, Colin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrent, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young					
	Central counties (see below)	Cotton, Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower 7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10 5/10	25 46	14 26
	The Central counties are: Baylor, Callahan, Eastland, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Knox, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton, Wilbarger					
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 - 7.5*** up to 7.9	2/10 to 3/10 2/10 to 3/10 up to 4/10	‡ ‡ 30	4† 6† 25
	All areas except Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
Washington*	Eastern (Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	50	36
Wyoming	Southeastern counties (Platte, Goshen, and Laramie)	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	45 60	36 48

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

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

**Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in the fields) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to STS® soybeans or IR corn planted after Chlormet™ herbicide applications.

***Where a CATASTROPHIC CROP LOSS has occurred after a Chlormet™ herbicide application due to a natural disaster (such as freezing weather, hail damage, insect damage, disease damage), grain sorghum can be planted at 4 months where the soil pH is 7.3 to 7.5 or STS® soybeans and IR corn where the soil pH is 7.5 to 7.9. These crops will have some level of temporary discoloration and/or crop injury if planted at this reduced interval after Chlormet™ herbicide application. This potential damage and yield loss is accepted by the grower due to the critical need to get a crop planted after this emergency. Growers not willing to accept this level of potential early season crop injury and yield loss should follow the standard rotational guidelines in the table above. In some cases, this injury may be severe and may affect the crop growth, development, and yield. The severity of the injury increases with higher pH levels, higher applied Chlormet™ herbicide rate, drier soil conditions after Chlormet™ herbicide application and prior to planting the rotational crop, and the shorter the rotational interval.

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

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

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

State	Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Rotation Interval* (months)
AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, NJ, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV	STS® Soybeans†	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	6
	Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Non-STS® Soybeans, Field Corn, Rice	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	18
	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	4

*Rotation intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts. If in a water deficit such as a drought, extend rotation intervals until cumulative rainfall/irrigation reaches the normal range. These intervals do not apply to crops grown for seed.

†Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in fields), temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to STS® soybeans planted after Chlormet™ herbicide applications.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

APPLICATION METHOD

Ground Application

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

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

With “Raindrop” RA nozzles, do not use less than 20 GPA and overlap nozzles 100%.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

Aerial Application

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

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

Chemigation

Do not apply Chlormet™ herbicide through any type of irrigation system.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer’s instructions for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy.

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 crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

Continuous agitation is required to keep Chlormet™ herbicide in suspension.

Before Spraying Chlormet™ herbicide

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

At the End of the Day

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

After Spraying Chlormet™ herbicide and before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat Barley, Triticale, Fallow, or CRP

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

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

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

Notes:

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Surface Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type according to manufacturer's specifications that is designed for the intended application and produces a Coarse to Very Coarse droplet size spectrum (ASAE S572) under application conditions. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using lowdrift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft) -** The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** - Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce. Limit nozzle height to no greater than 4 feet above the top of the largest plants.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph.

However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they effect spray drift.

- Swath Adjustment - When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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 a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide may only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label.

It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Wheat, barley, and triticale varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. FMC recommends 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 Chlormet™ herbicide to a small area.• Do not apply to wheat, barley, or triticale undersown with legumes and grasses, as injury to the forages will result.
- Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may result.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate other cropland.
- Do not make more than one application of Chlormet™ herbicide or any other chlorsulfuron containing product per growing season.
- Do not use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties of Colorado.

- Wherever Chlormet™ herbicide is used on land previously treated with “Glean” FC, “Ally” , “Amber”, “Assert”, or other longer residual herbicides with the same mode of action, read the rotational guidelines on both labels and follow the one with the longest interval stated for your situation before choosing to rotate to crops other than wheat or barley.
- Do not use less than 2/10 oz per acre of Chlormet™ herbicide preplant, preemergence, or postemergence.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery, dry, or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage or other cultural practices. Injury to adjacent crops may result when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains.
- For ground applications applied postemergence to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.
- Do not apply Chlormet™ herbicide preemergence on cereals if the seed has germinated and has started to emerge above the soil surface.
- Do not use Chlormet™ herbicide preemergence on cereals that have been planted into dry soil (“dusted in”) or on very coarse, uneven seedbeds.
- Temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur if Chlormet™ herbicide is applied when the crop is stressed by severe weather conditions (such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures), disease or insect damage, low fertility, applications to coarse soils, or when applied in combination with surfactant and high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
    - Do not apply, drain, or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
    - Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
    - Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
    - Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat or barley.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

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

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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