

352-631

10/30/2003

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (H7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg.
Number:
352-631

Date of Issuance:
OCT 30 2003

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name of Pesticide Product: DuPont
Metsulfuron Methyl 20G

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, Inc.
DuPont Crop Protection
Stine-Haskell Research Center
P.O. Box 30
Newark, DE 19714-0030

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with section 3(c)(7)(A) and (B) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) provided that you:

1. Submit the following information and/or data.

a. One year storage stability study (GRN 830.6317) and corrosion characteristics study (GRN 6320) when they are completed.

b. A corrected CSF substituting the zero value for carryover impurities with a value as soon as possible.

2. Submit/cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

3. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment.

a. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 352-631"

b. Revise the last sentence of your Environmental Hazards to read "Do not contaminate water when **cleaning equipment** or disposing of equipment washwaters."

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

OCT 30 2003

- c. Add the sentence "Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried." to your Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box.
 - d. Revise your "Weed Resistance" and "Integrated Pest Management" sections as per recent agreement.
 - e. Under Storage and Disposal revise "Storage" to read "Pesticide Storage".
 - f. It is recommended that you revise your PPE section to include PPE for Non-WPS uses or revise your first sentence under PPE to read "Applicators and other handlers must wear:"
4. Submit three (3) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

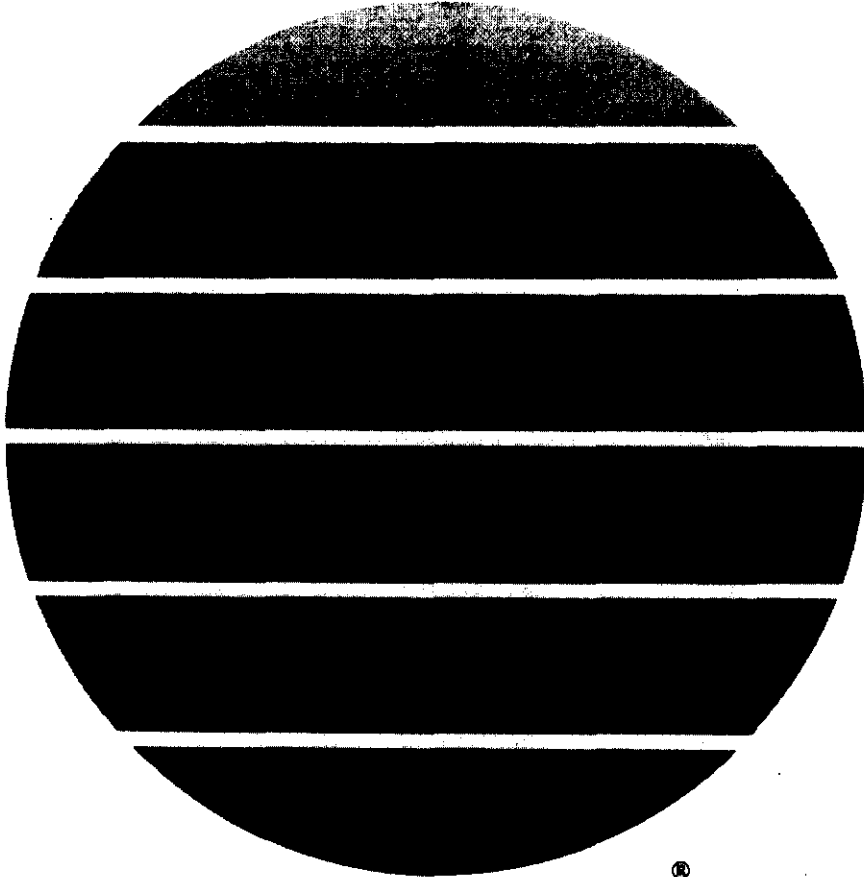
If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6 (e). Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.



DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG

herbicide



DRAFT LABEL

“..... A Growing Partnership With Nature”

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HIGHLIGHTS

- For selective postemergence broadleaf weed control in winter and spring crops of wheat and barley, fallow, pastures, and rangeland.
- Recommended for land primarily dedicated to production of wheat, barley, pasture or rangeland (see Crop Rotation section for information).
- May be applied by ground or by air.
- Use rates are 3/10 oz per acre in wheat and barley
- Use rates are 3/10 to 1 2/10 oz per acre as broadcast treatment in pasture or rangeland. Spot treatments allow up to 2 1/4 oz per acre.
- No grazing restrictions on wheat, barley, pasture or rangeland.
- Applied one time per season, Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG can be used in wheat and barley as follows:
 - In dryland crops—apply from 2-leaf stage, but before boot, except on Durum and Wampum varieties.
 - In Durum and Wampum varieties, apply only with 2,4-D at tillering stage but before boot.
 - In irrigated crops—apply at tillering stage but before boot.
 - As a harvest aid treatment with surfactant (or with 2,4-D + surfactant, or with Roundup) during dough stages up to 10 days before harvest.
- Apply one time per season to pasture or rangeland for annual weed and selective perennial weed and brush control in several varieties of pasture grasses (also see section on Application Timing).
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label Directions for Use.

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DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG

herbicide

Dry Flowable

*For Use on Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Pastures
and Rangeland*

<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>By Weight</u>
Metsulfuron Methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl -1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	20%
<u>Inert Ingredients</u>	80%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-XXX

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

OCT 30 2003

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the period to
registered under EPA Reg. No.
352-631

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WPS USES: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard [(40 CFR Part 170)] must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all ≥ 14 mils.

Shoes plus socks.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

PESTICIDE HANDLING

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

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 Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all ≥ 14 mils.

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.

Weed control in pastures and rangeland is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published DuPont recommendations.

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

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG herbicide is recommended for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of wheat, barley, fallow, pasture, and rangeland.

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG is recommended for use on wheat, barley, fallow, pasture and rangeland in most states, check with your state extension or Dept. of Agriculture before use, to be certain Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG is registered in your state. Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, RioGrande, and Saquache counties of Colorado.

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG is a water soluble granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, pasture, rangeland grasses, and fallow. Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG is mixed in water or can be pre-slurried in water and added to liquid nitrogen carrier solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A surfactant should be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG controls weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 20SG 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 20SG 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.

DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as 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 20SG 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 20SG.

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

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Use Rates

Wheat (including durum) and Barley

Apply 3/10 oz Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG per acre to wheat or barley.

Pasture and Rangeland

Apply 3/10 to 1 2/10 oz Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG per acre as a broadcast treatment to pasture and rangeland. For spot applications, use 3 oz per 100 gal of water. Do not exceed 2 1/4 oz Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG per acre.

Harvest Aid

Apply 3/10 oz Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG per acre in combination with 2,4-D or Roundup to aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest.

Fallow

Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG at 3/10 oz per acre.

Application Timing—Wheat and Barley

Dryland Wheat and Barley

(Except Durum or Wampum Variety)

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot.

Durum and Wampum Variety Spring Wheat

Make applications after the crop is tillering but before boot. Applications to durum and wampum varieties should be made in combination with 2,4-D.

Irrigated Wheat and Barley

Make applications after the crop begins tillering but before boot. First post-treatment irrigation should be delayed for at least 3 days after treatment and should not exceed 1 in. of water.

Wheat and Barley—Harvest Aid

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

See section on Harvest Aid tank mixtures.

Fallow

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

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

Application Timing—Pasture Grasses

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG may be used on some native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other pasture grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows:

Pasture Grass	Minimum time from grass establishment to Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, bromegrass, and orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Fescue Precautions:

Note that Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- tank mix Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG with 2,4-D
- use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds
- use surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v)
- make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG.

Timothy Precautions:

Timothy should be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- tank mix Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG with 2,4-D
- use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds
- use surfactant at 1/2 pt per 100 gal (1/16% v/v)
- make applications in the late summer or fall
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

Ryegrass Pastures (Italian or perennial): Do not apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG as injury to or loss of the pasture may result.

Other Pastures: Varieties and species of pasture grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG on a particular grass for the first

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time, limit use to one container. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.

Broadleaf pasture species, such as alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG and will be severely stunted or injured by Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG.

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 hrs after application.

Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow

3/10 oz per acre

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

Additional Weeds In Pasture/Rangeland Only

3/10 to 6/10 oz per acre

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

6/10 to 9/10 oz per acre

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Annual marshelder | Horsemint (beebalm) |
| Blackeyed-Susan | Musk thistle* |
| Buckbrush† | Pensacola bahiagrass* |
| Burclover | Purple scabious |
| Common yarrow | Western snowberry† |
| Dogfennel | Wild carrot |

1 2/10 oz per acre

- Serecia lespedeza*

Weeds Suppressed †*

Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow

3/10 oz per acre

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

Brush Suppressed †

9/10 oz per acre

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| Blackberry | Multiflora rose* |
| Dewberry | |

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

3 oz per 100 gal of water

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Blackberry* | Dewberry* |
| Canada thistle* | Multiflora rose* |

* See the Specific Weed Problems section.

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

Specific Weed Problems

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

Blue Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard: For best results, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Canada Thistle and Sowthistle: Apply either Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG plus surfactant or Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG plus 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop.

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

Corn Gromwell and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 20SG can improve results.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG in a tank mix with "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF and 2,4-D, or bromoxynil and 2,4-D (such as 3/4 - 1 pt "Buctril" + 1/4 - 3/8 lb active 2,4-D ester). Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG should

be applied 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 DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG plus surfactant or Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 gal by air or 5 gal by ground (10 gal by ground in pastures).

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG plus 2,4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

Musk Thistle: Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG at 6/10 to 9/10 oz per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Fall applications should be made before the soil freezes.

Multiflora Rose: For best control, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG as a broadcast application when multiflora rose is less than 3' tall. Application should be made in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed.

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

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

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture: Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG at 9/10 oz per acre plus surfactant. Apply after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application should be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG treatments should be spread out over a period of years. Do not apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass.

Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

Note: Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG should not be used for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass. Also, Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG should not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

Serecia lespedeza: Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG at 1 2/10 oz per acre plus a surfactant at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of total spray solution. For best results, make applications to serecia lespedeza beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth.

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

Wild Garlic: Apply 3/10 to 6/10 oz per acre of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Croton: Apply 3/10 to 6/10 oz per acre of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG in the late spring or early summer at preemergence through 2 true leaf stage.

Surfactants

Unless otherwise specified, add a DuPont recommended nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v).

Exceptions: (1) On all spring wheat and spring or winter barley use 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gals; (2) on Fescue pastures use 1/4 to 1/2 qt per 100 gals; (3) on Timothy pastures use 1/4 qt per 100 gals.

Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or DuPont representative for a listing of recommended surfactants.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

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

Ground Application

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

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (psi). For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

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

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

Aerial Application

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

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

Pasture and Rangeland—Use 2 to 5 GPA.

When applying Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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

DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG is measured using the Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

TANK MIXTURES

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under **Weeds Suppressed**, weeds resistant to Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG, or weeds not listed under **Weeds Controlled**. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG.

Tank Mixtures in Cereals (Wheat and Barley)

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

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 3/10 oz of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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.

Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG plus MCPA after the 3 to 5-leaf stage but before boot (with Durum and Wampum varieties do not apply before tillering). Apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label), but before boot.

With "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF

For best results, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG at 3/10 oz per acre; add 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF. 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. Also refer to "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF labels for application timing and restrictions

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

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of "Banvel" and 2,4-D. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labels of all products used.

Make applications at 3/10 oz of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG + 2 - 3 oz "Banvel" (4 - 6 oz "Banvel" SGF) + 4 - 6 oz active 2,4-D Ester or Amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2 pt of surfactant to the 3 way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local recommendations. Use of additional surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or "Banvel" label, or local recommendations for more information.

Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum wheat) apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

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 (such as "Buctril", "Bronate")

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 3 to 6 oz active ingredient per acre (such as "Bronate" or "Buctril" at 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt per acre).

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

With grass control products

Tank mixtures of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG and grass control products may result in poor grass control. DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or DuPont representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG and the grass product to a small area.

To control wild oat, tank mix Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG with "Avenge" or "Assert".

When tank mixing Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG with "Assert", always include 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, or Bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", or "Bronate"). Tank-mixed applications of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

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

With DuPont™ EXPRESS®

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG may be tank mixed with EXPRESS® based on local recommendations.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

With DuPont™ HARMONY® EXTRA

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG may be tank mixed with HARMONY® EXTRA based on local recommendations.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

With Insecticides and Fungicides

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on cereal grains.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion, "Di-Syston") 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.

Do not apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such

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as "Di-Syston") has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

Do not use DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 20SG in fertilizer solution.

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 20SG is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pt - 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 -0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations.

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 DuPont representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Do not add surfactant when using Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

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

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

Tank Mixtures in Harvest Aid

A tank mix of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG plus 2,4-D and surfactant, or "Roundup", will typically aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest. Postemergence application should be made 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 3/10 oz Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG plus 1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient 2,4-D per acre 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 qt surfactant per 100 gal 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, marestail, puncturevine and common and wild sunflower. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG with surfactant only; however, this treatment may be less effective.

With "Roundup"

Use 3/10 oz Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG plus the locally recommended rate of "Roundup" (see "Roundup" label for maximum seasonal rate). Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG requires the use of an adjuvant for optimum activity - Consult the

"Roundup" label or local recommendations for the amount of adjuvant to include.

Tank Mixtures In Fallow

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG.

Tank Mixtures in Pastures or Rangeland

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG can be applied in a tank-mix combination with "Grazon P+D", "Tordon" 22K, 2,4-D, "Banvel", or "Weedmaster" in states where these products are labeled for postemergence control of the following weeds:

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

For best results, apply Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG at 3/10 to 6/10 oz per acre with one of the following products:

Product	Rate (oz /A)
"Grazon P+D"	8 to 32
"Tordon" 22K	4 to 16
2,4-D	16 to 32
"Banvel"	4 to 32
"Weedmaster"	8 to 32
"Remedy"	8
"Amber"	0.35 *

* For suppression of Ragweed In Phenoxy Restricted and Herbicide Regulated Counties

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 20SG in fertilizer solution.

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 20SG is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/4 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 DuPont representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Do not add surfactant when using Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

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

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

CROP ROTATION

Before using DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, fallow, pasture, or rangeland acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG applied. Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 20SG breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored 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

Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG should not be used 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 20SG 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 20SG.

Checking Soil pH

Before using Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG, 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 recommended soil sampling procedures.

Rotational Intervals for Cereals

All Areas - Following Use of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG at 3/10 oz per Acre

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

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land

Following Use of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG at 3/10 oz per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Fallow or Pasture

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
Colorado	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Generally N. of I-70	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Idaho	Southern Idaho	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22

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Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land (continued)
Following Use of DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG at 3/10 oz per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Fallow or Pasture

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
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 Flint Hills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12	
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
Nebraska	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	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, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	E. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	34	34

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Rotation Intervals For Crops In Non-Irrigated Land (continued)

Following Use of DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG at 3/10 oz per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Fallow or Pasture

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
Oklahoma	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Panhandle	Cotton (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
South Dakota	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, 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, 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
Continued on next page					

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

Following Use of DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG at 3/10 oz per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Fallow or Pasture

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
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
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

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

Rotation Intervals in Pasture or Rangeland for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop	Maximum Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG Rate on Pasture (oz per A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, ryegrass, fescue, timothy	3/10 to 9/10	4
	Wheat (except durum)	3/10 to 9/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	3/10 to 9/10	10
ALL AREAS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE*	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	3/10 to 6/10	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, ryegrass, timothy	3/10 to 6/10	6
	Fescue	3/10 to 6/10	18
	Wheat (except durum)	3/10 to 6/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	3/10 to 6/10	10

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

- to any major field crop or pasture crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table

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

BIOASSAY

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

Field Bioassay

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG. 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 DuPont representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

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 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixture's sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG.
3. Continue agitation until the Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 20SG.

Do not use Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

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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.

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.

Continuous agitation is required to keep Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 20SG** section of this label.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Pasture, or Rangeland

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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) 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 DuPont-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or DuPont 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 recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 precleanout 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG and applications of other pesticides to Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **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 that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift 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** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to 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 GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature 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 an 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.

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.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

WEED RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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 an 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to ALS inhibitor herbicides (such as "Amber" herbicide, "Pursuit" herbicide, DuPont™ FINESSE® herbicide, or DuPont™ HARMONY® EXTRA herbicide) may also be resistant to Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

To better manage weed resistance when using Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG, use a combination of tillage, and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG, 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.

PRECAUTIONS

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - Do not apply, drain, or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
 - Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, 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.
- Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. DuPont 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 Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG to a small area.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG should not be applied to wheat or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5- leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- The combined treatment effects of Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG 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.
- 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.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley or pastures 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.
- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.

- 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 DuPont™ Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG. For increased crop safety, delay Metsulfuron Methyl 20SG treatment until crop tillering has begun.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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.

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

Container Disposal: For Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **For Fiber Sacks:** Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. **For Fiber Drums With Liners:** Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner. **For Bags Containing Water Soluble Packets:** Do not reuse the outer box or the resealable plastic bag. When all water-soluble packets are used, the outer packaging should be clean and may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by open burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If the resealable plastic bag contacts the formulated product in any way, the bag must be triple-rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer wrap as described above. **For Metal Containers (non aerosol):** Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. **For Paper and Plastic Bags:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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NOTICE: Read This 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.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product; crop injury, or; injury to non-target crops or plants.

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

For product information call: 1-888-6-DUPONT

Internet address: <http://cropprotection.dupont.com/>

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

**DuPont Crop
Protection**

**DUPONT™ METSULFURON
METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE
WEED CONTROL IN GRAIN
SORGHUM**

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20 SG HERBICIDE

EPA REGISTRATION NO. 352-XXX

WEED CONTROL IN GRAIN SORGHUM

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DuPont™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG Herbicide should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published DuPont recommendations.

Do not use this product through any type of irrigation system.

GENERAL INFORMATION

METSULFURON METHYL 20SG herbicide is recommended for use on irrigated or dryland grain sorghum in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas (North of I-20).

WEED CONTROL, RATES AND TIMING OF APPLICATION

Crop Stage: For optimum performance and crop safety, apply METSULFURON METHYL 20SG 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.

Application Rates: Apply METSULFURON METHYL 20SG at 3/20 oz per acre plus 1/4 lb active ingredient 2,4-D amine per acre. Do not use surfactant or crop oil.

Pest Stage: Application of METSULFURON METHYL 20SG plus 2,4-D amine should be made 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 20SG plus 2,4-D amine:

Pigweed species
Puncture vine
Velvetleaf

APPLICATION INFORMATION

METSULFURON METHYL 20SG herbicide may be applied to grain sorghum by properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.

Ground Application: Apply uniformly by ground with a properly calibrated low pressure (20-40 PSI) boom sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles. Use 10-30 GPA with ground equipment.

Aerial Application: Use orifice discs, cores and nozzle types and arrangements that will provide for optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 2 to 5 GPA. Do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions will favor poor coverage and/or drift.

METSULFURON METHYL 20SG can be used 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 should not exceed 1".

Use cultivation prior to METSULFURON METHYL 20SG + 2,4-D amine treatment to cover exposed brace roots of grain sorghum to minimize injury from 2,4-D amine.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

- Temporary crop yellowing and/or stunting may occur soon after application, especially when crop is under stress conditions.
- Do not use on grain sorghum grown for seed production or syrup. Do not use on forage sorghum.

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- 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 20SG 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 20SG on grain sorghum.

IMPORTANT
BEFORE USING METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE, READ AND CAREFULLY NOTE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND OTHER PROCEDURAL INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE EPA REGISTERED LABEL OR ON OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL LABELS.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of these products in combination which does not appear on the package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

**DuPont Crop
Protection**

**DUPONT™ METSULFURON
METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE
FOR USE ON TRITICALE**

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-XXX

FOR USE ON TRITICALE

DuPont™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG can be used for weed control in triticale.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

METSULFURON METHYL 20SG may be used as a postemergence application to triticale anytime after crop is in the 2-3 leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible. Follow the postemergence use rate instructions listed for wheat. Refer to the METSULFURON METHYL 20SG label for information regarding use restrictions, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information.

Other suitable herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on triticale may be tank mixed or used sequentially with these products providing the recommended application timing is the same. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the tank mix partner prior to use. The most restrictive provisions on either label apply.

It is a violation of Federal law to use any of these products in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

This label contains new or supplemental instructions for product use which does not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow these instructions carefully. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

DR-277 042803

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

**DuPont Crop
Protection**

**DUPONT™ METSULFURON
METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE**

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-XXX

PLUS "PUMA¹ 1 EC" HERBICIDE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DuPont™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG herbicide, can be tankmixed with "Puma 1EC" for control of some annual grass weeds. This tankmix may also include MCPA ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCPA for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see "Puma 1EC" label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes.

Read and follow all label instructions on the EPA approved "Puma 1EC" label for tank mixes, application timing, precautions, and restrictions. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the product with METSULFURON METHYL 20SG herbicide.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING METSULFURON METHYL 20SG, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABELS.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow these instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

¹ Puma 1EC herbicide is a registered Trademark of Bayer Company

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

**DuPont Crop
Protection**

**DUPONT™ METSULFURON
METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE
PLUS MAVERICK¹
HERBICIDE**

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-XXX

PLUS MAVERICK¹ HERBICIDE

DuPont™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG can be tank mixed with "Maverick" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Refer to the METSULFURON METHYL 20SG label, and the "Maverick" label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Maverick" label conflict with recommendations on the DuPont herbicide label.

Other suitable registered herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on small grains or fallow may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this mixture. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply.

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

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

This label contains new or supplemental instructions for the use of this product which does not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow these instructions carefully. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

¹ Maverick is a trademark of Monsanto

DR-279 022503

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

**DuPont Crop
Protection**

**DUPONT™ METSULFURON
METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE
PLUS STARANE¹ + SALVO²
HERBICIDES**

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE

Reg. No. 352-XXX

PLUS STARANE¹ + SALVO² HERBICIDES

DuPont™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG can be tank mixed with Starane¹ + Salvo² herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and fallow.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, METSULFURON METHYL 20SG herbicide may be tank mixed with 2/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre of Starane¹ + Salvo². Refer to the METSULFURON METHYL 20SG herbicide label, and the Starane¹ + Salvo² label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Starane¹ + Salvo² label conflict with recommendations on the METSULFURON METHYL 20SG herbicide label.

Other suitable registered herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on small grains or fallow may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this mixture. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply.

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

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING DUPONT METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for the use of this product which does not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow these instructions carefully. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

¹ Starane is a trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

² Salvo is a trademark of Platte Chemical Co.

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

**DuPont Crop
Protection**

**DUPONT™ METSULFURON
METHYL 20SG
HERBICIDE PLUS
STARANE*¹ + SWORD*²
HERBICIDES**

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE

Reg. No. 352-XXX

PLUS STARANE* + SWORD* HERBICIDES

DuPont™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG can be tank mixed with Starane* + Sword® herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and fallow.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, METSULFURON METHYL 20SG herbicide may be tank mixed with 3/4 to 2 3/4 pints per acre of Starane* + Sword®. Refer to the METSULFURON METHYL 20SG herbicide label, and the Starane* + Sword® labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Starane* + Sword® label conflict with recommendations on the METSULFURON METHYL 20SG label.

Other suitable registered herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on cereal grains or fallow may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this mixture. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply.

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

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING DUPONT METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for the use of this product which does not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow these instructions carefully. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

¹ Starane is a trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

² Sword is a trademark of Platte Chemical Co.

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

**DuPont Crop
Protection**

**DUPONT™ METSULFURON
METHYL 20SG
HERBICIDE PLUS
STARANE¹ HERBICIDE**

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-XXX

PLUS STARANE¹ HERBICIDE

DuPont™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG can be tank mixed with Starane herbicide for improved control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and fallow.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat DuPont small grain herbicides may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of Starane. Refer to the METSULFURON METHYL 20SG label, and the Starane label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Starane label conflict with recommendations on the METSULFURON METHYL 20SG label.

Other suitable registered herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on small grains or fallow may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this mixture. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply.

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

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for the use of this product which does not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow these instructions carefully. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

¹ Starane is a trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

DuPont Crop Protection

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE

ROTATION INTERVAL TO GRAIN SORGHUM, STS™ SOYBEANS, IR CORN, PROSO MILLET

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE

EPA REG. NO. 352-XXX

ROTATION INTERVAL TO GRAIN SORGHUM, STS° SOYBEAN¹, IR CORN², PROSO MILLET

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

This product is a water soluble granule containing 20% active ingredient by weight.

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.

CROP ROTATION

Minimum Rotation Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of METSULFURON METHYL 20SG applied. METSULFURON METHYL 20SG 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 METSULFURON METHYL 20SG breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow METSULFURON METHYL 20SG 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.

Soil pH Limitations

METSULFURON METHYL 20SG 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 METSULFURON METHYL 20SG.

Before using METSULFURON METHYL 20SG, 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. Before using METSULFURON METHYL 20SG 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.

Rotation Intervals for Non Cereal Crops - Grain Sorghum, STS Soybeans, IR Corn, Proso Millet - Irrigated/Non Irrigated Land following wheat, barley or pastures at the Maximum Use Rates listed in the following table:

Areas	Crop	Soil pH	Maximum Rotation	
			Use Rate (oz/acre)	Interval (months)*
All Areas of TX, OK, KS, NE and CO	Grain Sorghum, STS Soybeans, IR Corn, Proso Millet	7.9 or lower	3/10	4

*The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting. Rotation intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts. See EPA approved METSULFURON METHYL 20SG label for additional details on crop rotation recommendations and restrictions.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

• 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.
- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.

• Do not contaminate any body of water. Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use

• METSULFURON METHYL 20SG is non-corrosive, non-flammable, non-volatile, and does not freeze in storage.

• Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in the fields) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to sorghum, STS soybeans, IR corn, and Proso Millet planted after METSULFURON METHYL 20SG applications.

• This supplemental label does not apply to crops grown for seed.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING METSULFURON METHYL 20SG, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

¹ Sulfonylurea Tolerant Soybeans

² Imidazolinone Resistant Corn

DR-283 042503

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

DuPont Crop Protection

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-XXX

SELECTIVE WEEDING TO AID IN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF GRASSES IN THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DuPont™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG Herbicide is recommended for the control or suppression of certain broadleaf weeds (refer to EPA approved label for weeds controlled and suppressed) in the following perennial native or improved grasses grown on land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

METSULFURON METHYL 20SG provides postemergence activity and offers short-term residual control or suppression of labeled weeds. Degree of control and duration of effect depend on weed spectrum and density; weed size and variability; amount of cover canopy; growing conditions prior to, at and following application; amount and timing of precipitation; and spray coverage.

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Soil Conservation Service or other local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices.

APPLICATION TIMING

Preplant (prior to planting)

METSULFURON METHYL 20SG may be applied prior to planting at not more than 3/10 oz/A on all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass.

Preemergence (after planting but before grass emergence)

METSULFURON METHYL 20SG may be applied after planting, but before grass emergence, at not more than 3/10 oz/A on all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass.

Early postemergence to new plantings

METSULFURON METHYL 20SG may be applied at not more than 3/10 oz/A on all labeled grasses anytime after grass emergence.

Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after majority of grasses are in the 3- to 4-leaf stage.

Early postemergence applications to stands planted the previous season

METSULFURON METHYL 20SG may be applied at not more than 3/10 oz/A on all labeled grasses if the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves.

Late postemergence (tilled stands) to stands planted the previous season

METSULFURON METHYL 20SG may be applied at not more than 3/10 oz/A to all labeled grasses in all labeled states.

WEED CONTROL

For best weed control performance, use METSULFURON METHYL 20SG in a tank mix with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best). Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the 2, 4-D used. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the 2, 4-D with METSULFURON METHYL 20SG

Apply METSULFURON METHYL 20SG preemergence to weeds or postemergence to small actively growing weeds before they exceed 4" in height or diameter. For all postemergence applications, add a surfactant at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts/100 gallons of spray solution.

One to two inches of rainfall (enough to wet the top 2-3 inches of soil profile) may be needed to move the herbicide into the weed root zone before the next flush of weeds emerge. The amount of moisture required for sufficient activation increases with crop or weed residue and for finer textured soils. Without sufficient rainfall to move METSULFURON METHYL 20SG into the weed root zone, weeds that germinate after treatment will not be controlled.

Avoid postemergence applications to weeds which are not actively growing due to adverse weather conditions. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled.

Performance: Because newly planted CRP grass stands do not sufficiently compete with weeds and because weed pressure in CRP fields is often severe, performance from METSULFURON METHYL 20SG may not always be satisfactory. An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

TANK MIXTURES

Preplant

METSULFURON METHYL 20SG may be tank mixed with Roundup¹ or Landmaster² II as a preplanting treatment to control broadleaf and grassy weeds. When using "Landmaster" II tank mix, allow at least 7 days after application before planting grasses. Refer to "Roundup" and "Landmaster" II fact sheets and labels for all use instructions, label rates, weed control claims, warnings and precautions.

Postemergence

METSULFURON METHYL 20SG can be tank mixed with 2,4-D at 1/4 lb AI/A for all labeled grasses larger than the 5-leaf stage. For fully tillered stands up to 1/2 lb AI/A of 2,4-D may be used. Surfactant may be added at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gallons of spray solution. However, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of grass injury.

METSULFURON METHYL 20SG can also be tank mixed with "Banvel". Use not more than 1/8 to 1/4 lb AI/A "Banvel" plus METSULFURON METHYL 20SG after majority of grasses are in the 3-leaf stage. In established grasses (2nd year stands), use not more than 1/4 to 1/2 lb AI/A "Banvel" plus METSULFURON METHYL 20SG. Surfactant may be added at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gallons of spray solution. However, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of grass injury.

Read and follow all use instructions, label rates, weed control claims, warnings and precautions for the companion herbicide(s).

PRECAUTIONS

Under certain conditions such as high soil pH, heavy rainfall, prolonged cool weather, or frost conditions just prior to or soon after application, temporary discoloration or stunting of the grasses may occur.

Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of METSULFURON METHYL 20SG.

Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may occur. Do not apply when snow covers the ground.

Do not use more than 6/10 ounce per acre per year.

Because cultivars of perennial grass differ in their tolerance to herbicides, limit the first use of METSULFURON METHYL 20SG to a small area prior to adoption as a field practice. Likewise, components in a seed mixture will vary in tolerance to METSULFURON METHYL 20SG so that the final stand may not reflect seed ratio.

Do not treat stands showing winter stress or lack of vigor symptoms as grass injury may occur.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING METSULFURON METHYL 20SG, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

¹ Registered trademark of BASF Corporation.

² Registered trademark of the Monsanto Company.

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

DuPont Crop Protection

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE RECROPPING INTERVALS FOR CRP GRASSES

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-XXX

RECROPPING INTERVALS FOR GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

ROTATION INTERVAL FOR PLANTING GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACRES

Whenever DuPont™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG has previously been used in wheat, barley, 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 recommended as injury to the legume may occur.

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

ROTATION INTERVALS IN: MN, MT, ND, SD, and Northern WY:

Soil pH* Grasses	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting
7.5 or lower	3/10	4 months (all grasses)
7.6 to 7.9	3/10	4 months (Wheatgrasses only)

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

Soil pH* Grasses	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting
7.9 or lower	3/10	2 months (all grasses)

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 20SG. 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 DuPont representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

**IMPORTANT
BEFORE USING METSULFURON METHYL
20SG, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE
DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRE-
CAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED
LABEL.**

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

DR-286 042503

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

DuPont Crop Protection

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE FOR WEED CONTROL IN SUGAR CANE IN THE STATE OF HAWAII

DUPONT™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-XXX

FOR WEED CONTROL IN SUGAR CANE IN THE STATE OF HAWAII

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, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

GENERAL INFORMATION

DuPont™ METSULFURON METHYL 20SG Herbicide is recommended for use on sugar cane in Hawaii.

INFORMATION ON RESISTANT WEEDS

Naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to this product are known to exist in Hawaii sugar cane. To delay the development of resistant biotypes, refer to our resistance management guidelines.

SUGAR CANE MAXIMUM USE RATE: Do not apply more than 18.75 oz product per acre per crop.

WEED CONTROL IN SUGAR CANE: For best weed control or weed suppression, apply METSULFURON METHYL 20SG as a pre-plant/preemergence broadcast application or as postemergence direct spray application to weeds when environmental conditions favor active growth of broadleaf weeds. Unless otherwise directed, always include a surfactant at 0.25 to 0.50% V/V for postemergence mixture.

PREPLANT/PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION: Apply as a broadcast application at a rate of 2.5 to 10 oz per acre with ground equipment or air. Application should be made before crop emerges as crop injury to some varieties may occur.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION: Apply as a directed spray application to emerged weeds at rates of 2.5 to 10 oz per acre with ground equipment or by hand equipment. Avoid contact with the sugar cane foliage as injury may occur.

WEEDS CONTROLLED: METSULFURON METHYL 20SG will control a number of broadleaf weeds including:

- Amaranthus sp.*
- Ipomoea triloba* (Aiea Morningglory)
- Portulaca sp.* (Purslane)
- Euphorbia sp.* (Spurge)
- Momordica charantia* (Pecia)
- Erigeron canadensis* (Fireweed)
- Crotalaria sp.*
- Ageratum sp.*
- Crassocephalum crepidioides* (Thick head)

PARTIALLY CONTROLLED

- Chloris inflata* (Swollen fingergrass)

NOTE: Do not apply METSULFURON METHYL 20SG closer than 16 months before harvest.

PRECAUTIONS

- 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 crop is sensitive to METSULFURON METHYL 20SG. Extended soil residual activity could adversely affect minimum rotation intervals for all crops.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than sugar cane. Varieties of sugar cane may differ in their tolerance to herbicides and some varieties can be adversely affected with post emergence applications. Therefore it is recommended that a small test block be installed prior to large scale applications.
- Do not apply METSULFURON METHYL 20SG to sugar cane that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water saturated soil, disease or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. 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 occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce other crops. For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced.

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METSULFURON METHYL 20SG must be cleaned from application equipment according to cleanup procedures described in the SPRAYER CLEANUP section of the METSULFURON METHYL 20SG EPA-registered label.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING METSULFURON METHYL 20SG, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

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