51036-367

10/31/2005

ACCEPTED

OCT 31 2005

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 51036-367

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METSULFURON 60EG IVM

Dry Flowable Herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Metsulfuron methyl

Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate..... 60%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 40%

TOTAL: 100%

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 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 treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS:

- **Transportation or spill, call CHEMTREC 800-424-9300.**
- **Human health, 800-832-HELP (4357).**
- **Animal health, call ASPCA at 800-345-4735**

See enclosed booklet for additional precautionary language.

EPA Reg. No. 51036-367 **EPA Est. No.**

AD xxxxxx **NET CONTENTS:** _____

Manufactured By:
MICRO FLO COMPANY LLC
P.O. BOX 772099
MEMPHIS, TN 38117

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some of the materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on the EPA chemical-resistance category selection charts.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride).

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:

1. 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Very low concentrations of this product is harmful to plants. Drift and run-off from herbicide application may injure plants that are not the intended targets.

IMPORTANT

SUBJECT TO THE EXCEPTIONS HEREIN, THIS PRODUCT SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED TO FOOD OR FEED CROPS. THE SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING FOR THIS PRODUCT MAY ALSO CONTAIN EXCEPTIONS TO THIS PROHIBITION.

Failure to observe the following information may result in injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants:

- Do not apply METSULFURON 60EG IVM Herbicide (except as recommended), or 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, including irrigation water.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds.

After product application, the sprayer MUST NOT be used for crop applications. It is imperative that this precaution is followed because most crops (except small grains) can be destroyed or baldy damaged by low rates of METSULFURON 60EG IVM.

GENERAL INFORMATION

METSULFURON 60EG IVM is a dispersible granule that is applied as a spray after being mixed in water. METSULFURON 60EG IVM can be used to control the following:

Annual weeds
Conifer plantations
General weeds and brush on industrial non-crop sites
Perennial weeds
Selective weeds in certain types of unimproved turf grasses on industrial sites and in native grasses
Weeds and hardwoods in conifer plantations
Woody plants in noncrop areas

Optimum control over foliage is achieved after emergence or dormancy break, although METSULFURON 60EG IVM does have preemergence activity. Except as specified, optimum control is achieved when applied to young, actively growing weeds. The weed species and size at the time of application will determine use rate.

Several factors will influence the degree and duration of control, including weed spectrum and infestation intensity, weed size at application, environmental conditions at and following treatment, soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

METSULFURON 60EG IVM can be applied to floodplains where surface water is not present, terrestrial areas of deltas and low lying areas where water is drained but may be isolated in pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions.

METSULFURON 60EG IVM is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Primary absorption of METSULFURON 60EG IVM takes place through plant foliage. METSULFURON 60EG IVM is absorbed through roots to a lesser degree. Generally, a few hours after uptake, METSULFURON 60EG IVM will inhibit cell division in sensitive plants. Slowing of leaf growth, discoloration, and tissue death will occur between 2 and 4 weeks after application. After 4 to 6 weeks the final effects on annual weeds are evident. Perennial weeds and woody plants will not experience the final effect until the growing season following application.

METSULFURON 60EG IVM activity can be enhanced by exposing the treated area to warm, moist conditions following application. Activity may be lessened or slowed by cold, dry conditions. Effective control over weeds and brush hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be achieved. The use of a surfactant is recommended to enhance the control of susceptible plants, except where noted. Apply surfactant at a minimum rate (concentration) of ¼ % volume/volume (1 qt. Per 100 gal of spray solution, or at the manufacturers recommended rate. Use only EPA approved surfactant with at least 80% active ingredient. Herbicide compatibility may not be achieved with certain types of surfactants, such as those incorporating acetic acid (i.e. LI-700). This can lead to less effective control. For desirable plants listed herein, such as turf and conifers, certain surfactants may be unsuitable for use. The surfactant manufacturer's label for should be reviewed to determine appropriate uses.

If it rains shortly after herbicide application, less effective control of weeds and brush may result.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

All uses of METSULFURON 60EG IVM should conform to recommendations published either herein or in separate MICRO FLO recommendations. Losses or damages resulting from any use of this product not specifically recommended by Micro Flo are not MICRO FLO's responsibility. All risks of non-recommended product usage is assumed by the user.

Only tank mix partners labeled for the appropriate use site should be used. Abide by all restrictions and limitations noted on the product label when tank mixing. The most restrictive recommendations should always be followed. Product compatibility testing before mixing is recommended.

Per year, apply no more than 4 ounces of METSULFURON 60EG IVM per acre.

METSULFURON 60EG IVM should only be used as recommended herein or in supplemental labeling on food or feed crops.

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 in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

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RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to METSULFURON 60EG IVM and other herbicides with the same mode of action, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of a herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

Difficult targets may require more than one treatment if initial treatment control is less than desired. In this case, use 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 60EG IVM to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

To better manage weed resistance when using METSULFURON 60EG IVM, use a combination of tillage, and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than METSULFURON 60EG IVM, to control escaped weeds. Attempts should be made to prevent weed escapes from going 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 treated areas to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- Coveralls.
- Shoes plus socks.

Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

CONIFER PLANTATIONS

Application Information

Use METSULFURON 60EG IVM to control numerous weed species and deciduous trees with conifer growth or where confers are going to be planted. Ground equipment application and aerial application by helicopter are permitted. Susceptible species are specified in the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables.

Application Timing

METSULFURON 60EG IVM should be applied following weed emergence or at the end of winter dormancy and full leaf expansion point for undesirable hardwoods.

Conifer Site Preparation
Application Before Transplanting
For the most resistant species on the site, recommended rates of METSULFURON 60EG IVM should be applied with reference to the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables.

Southeast - For loblolly and slash, apply up to up to 4 oz per acre. Transplant the following planting season.

Northeast and Lake States - For red pine, apply up to 2 oz per acre. Transplant the following planting season.

West - For Douglas Fir, Sitka Spruce, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Ponderosa Pine, and Grand Fir in the Coast Range and western slope of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington, up to 2 oz per acre should be applied. At any point following application, these conifer species can be planted. If prior use has demonstrated an acceptable tolerance to METSULFURON 60 EG IVM soil residues, other conifer species can be planted. Plant only a small number of other species if tolerance has not been confirmed by prior use to determine selectivity prior to large-scale plantings in order to prevent unwanted damage. Responsibility for damage to conifer species other than those listed herein will not be assumed by Micro Flo.

Tank Mix Combinations
Use the following products in combination with METSULFURON 60EG IVM to achieve wider ranging control.

Accord[2]
Per acre, 1 to 2 ounces of METSULFURON 60EG IVM and 2 to 10 quarts of Accord should be tank mixed. Product packaging should be consulted for a list of species controlled.

Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate[1]
Per acre, 1 to 2 ounces of METSULFURON 60EG IVM and 10 to 24 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate should be tank mixed. Transplantation of loblolly and slash pines may occur the planting season after application. Ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, oaks (red, white and water), persimmon, sassafras, sweetgum, and Vaccinium species control will result. Additionally, blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and red maple will be inhibited.

Accord[2] + Arsenal Applicators Concentrate[1]
Per acre, 1/2 to 1 ounce of METSULFURON 60EG IVM, 16 to 64 fluid ounces of Accord, and 10 to 12 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate should be tank mixed. Transplantation of slash and loblolly pines may occur the planting season after application. Cherry, dogwood, elms, oaks (red and water), persimmon, sassafras, sweetgum control will result. Additionally, hickory will be inhibited.

VELPAR® L or VELPAR DF®
Per acre, 1 to 2 ounces of METSULFURON 60EG IVM and recommended rates of VELPAR L or VELPAR DF according soil texture (see product packaging for details) should be tank mixed. Transplantation of loblolly and slash pines may occur the planting season after application. Consult product packaging for information on specific species controlled.

OUST®
Per acre, 1/2 to 1 1/2 ounces of METSULFURON 60EG IVM and 2 to 3 ounces of OUST should be tank mixed for herbaceous weed control. In addition to the "Weeds Controlled" section herein, consult product packaging for information on weeds controlled. Transplantation of loblolly and slash pines may occur the planting season after application.

Per acre, 2 ounces of METSULFURON 60EG IVM and 3 ounces of OUST should be tank mixed for herbaceous weed control. This mixture should also be used for inhibition of bull thistle and Canada thistle in the Coast Range and western slope of the Cascade Mountains in the early spring. Transplantation of Douglas fir may occur at least 90 days after application.

Release
Hardwood Control and Suppression
Consult the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" sections herein for a list of species controlled. Use METSULFURON 60EG IVM for over-the-top application of established slash and loblolly pine. Per acre, apply 1 to 4 ounces to control the indicated species, including kudzu.

Tank Mix Combinations
For wider ranging control, use the below products in combination with METSULFURON 60EG IVM:

Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate[1]
Per acre, 1 to 2 ounces of METSULFURON 60EG IVM and 8 to 16 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate should be tank mixed. Loblolly pine will be controlled through the use of this combination. Consult the Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate label for information on the use of surfactants. This label should also be consulted to determine the appropriate application timing based on the age and development stage of the pines. Ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, and Vaccinium species control will result. Additionally, blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, persimmon, and red maple will be inhibited.

VELPAR® L or VELPAR® DF
One to 2 ounces of METSULFURON 60EG IVM and VELPAR^{R} L or VELPAR^{R} DF should be tank mixed at the product packaging recommended rates based on various soil textures. Loblolly and slash pines will be controlled through the use of this combination.

Release
Herbaceous Weed Control
To control herbaceous competition, apply METSULFURON 60EG IVM to transplanted loblolly and slash pine. A list of the susceptible species and recommended application rates is provided in the "Weeds Controlled" table herein. Application of METSULFURON 60EG IVM during the period just prior to weed emergence until just after weed emergence will provide optimum results.
Tank Mix Combinations
For wider ranging control, use the below products in combination with METSULFURON 60EG IVM:

Arsenal Applicators Concentrate[1]
Per acre, 1/2 to 1 ounce of METSULFURON 60EG IVM and 4 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate should be tank mixed. Use on loblolly pine.

OUST®
Per acre, 1/2 to 1 1/2 ounces of METSULFURON 60EG IVM and 2 to 3 ounces of OUST should be tank mixed. Application of METSULFURON 60EG IVM during the period just prior to weed emergence until just after weed emergence will provide optimum results. Use on loblolly and slash pine.

VELPAR® L or VELPAR® DF
One-half (1/2) to 1 ounce of METSULFURON 60EG IVM and VELPAR L or VELPAR DF at the product packaging recommended rates based on soil texture should be tank mixed. Apply to loblolly and slash pines.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS
CONIFER PLANTATIONS ONLY

- Eradication of or damage to less vigorous conifers that have been affected by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, or other stresses may result from METSULFURON 60EG IVM treatment.

- For herbaceous release, apply METSULFURON 60EG IVM only after the planting slit has been closed and the soil around the roots after transplantation has been settled by sufficient rainfall.

- Do not apply METSULFURON 60EG IVM to conifers grown as ornamentals.

- Eradication of or damage to other conifers species may result from METSULFURON 60EG IVM applications when these species are located in the same place as those specified in the above conifer plantation recommendations.

HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS

Application Information

Per acre, use up to 2 ounces of METSULFURON 60EG IVM to control the multitude of weed species present in locations where yellow poplar is currently growing or will be planted and where red alder will be planted. Ground equipment or aerial applications via helicopter are permitted. Consult the list of susceptible species provided in the "Weeds Controlled" sections herein.

Application Timing

Before planting red alder or yellow poplar, apply METSULFURON 60EG IVM for site preparation. For red alder site preparation treatment prior to planting, tank mix METSULFURON 60 EG IVM with other herbicides indicated for this use.

Over-the-top METSULFURON 60 EG IVM application of planted seedlings can be made after the soil has settled around the root systems but before the seedlings have broken dormancy (prior to bud break).

Release

Herbaceous Weed Control

To control herbaceous competition, apply METSULFURON 60EG IVM to yellow poplar. A list of the susceptible species and recommended application rates is provided in the "Weeds Controlled" table herein. Application of METSULFURON 60EG IVM during the period just prior to weed emergence until just after weed emergence will provide optimum results.

Tank Mix Combinations

For "RELEASE-HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL" in eastern U.S pine plantations, 1/2 ounce of METSULFURON 60EG IVM and 4 to 6 pints of VELPAR L should be tank mixed as recommended on the package label. To adjust the application rate according to soil texture, refer to the VELPAR L label recommendations.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS ONLY

- Eradication of or damage to seedlings on less vigorous yellow poplar that have been affected by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, or other stresses may result from VELPAR^{R} L and METSULFURON 60EG IVM treatment.

- For herbaceous release, apply METSULFURON 60EG IVM only after the planting slit has been closed and the soil around the roots after transplantation has been settled by sufficient rainfall.

- Do not use surfactant made for over-the-top tree applications.

- Careful consideration should be sought from an experienced and knowledgeable forester to tailor yellow poplar and/or red alder requirements to the site conditions. Eradication of or damage to seedlings may result from yellow poplar and/or red alder treatment when the plant site is insufficient to meet its requirements.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

The requirements in this box apply to uses of 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.

The Worker Protection Standard does not cover non-crop industrial weed control and selective weed control in industrial, unimproved turf.

Until sprayed areas have dried, prevent unprotected persons from entering the treated areas.

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WEEDS CONTROLLED

1/3 to 1/2 ounce per acre

Annual sowthistle
Aster
Bahiagrass
Beebalm
Bittercress
Bitter sneezeweed
Blackeyed-susan
Blue mustard
Bur buttercup
Chicory
Clover
Cocklebur
Common chickweed
Common groundsel
Common purslane
Common yarrow
Conical catchfly
Corn cockle
Cow cockle
Crown vetch
Dandelion
Dogfennel
False chamomile
Fiddleneck tarweed
Field pennycress
Flixweed
Goldenrod
Lambsquarters
Marestail
Maxmillion sunflower
Miners lettuce
Pennsylvania smartweed
Plains coreopsis
Plantain
Redroot pigweed
Redstem filaree
Rough fleabane
Shepherd's purse
Silky crazyweed (locoweed)
Smallseed falseflax
Smooth pigweed
Sweet clover
Tansymustard
Treacle mustard
Tumble mustard
Wild carrot
Wild garlic
Wild lettuce
Wild mustard
Wooly croton
Wood sorrel
Yankeeweed

1/2 to 1 ounce per acre

Blackberry
Black henbane
Broom snakeweed*
Buckhorn Plantain
Common crupina
Common sunflower
Curly dock
Dewberry
Dyer's woad
Gorse
Halogeton
Henbit
Honeysuckle
Multiflora rose and other
Wild roses
Musk thistle***
Plumeless thistle
Prostrate knotweed
Rosering gaillardia
Seaside arrowgrass
Sericea lespedeza
Teasel
Wild caraway

1 to 2 ounces per acre

Bull thistle
Common mullein
Common tansy
Field bindweed**
Gumweed
Houndstongue
Perennial pepperweed
Poison hemlock
Purple loosestrife
Scotch thistle
Scouringrush
Salsify
Snowberry
St. Johns Wort
Western salsify
Whitetop (hoary cress)

1 1/2 to 2 ounces per acre

Canada thistle**
Dalmation toadflax**
Duncecap larkspur
Russian knapweed**
Tall larkspur
Yellow toadflax**

3 to 4 ounces per acre

Kudzu

* Application can be made from the fall throughout the spring.
** A visible reduction in weed competition, characterized by reduced population or vigor as compared to untreated areas, is referred to as suppression. Optimum results will be achieved through full coverage spray application.
*** Musk thistle biotypes vary in their sensitivity to METSULFURON 60EG IVM. Control over certain biotypes can be achieve with rates of ¼ to ½ ounce per acre. METSULFURON 60EG IVM application is permitted from rosette through bloom stages of development.

Tank Mix Combination
For wider ranging control and for treatment of certain broadleaf weeds biotypes which may be resistant to METSULFURON 60EG IVM and herbicides utilizing the same mode of action, use the below tank mixes.

DICAMBA + 2,4-D
Combine 1/2 to 1 ounce of METSULFURON 60EG IVM with 8 fluid ounces of dicamba and 16 fluid ounces of 2,4-D for the control of kochia.

Combine 1/2 ounce of METSULFURON 60EG IVM with 8 fluid ounces of dicamba and 16 fluid ounces of 2,4-D for the control of spotted knapweed.

Combine 1 ounce of METSULFURON 60EG IVM with 8 fluid ounces of dicamba and 16 fluid ounces of 2,4-D for the suppression of rush skeletonweed.

NONCROP (INDUSTRIAL) SITES
Application Information
METSULFURON 60EG IVM is recommended for use for general weed and brush control on non-crop, industrial sites such as airports, military installations, fence rows, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, petroleum tank farms, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, pumping stations, railroads, storage areas, plant sites including governmental and private lands. This product is also recommended for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds.

Suitable application rates are provided in the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables herein.

Application of METSULFURON 60EG IVM with other herbicides indicated for use on non-crop sites can be made in tank mixture. All label directions and restrictions should be reviewed and complied with.

Application Timing
Apply METSULFURON 60EG IVM after emergence of young, actively growing weeds for optimum control.

Unless the ground is frozen, apply METSULFURON 60EG IVM at any time of the year.

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS
Treated non-crop areas can be replanted with various species of grasses after METSULFURON 60EG IVM application at the intervals specified in the following recommendations.

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Soils with a pH ≤7.5:

SPECIES	METSULFURON 60EG IVM Rate oz/a	Replant Interval (months)
Brome, Meadow	1/2-l	2
	1-2	3
Brome, Smooth	1/2-l	2
	1-2	4
Fescue, Alta	1/2-l	2
	1-2	4
Fescue, Red	1/2-l	2
	1-2	4
Fescue, Sheep	1/2-l	1
	1-2	4
Foxtail, Meadow	1/2-l	2
	1-2	4
Green Needlegrass	1/2-2	1
Orchardgrass	1/2-l	2
	1-2	4
Russian wild rye	1/2	1
	1	2
	2	3
Switchgrass	1/2-l	1
	1-2	3
Timothy	1/2-l	2
	1-2	4
Wheatgrass, Western	1/2-l	2
	1-2	3

Soils with a pH ≥7.5:

SPECIES	METSULFURON 60EG IVM Rate oz/a	Replant Interval (months)
Alkali Sacaton	1/2-l	1
	1-2	3
Bluestem, Big	1/2-2	3
Brome, Mountain	1/2-l	1
	1-2	2
Gramma, Blue	1/2-2	1
Gramma, Sideoats	1/2	2
	>1/2	>3
Switchgrass	1/2	2
	>1/2	>3
Wheatgrass,Thickspike	1/2-2	1
Wheatgrass, Western	1/2-l	2
	1-2	3

The above interval recommendations are intended for Spring to early Summer applications. Break down of METSULFURON 60EG IVM degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils. As such, late Summer or Fall applications should use the intervals as if the treatment was made in the beginning in the Spring.

Grass species seeded into METSULFURON 60EG IVM treated areas vary widely in their response to application. A field bioassay should be performed or previous experience should be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites when species not listed above are to be treated with METSULFURON 60EG IVM.

TURF, INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED ONLY)

Application Information

Certain grasses that are well established and desired as ground cover can be treated with METSULFURON 60EG IVM for selective weed control in unimproved industrial turf. Additionally, of certain noxious and troublesome weeds in turf can be treated with METSULFURON 60EG IVM.

METSULFURON 60EG IVM application can be made with either conventional spray equipment or invert emulsion equipment. For invert emulsion methods, this product should be mixed in the water phase at the prescribed rate.

Implement the below weed controlled recommendations in accordance with the "Weeds Controlled" herein.

Fescue and Bluegrass - Apply 1/4 to 1/2 ounce of METSULFURON 60EG IVM per acre.

Crested Wheatgrass and Smooth Brome - Apply 1/4 to 1 ounce of METSULFURON 60EG IVM per acre.

Bermudagrass - Apply 1/4 to 2 ounces of METSULFURON 60EG IVM per acre.

Application Timing

Unless the ground is frozen, apply METSULFURON 60EG IVM at any time of the year.

Following a spring fescue or bluegrass application, an additional application can be made in the summer after full seedhead maturation.

Growth Suppression and Seedhead Inhibition (Chemical Mowing)

Application Information

Per acre, use 1/4 to 1/2 ounce of METSULFURON 60EG IVM in well established fescue and bluegrass turf for growth suppression and seedhead inhibition.

Tank Mix Combination

For better growth regulation and seedhead suppression tank 1/4 to 1/2 ounce of METSULFURON 60EG IVM with 1/8 to 1/4 pint of Embark.

Application Timing

Application can be made to at least 2 to 3 inches of new growth until the seed stalk appears.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - INDUSTRIAL TURF ONLY

- Grass chlorosis (temporary discoloration) may result from METSULFURON 60EG IVM application. To minimize chlorosis, use the lower recommended rates.
- Undue turf damage may result from sequential fescue and bluegrass applications made during the same or consecutive growth periods (i.e. spring and fall).
- METSULFURON 60EG IVM application may cause undue damage to turf that is weakened by drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures (winter injury) or poor fertility.
- Do not use METSULFURON 60EG IVM on bahiagrass.
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NATIVE GRASSES

Weed control and suppression can be achieved by applying METSULFURON 60EG IVM in the establishment and maintenance of the following native grasses: blue grama, bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww spar) bromegrasses (meadow), buffalograss, green sprangletop, indiangrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, sideoats grama, switchgrass (blackwell), wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent siberian, slender, streamband, tall, thickspike, western), and russian wildrye. Except for orchardgrass and russian wildrye, these species can also be treated in the seedling stage.

Application Information

Per acre, apply 1/10 ounce METSULFURON 60EG IVM to control and suppress* the following: bur buttercup (testiculate), common purslane, common sunflower*, cutleaf eveningprimrose*, flixweed*, lambsquarters* (common and slimleaf), marestail*, pigweed (redroot and tumble), snow speedwell, tansymustard* and tumble mustard (Jim Hill mustard).

*A visible reduction in weed competition, including reduced population or vigor as compared to untreated areas, is indicative of suppression. The size of weed and environmental conditions present after treatment will affect the amount of suppression.

Application Timings

Apply to established grass when weeds are in the seedling stage.
Where the soil (seed bed) has been cultivated, apply preplant or preemergence to grasses in the seedling stage.

BRUSH CONTROL

Application Information

Use METSULFURON 60EG IVM to inhibit unwanted brush growing in non-crop areas.

The following application methods may be used: aerial, high volume ground application, low volume ground application and ultra-low volume ground application. Apply METSULFURON 60EG IVM as a spray to the foliage subject to the specified exception for multiflora rose.

The brush height and density and the application equipment used will affect the application volume.

Per acre, the following application volumes are typically needed: 15 to 25 gallons of water for aerial application; 100 to 400 gallons of water for high volume ground application; 20 to 50 gallons of water for low volume ground application; and 10 to 20 gallons of water for ultra-low volume ground application.

The best control will be achieved by complete foliage coverage, regardless of the application volume and equipment used.

BRUSH SPECIES CONTROLLED

SPECIES TYPE	High Volume Rate (oz/100 gal) of METSULFURON 60EG IVM	Broadcast Rate (oz/a) of METSULFURON 60EG IVM
Ash	1-2	1-3
Aspen	1-2	1-3
Black locust	1-2	1-3
Blackberry	1-2	1-3
Camelthorn	1-2	1-3
Cherry	1-2	1-3
Cottonwood	1-2	2-3
Eastern red cedar	1-2	2-3
Elder	1-2	2-3
Elm	1-2	1-3
Firs	3	1-2
Hawthorn	1-2	1-3
Honeysuckle	1-2	1/2-1

Mulberry	1-2	2-3
Multiflora rose	1-2	1-3
Muscadine (wild grape)	1-2	2-3
Oaks	1-2	1-3
Ocean spray (Holodiscus)	1-2	2-3
Osage orange	1-2	2-3
Red maple	1-2	2-3
Salmonberry	1/2-1	1-3
Snowberry	1/2-I	1-3
Spruce (black and white)	3	2-3
Thimbleberry	1/2-I	1-3
Tulip tree	1/2-I	1-3
Wild roses	1/2-1	1-3
Willow	1/2-I	1-3

Four to 8 ounces of METSULFURON 60EG IVM per 100 gallons of spray solution should be mixed for low volume and ultra-low volume ground applications.

Application Timing

Treat targeted deciduous species with a foliar application of the METSULFURON 60EG IVM recommended rate. Treatment should be made in the spring from the time of full leaf expansion until the development of full fall coloration. Treat coniferous species at any point in the growing season.

Tank Mix Combinations

Accord[2]

Tank mix the prescribed rate of METSULFURON 60EG IVM with the rate of Accord indicated for the various application methods on the Accord label, after consulting the "Brush Species Controlled" table. Refer to the Accord label for list of species controlled.

Arsenal[1] Herbicide

Per acre, 1 to 2 ounces of METSULFURON 60EG IVM and 1 to 4 pints of Arsenal Herbicide should be mixed. Apply as a broadcast spray. For aerial applications, at least 15 gallons spray volume per acre should be used. This combination will inhibit, in addition to the above-referenced METSULFURON 60EG IVM controlled species, the following: black gum, hophornbeam, sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and persimmon.

Garlon[4] 3A or Garlon 4

After consulting the "Brush Species Controlled" table, tank mix the prescribed rate of METSULFURON 60EG IVM with the rate of Garlon indicated for the various application methods on the Garlon label. Refer to the Garlon label for list of species controlled.

KRENITE[R] S

Tank mix the prescribed rate of METSULFURON 60EG IVM with the rate of KRENITE[R] S indicated for the various application methods on the KRENITE[R] S label, after consulting the "Brush Species Controlled" table. Refer to the KRENITE[R] S label for list of species controlled.

Tordon K[5]

After consulting the "Brush Species Controlled" table, tank mix the prescribed rate of METSULFURON 60EG IVM with the rate of Tordon K indicated for the various application methods on the Tordon K label. Refer to the Tordon K label for list of species controlled.

Tordon K[5] + Arsenal[1] Herbicide

Per 100 gallons of water, 1 to 1 1/2 ounces of METSULFURON 60EG IVM, 2 to 8 fluid ounces of Arsenal, and 1 to 2 pints of Tordon K should be tank mixed and applied as a high volume spray to control cherry, elms, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust and sassafras.

*Note that Tordon K is characterized as a restricted use pesticide.

Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment

Mix 1 ounce METSULFURON 60EG IVM per gallon of water to create a spray suspension for inhibition of multiflora rose. Achieve METSULFURON 60EG IVM dispersal through vigor mixing. During spray suspension application, periodically agitate the mixture.

An exact delivery handgun applicator should be used for spray preparation application at 4 milliliters per 2 feet of rose canopy diameter rate. Application should be made to the soil within 2 feet of the stem union. Treat opposite sides of the plant when large plants are targeted and two or more deliveries are required.

Apply from early spring through summer.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - NON-CROP BRUSH ONLY

Review and comply with all label use instructions, application rates, warnings and precautions when using METSULFURON 60EG IVM tank mixtures in combination with companion herbicides. For each of the herbicides, the most restrictive label instructions should be abided by.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Following a METSULFURON 60EG IVM application, do not use the sprayer or mixing equipment for application to agricultural crops, except that it may be used to treat pasture, range and wheat. Because most agricultural crops can be eradicated or seriously damaged by low rates of METSULFURON 60EG IVM, it is essential that this prohibition be followed.

Maintain METSULFURON 60EG IVM spray suspension in the spray tank by using a sprayer equipped with an agitation system. For complete foliage coverage of undesirable weeds, an adequate amount of water, typically 10 to 40 gallons per acre, should be used. An even spray pattern can be obtained through the use of an appropriate spray volume and delivery system. Prior to use, ensure that the sprayer is calibrated. Prevent damage to non-target plants while starting, turning, slowing or stopping by avoiding overlapping and shut off spray booms.

Consult the brush control section herein for information tailored to particular uses.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. The tank should be 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. Then add the required amount of METSULFURON 60EG IVM. Continuously agitate while adding.
3. Continue agitation until full METSULFURON 60EG IVM dispersal but, in no event, less than 5 minutes.
4. Keep agitating and filling tank with water after full METSULFURON 60EG IVM dispersal. Before any other material is added to the mixture ensure that the water-METSULFURON 60EG IVM combination is completely mixed.
5. During tank fill, first add any tank mix partners to be used. Second, add the required nonionic surfactant volume. The surfactant should always be the last addition.
6. Be aware that the mixture will settled in the event it is not continuously agitated. The mixture must be completely agitated a second time prior to use if settling occurs.
7. pH neutral or alkaline METSULFURON 60EG IVM spray preparations stored at or below 100°F are stable.
8. Pre-slurry the METSULFURON 60EG IVM in clean water prior to adding to the tank if more than one load application of METSULFURON 60EG IVM and a tank mix partner are to be applied to avoid interference with METSULFURON 60EG IVM dissolution by the tank mix partner.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Prior to METSULFURON 60EG IVM spraying, clean all spray equipment. Label cleanup procedures for previously applied products should be abided by. In the event that label directions for previously applied products are not provided, the procedure below should be followed.

At the End of the Day

If more than one METSULFURON 60EG IVM application is used, several steps should be taken at the end of each day of spraying in order to avoid the accumulation of dried pesticide deposits in the application equipment. First, rinse the interior of the tank with fresh water. Then, partially refill the tank. Finally, flush the boom and hoses.

1. Empty tank; using clean water, completely rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses. Detach visible deposits.

2. Fill the tank with clean water. Per 100 gal of clean water, add 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active). Use the solution to flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles. After flushing, fill the tank completely with solution and circulate it throughout the tank and hoses. Continue circulation for a minimum of 15 minutes. Use the solution to flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again. Empty the tank.

3. Detach the nozzles and screens. Rinse separately with cleaning agent and water.

4. Conduct step 2 again.

5. Use clean water to rinse the tank, boom, and hoses.

6. The rinsate solution may be re-applied to the crop(s) as specified herein, if ammonia is used as the only cleaner. Abide by all labeled use rate instructions. Refer to the label on the cleaner for rinsate disposal instructions in the event that other cleaners are used. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

*Cleaning can also be conducted using equal amounts of an alternate - strength ammonia solution or a MICRO FLO-approved cleaner product. Be sure to carefully review and abide by the individual cleaner instructions. Agricultural dealers, applicators, or MICRO FLO representatives should be contacted for a listing of approved cleaners.

Comments:

1. Combining chlorine bleach and ammonia will produce dangerous gases. Do not mix these substances. Equipment cleaning procedures should not be conducted in an enclosed area.

2. To aid in the removal of any caked deposits, steam-clean aerial spray tanks before conducting the cleanout procedure.

3. Follow the most intensive cleaning procedures when tank mixing METSULFURON 60EG IVM with other pesticides.

4. In accordance with the individual label guidelines, follow all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products.

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. Several factors will influence the applicator balance of drift control and coverage. These factors include: the presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure. 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 – Follow recommended lower spray pressures for the nozzle. Using higher pressure will result in smaller droplet size and will not increase 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 released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice.

Nozzle Type – Bigger droplets will be produced from solid stream nozzles, including disc and core with swirl plate removed, oriented straight back.

Boom Length – For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height - Spray drift potential is greater if application is made more than 10 ft above the canopy.

BOOM HEIGHT
To decrease droplet exposure to evaporation and wind, set the boom at the lowest labeled height that will provide even coverage. Keep the boom on crop level and minimize bounce when using ground equipment.

WIND
Wind speeds of more than 10 mph will heighten drift potential. The possibility of inversion at wind speeds of less than 3 mph will also increase drift potential. However, drift potential will also be affected by numerous other factors at any given wind speed, including droplet size and equipment type. DO NOT MAKE APPLICATIONS DURING HIGH WINDS 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 increases during a temperature inversion because vertical air mixing is restricted, causing small suspended droplets to stay 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

Wind influence can be decreased by shielding the boom or individual nozzles. The applicator must ensure that the shields are preventing drift but are not interfering with even product application.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Failure to observe the following may cause damage to or eradication of desirable trees or other plants:

- Do not drain or flush equipment onto or near desirable trees or other plants. This prohibition extends to areas where roots of desirable trees or other plants may reach and to areas where the herbicide may be washed or moved into contact with roots.

- If the chances of rainfall shortly following application are low, soil particle movement by wind or water may lead to herbicide migration when treating powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil. Migration may result in potential injury to susceptible crops. If treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops, crop damage may result. METSULFURON 60EG IVM exposure may damage or eradicate many crops. The potential for damage is increased when the crops are irrigated.

- Crop damage can occur when treating areas where runoff water flows onto agricultural land. METSULFURON 60EG IVM runoff and movement may occur when applications are made during periods of intense rainfall. Runoff and movement may also occur when applications are made to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily enter. Applications should not be made to frozen soil. Reduce the possibility of METSULFURON 60EG IVM movement by wind- or water- induced soil erosion by permitting treated soil to be remain undisturbed.

- Product application to lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas is prohibited.

- In no event should irrigation systems be used to apply this product.

- Do not use the equipment used to mix or apply METSULFURON 60EG IVM on crops (except pasture, range and wheat). The mixing and application equipment may be used for noncrop areas and conifer plantations only.

- For use rates of 1 2/3 ounce per acre and less, grazing restriction is not required if labeling guidelines are followed. Forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder or green forage at use rates of 1 2/3 to 3 1/3 ounce per acre 3 days following treatment. Forage grasses may also be fed to livestock, including lactating animals, at this usage rate 3 days following treatment.

- Do not use this product in these Colorado counties: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.

- Do not use this product in California.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Store this product in a cool, dry place in its original container only. Store separately from water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed to avoid contamination.

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

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container and then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

[1] Arsenal is a registered trademark of American Cyanamid Company.
[2] Accord is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company.
[3] Embark is a registered trademark of PBI Gordon Corporation.
[4] Garlon is a registered trademark of Dow Agroscience.
[5] Tordon is a registered trademark of Dow Agroscience.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflects the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of MICRO FLO COMPANY LLC ("MICRO FLO") or the Seller. To the extent permitted by law all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

MICRO FLO warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

MICRO FLO MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, MICRO FLO AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. MICRO FLO and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of MICRO FLO.

METSULFURON 60EG IVM
Dry Flowable Herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Metsulfuron methyl
Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate 60%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 40%
TOTAL: 100%

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 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 treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
EMERGENCY NUMBERS:	
• **Transportation or spill, call CHEMTREC 800-424-9300.**	
• **Human health, 800-832-HELP (4357).**	
• **Animal health, call ASPCA at 800-345-4735**	

SEE ATTACHED BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS AND USE DIRECTIONS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION
Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

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

Very low concentrations of this product is harmful to plants. Drift and run-off from herbicide application may injure plants that are not the intended targets.

IMPORTANT
SUBJECT TO THE EXCEPTIONS HEREIN, THIS PRODUCT SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED TO FOOD OR FEED CROPS. THE SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING FOR THIS PRODUCT MAY ALSO CONTAIN EXCEPTIONS TO THIS PROHIBITION.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Pesticide Storage: Store this product in a cool, dry place in its original container only. Store separately from water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed to avoid contamination.
Product Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by disposal or cleaning of equipment. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container and then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
See enclosed booklet for additional precautionary language.

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EPA Est. No.
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Manufactured By:
MICRO FLO COMPANY LLC
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MEMPHIS, TN 38117

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BASE LABEL .....

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