



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

January 26, 2023

Lisa Adamson
Regulatory Manager
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

Subject: Registration Review Label Amendments Incorporating Mitigation Measures from the Interim Decision for S-Metolachlor and the National Marine Fisheries Services' (NMFS) Biological Opinion on the Effects of S-Metolachlor on Pacific Salmonids
Product Name: Metolachlor T&O Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 53883-149
Application Date: March 30, 2021, and August 23, 2021
Decision Number: 572787 and 588685

Dear Lisa Adamson:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the S-Metolachlor Interim Decision. The Agency has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

This letter also addresses the label mitigation resulting from the NMFS' Biological Opinion on the effects of S-Metolachlor on Pacific salmonids. The Agency has concluded that your submission is also acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Carolyn Smith at smith.carolyn@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



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

Enclosure

S-METOLACHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDE
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**METOLACHLOR T&O
Herbicide**

For weed control in nurseries, turf, and landscape plantings

Active Ingredient:		
S-Metolachlor (CAS No. 87392-12-9)	83.7%	
Other Ingredients:	16.3 %	
Total:	100.0 %	

This product contains 7.62 lbs. active ingredient per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
Not For Homeowner Use**

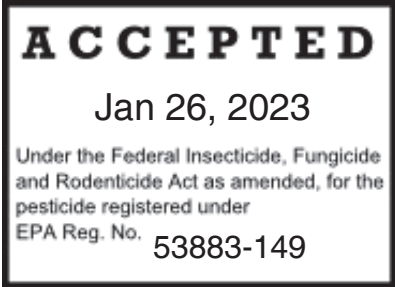
First Aid	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall® International for emergency medical treatment at (866) 897-8050	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
In the event of a major spill call 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)	



Manufactured for:
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507

EPA Reg. No: 53883-149
EPA Est. No: _____
Net Contents: _____

Consumer &
Professional
Solutions



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

(See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.)

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. This product may cause skin sensitization reactions in some people.

Personal Protective Equipment

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of barrier laminate or viton.
- 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.

Engineering Control Statements

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications are required to use closed systems. The closed system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)]. When using the closed system, the mixers' and loaders' PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

Environmental Hazards

Non-Target Organism Advisory: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinator, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

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

Reporting Ecological Incidents

To report ecological incidents, including mortality, injury, or harm to plants and animals, call Control Solutions, Inc. at 800-242-5562.

Ground Water Advisory

S-metolachlor is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of

label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory For Agricultural Use:

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks or months after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of metolachlor/S-metolachlor from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

For non-Agricultural Uses:

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks or months after application.

Mixing/Loading Instructions

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates.

Check-valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing and/or irrigation equipment.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft. of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This product may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft. of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft. of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rain water that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading sites.

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.

Endangered Species Protection Requirements

It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in an unauthorized "take" (e.g., kill or otherwise harm) of an endangered species and certain threatened species, under the Endangered Species Act section 9. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. You must obtain a Bulletin no earlier than six months before using this product. To obtain Bulletins, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/>, call 1-844-447-3843 or email ESPP@epa.gov. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product is a Group 15 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 15 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 15 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:
 - (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species;
 - (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your local sales representatives.

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 24 hours.

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

- Coveralls.
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of barrier laminate or viton.
- 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.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

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

Note: Not for sale, use, or distribution in Nassau County or Suffolk County, New York.

GENERAL INFORMATION

METOLACHLOR T&O herbicide controls many annual grasses, certain annual broadleaf weeds, and yellow nutsedge.

METOLACHLOR T&O may be used on commercial and residential warm-season turfgrasses and other noncrop land, including, but not limited to the following: airports, roadsides, golf courses, sports fields, public recreational areas, ornamental gardens, cemeteries, other landscaped areas, etc. METOLACHLOR T&O may also be used in and around container and field-grown ornamentals, nonbearing nursery stock, and on sod farms.

DO NOT USE IN GREENHOUSES OR OTHER ENCLOSED STRUCTURES.

Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to nontarget areas.

To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

1. Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
2. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
3. Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crop unless at least ½ inch of rainfall as occurred between application and the first irrigation.

NOTICE TO USER: Plant tolerances to METOLACHLOR T&O herbicide have been found to be acceptable in the specific genera and species listed on this label. Because of the large number of species and varieties of plants, it is impossible to test each for tolerance to METOLACHLOR T&O. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not METOLACHLOR T&O can be used safely on plants not specified on this label. Therefore, the professional user should determine if METOLACHLOR T&O can be used safely by testing the recommended rates on a particular group of similar unlabeled ornamental plants in a small area before widespread use or by checking with the local weed specialist for guidance. Likewise, if the professional user plans to apply METOLACHLOR T&O for control of weed species not listed on this label, METOLACHLOR T&O should be tested on a small-scale basis before widespread use or the local weed specialist contacted for guidance.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Ground Application: Apply METOLACHLOR T&O alone or in tank mixtures by ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gals. of spray mixture per acre, unless otherwise specified.

Use sprayers that provide accurate and uniform application. For METOLACHLOR T&O tank mixtures with wettable powder or dry flowable formulations, screens and strainers should be no finer than 50-mesh. Rinse sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after use.

Calculate the amount of herbicide needed for band treatment by the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} \text{Band width in inches} & & \text{broadcast rate} & & \text{amount needed} \\ \text{Row width in inches} & \times & \text{per acre} & = & \text{per acre of field} \end{array}$$

Aerial Application (Sod Farms Only): Apply METOLACHLOR T&O in water alone or in tank mixtures with AAtrex®, Princep®, or other herbicides registered for use on sod farms in a minimum total volume of 2 gals./A by aircraft. See **Turfgrass** section for listing of applicable warm-season grasses. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur. In order to assure that spray will be controllable within the target area when used according to label directions, make applications at a maximum height of 10 ft., using low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi, and restrict application to periods when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. To assure that spray will not adversely affect adjacent sensitive nontarget plants, apply METOLACHLOR T&O or METOLACHLOR T&O mixtures at a minimum upwind distance of 400 ft. from sensitive plants.

Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Aerial Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S641).
- If the wind speed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the wind speed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.3) for all applications.

- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzles and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Boomless Ground Applications:

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

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Handheld Technology Applications:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Sensitive Areas

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

Overhead or Microjet Irrigation Application: METOLACHLOR T&O alone or in tank mixture with other herbicides which are registered for overhead or microjet application may be applied in irrigation water at rates recommended on this label. Apply this product only through an overhead or microjet irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Operation Instructions

1. The system must contain a functional check-valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

8. Prepare a mixture with a minimum of 1 part water to 1 part herbicide(s) and inject this mixture into the overhead or microjet system. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture per hour will usually provide more accurate calibration of metering equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the herbicide in suspension.

9. Meter into irrigation water during entire period of water application.

10. Apply in ½ - 1 inch of water. Use the lower water volume (1/2 inch) on coarse-textured soils and the higher volume (1 inch) on fine-textured soils. More than 1 inch of water at application may reduce weed control by moving the herbicide below the effective zone in the soil.

Precaution for overhead or microjet applications: Where sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable weed control may result. Where sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, injury to desirable plants may result.

Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizers

Many dry bulk granular fertilizers may be impregnated or coated with METOLACHLOR T&O alone or with selected METOLACHLOR T&O tank mixtures which are registered and not prohibited from use on dry bulk granular fertilizers.

When applying METOLACHLOR T&O or METOLACHLOR T&O mixtures with dry bulk granular fertilizers, follow all directions for use and precautions on the respective product labels regarding target crops, rates per acre, soil texture, application methods (including timing of application), and rotational crops.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk granular fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the herbicide/fertilizer mixture.

Prepare the granular herbicide/fertilizer mixtures by using any closed drum, belt, ribbon, or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender. Nozzles used to spray METOLACHLOR T&O or METOLACHLOR T&O tank mixtures onto the fertilizer must be placed to provide uniform spray coverage.

If the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is too wet, use a highly absorptive material, such as Agsorb[®] granules, Microcel E (Johns-Manville Products Corporation), diatomaceous earth, or finely powdered clay, to obtain a dry free-flowing mixture. Add the absorptive material separately and uniformly to the herbicide/fertilizer mixture and blend to form a suitable free-flowing mixture. Generally, less than 2% by weight of absorptive material will be needed.

Calculate amounts of METOLACHLOR T&O and other herbicides needed by the following formula:

2,000 Lbs. of fertilizer per acre	X	Pts./A of liquid or flowable product	=	Pts. of liquid or flowable product per ton of fertilizer
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2,000 Lbs. of fertilizer per acre	X	Lbs./A of dry product	=	Lbs. of dry product per ton of fertilizer
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Precautions: To avoid potential for explosion, (1) Do not impregnate METOLACHLOR T&O or METOLACHLOR T&O mixtures on ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate, either alone or in blends with other fertilizers. (2) Do not combine mixtures of METOLACHLOR T&O plus any other herbicide with single superphosphate (0-20-0) or treble superphosphate (0-46-0). (3) Do not use METOLACHLOR T&O or METOLACHLOR T&O mixtures on straight limestone, since absorption will not be achieved. Fertilizer blends containing limestone can be impregnated.

Application

Apply 100-800 lbs. of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture per acre. For best results, apply the mixture uniformly to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential to prevent possible crop injury. Nonuniform application may also result in unsatisfactory weed control. In areas where conventional tillage is practiced, a shallow incorporation of the mixture into the soil may improve weed control. On fine- or medium-textured soils in areas where soil incorporation is not planned, i.e., reduced tillage situations or in some conventional tillage situations, make applications approximately 30 days before planting to allow moisture to move the herbicide/fertilizer mixture into the soil. On coarse-textured soils, make applications approximately 14 days prior to planting.

Precaution: To avoid potential injury of ornamental plants, do not use the herbicide/fertilizer mixture on container-grown plants and where planting beds are being formed.

MIXING PROCEDURES

METOLACHLOR T&O Alone: Mix METOLACHLOR T&O with water or fluid fertilizer and apply as a spray. Fill the spray tank $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ full with water or fluid fertilizer, start agitation, add the proper amount of METOLACHLOR T&O, then add the rest of the water or fluid fertilizer. Agitate continuously during mixing and application to maintain a uniform spray mixture.

Tank Mixtures: Fill the spray tank $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water or fluid fertilizer and start agitation. (1) Add all products packaged in water-soluble bags first and at the same time. These products **must be mixed in clean water only** (preslurry in water when fertilizer is the main carrier). (2) Continue agitation. Then add water-dispersible granules (WG formulations). Allow the granules to disperse. (3) Add any wet-table powder (WP) formulations to the tank as agitation continues. (4) Add spray adjuvants and spray markers, if needed. Use additives approved for application to turf and ornamentals. Check additive label before use. (5) Add flowable liquids (L) or suspension concentrates (SC). (6) Add METOLACHLOR T&O to the spray tank last. Continue to fill the sprayer with the rest of the water or fluid fertilizer. Maintain agitation in the spray tank until all of the solution has been applied.

When tank mixing METOLACHLOR T&O solutions, allow each product to fully disperse before adding other products. Check compatibility of the mixture using the test described below before mixing in the spray tank.

Note: Before using METOLACHLOR T&O in a tank mix with fluid fertilizer or other registered pesticides, determine the tolerance of the plant species by applying the combination to a limited area during a period of active growth. **Do not use fluid fertilizers as a carrier for applications to container-grown ornamentals.**

Compatibility Test: Check compatibility with herbicide(s) each time before use. Be especially careful when using complete suspension or fluid fertilizers, as serious compatibility problems are more likely to occur. Commercial application equipment may improve compatibility in some instances. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gals./A. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the ingredients. Check compatibility using this procedure.

1. Add 1 pt. of water or fertilizer to each of 2 one-qt. jars with tight lids.
2. To **one** of the jars, add $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. or 1.1 milliliters of a compatibility agent approved for this use, such as Compex[®] or Unite[®] ($\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. is equivalent to 2 pts./100 gals. spray). Shake or stir gently to mix.
3. To both jars, add the appropriate amount of herbicide(s). If more than one herbicide is used, add them separately with dry herbicides first, flowables next, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix. The appropriate amount of herbicides for this test follows:

Dry herbicides: For each pound to be applied per acre, add 1.5 level teaspoons to each jar.

Liquid herbicides: For each pint to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon or 2.5 milliliters to each jar.

After adding all ingredients, put lids on and tighten, and invert each jar 10 times to mix. Let the mixtures stand 15 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if the compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the 2 jars. If either mixture separates, but can be readily remixed, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (a) slurry the dry herbicide(s) in water before addition, or (b) add 1/2 of the compatibility agent to the water or fertilizer and the other 1/2 to the emulsifiable concentrate or flowable herbicide before the addition to the mixture. If incompatibility is still observed, do not use the mixture.

4. After conducting the compatibility test, any pesticide wastes should be disposed of according to the instructions given in the **Storage and Disposal** section of this label.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

Nurseries and Landscape Plantings

Apply METOLACHLOR T&O at rates indicated below to control many annual grasses, certain broadleaf weeds, and yellow nutsedge (see following list). Calibrate applicator equipment before use according to the manufacturer's directions.

Weeds Controlled	Weeds Partially Controlled*
Annual bluegrass Barnyardgrass (watergrass) Crabgrass Crowfootgrass Fall panicum Foxtail millet Giant foxtail Goosegrass Green foxtail Prairie cupgrass Red rice Signalgrass (<i>Brachiaria</i>) Southwestern cupgrass Witchgrass Yellow foxtail Yellow nutsedge Black nightshade Carpetweed Florida pusley Galinsoga Pigweed	Common purslane Groundsel Hairy nightshade Sandbur Seedling Johnsongrass Shattercane Volunteer sorghum

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

Application

Apply METOLACHLOR T&O in sufficient carrier to obtain thorough coverage. For liquid carriers, use a minimum of 10 gals./A. Apply before grass, broadleaf weeds, or yellow nutsedge emerge, or after existing weeds or nutsedge plants have been removed. A second application may be needed to provide longer weed control not to exceed a total of 4.2 pts.(4 lb. ai)/A (46 ml/1,000 sq. ft.) per year.

Suggested Rates of METOLACHLOR T&O

Soil Texture	Pts./A*	ml/1,000 sq. ft.
COARSE	1.3 - 2.0	14 - 21
MEDIUM	1.3 - 2.0	14 - 21
FINE	2.0 - 2.6	21 - 28

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

If banded applications are used, refer to the **General Information** section of this label to calculate the amount of METOLACHLOR T&O needed.

Precautions: (1) To avoid plant injury, do not apply METOLACHLOR T&O to seedbeds, cutting beds, or unrooted cuttings before transplanting or to plants until the soil has firmly settled around roots. (2) When METOLACHLOR T&O is applied broadcast over-the-top of plant foliage, follow with sufficient overhead irrigation to wash METOLACHLOR T&O from the foliage to reduce the chance of injury.

METOLACHLOR T&O has been found to be safe on the following plants:

Container-Grown Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Glossy Abelia
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Ajuga
<i>Aucuba japonica variegata</i>	Variegated Aucuba
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Buxus</i> spp.	Boxwood
<i>Carex</i> spp.	Carex
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood
<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	Cotoneaster
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Euonymus
<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>	Manhattan Euonymus
<i>Forsythia</i> spp.	Forsythia
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	Variegated Hosta
<i>Ilex attenuata</i>	Savannah Holly
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Dwarf Burford Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Hick's Juniper/Foemina
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar
<i>Kalmia</i> spp.	Mountain Laurel
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Leucothoe
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Ligustrum or Privet
<i>Liriope muscara</i>	Liriope
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Green Liriope
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Wax Myrtle
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Mondo Grass
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese Pachysandra
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine
<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japanese Black Pine

Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Pittosporum
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Catawba Azalea
<i>Rhododendron indica</i>	Formosa/Indica Azalea
<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>	Kurume Azalea
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Yew
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Globe Arborvitae
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Hemlock
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Viburnum
<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Yucca

Field- and Liner*-Grown Plants and Plants in Landscape Plantings

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

Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety
<i>Abelia</i> spp.	Glossy Abelia
<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir
<i>Acer</i> spp.	Maple
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	Yarrow
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	African Lily
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Blue Ageratum
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Ajuga
<i>Allium</i> spp.	Allium
<i>Allyssum</i> spp.	Allyssum
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Columbine
<i>Artemisia stoleriana</i>	Dusty Miller
<i>Asclepias</i> spp.	Milkweed
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster
<i>Aucuba</i> spp.	Aucuba
<i>Berberis</i> spp.	Barberry
<i>Betula</i> spp.	Birch
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea
<i>Buxus</i> spp.	Boxwood
<i>Camellia</i> spp.	Camellia
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Bellflower
<i>Canna indica</i>	Canna Lily
<i>Carex</i> spp.	Carex
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanthemum, Daisy
<i>Citrus</i> spp.**	Citrus**
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Coreopsis
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	Cotoneaster
<i>Crocus</i> spp.	Crocus
<i>Cryophytum crystallium</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Cytisus racemosus</i>	Sweet Broom
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Anne's Lace
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Delphinium
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William
<i>Eleagnus</i> spp.	Eleagnus

Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety
<i>Endymion</i> spp.	Endymion
<i>Escallonia fradesii</i>	Escallonia
<i>Euonymus</i> spp.	Euonymus
<i>Ficus</i> spp.	Fig
<i>Forsythia</i> spp.	Forsythia
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Ash
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Gaillardia
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia
<i>Gazania splendoens</i>	Gazania Gold Rush
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina Jessamine
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Geranium
<i>Geum</i> spp.	Geum
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo
<i>Gladiolus x hortulanus</i>	Gladiolus
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust
<i>Hedera</i> spp.	English Ivy
<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily
<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Hibiscus
<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	Hosta
<i>Hyacinthus</i> spp.	Hyacinth
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Hydrangea
<i>Hypericum</i> spp.	St. John's Wort
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly
<i>Illicium</i> spp.	Spicebush
<i>Impatiens</i> spp.	Impatiens
<i>Iris</i> spp.	Iris
<i>Jasmine</i> spp.	Jasmine
<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Juniper
<i>Kalmia</i> spp.	Kalmia
<i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp.	Crepe Myrtle
<i>Leucothoe</i> spp.	Leucothoe
<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.	Privet
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Lily
<i>Liquidambar</i> spp.	Sweetgum
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree
<i>Liriope</i> spp.	Liriope
<i>Lonicera</i> spp.	Honeysuckle
<i>Lupinus</i> spp.	Lupines
<i>Lythrum</i> spp.	Loosestrife
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Magnolia
<i>Malus</i> spp.**	Crabapple, Apple**
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Morea</i> spp.	Fortnight Lily
<i>Muscari armeniacum</i>	Muscari
<i>Myrica</i> spp.	Wax Myrtle
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Bamboo
<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	Narcissus
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Oenothera</i> spp.	Primrose
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Mondo Grass
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Star of Bethlehem
<i>Osmanthus</i> spp.	Osmanthus
<i>Pachysandra</i> spp.	Pachysandra
<i>Pelargonium x hortorum</i>	Geranium
<i>Petunia</i> spp.	Petunia

Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety
<i>Phlox</i> spp.	Phlox
<i>Photinia</i> spp.	Photinia
<i>Physocarpus</i> spp.	Ninebark
<i>Physostegia</i> spp.	Physostegia
<i>Picea</i> spp.	Spruce
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese Andromeda
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Pine
<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	Pittosporum
<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.	Podocarpus
<i>Populus</i> spp.	Poplar
<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	Potentilla (Cinquefoil)
<i>Prunus</i> spp.**	Cherry**
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir
<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	Firethorn
<i>Pyrus</i> spp.**	Pear**
<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oak
<i>Raphiolepis</i> spp.	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Rhododendron/Azalea
<i>Robinia</i> spp.	Locust
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf Fern
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow
<i>Scilla</i> spp.	Scilla
<i>Sedum</i> spp.	Stone Crop
<i>Senecio doronicum</i>	Leopard's-bane
<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	Spiraea
<i>Stachys</i> spp.	Stachys
<i>Statice sinnata</i>	Annual Statice
<i>Symphoricarpos</i> spp.	Snowberry
<i>Syringa</i> spp.	Lilac
<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	Marigold
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress
<i>Taxus</i> spp.	Yew
<i>Ternstroemia gymanathera</i>	Cleyera
<i>Thuja</i> spp.	Arborvitae
<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	Hemlock
<i>Tulipa</i> spp.	Tulip
<i>Veronica</i> spp.	Veronica
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Viburnum
<i>Vinca</i> spp.	Periwinkle
<i>Viola x Wittrockiana</i>	Pansy
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm
<i>Weigela</i> spp.	Weigela
<i>Wisteria senensis</i>	Wisteria
<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Yucca
<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	Zinnia

**Do not apply to trees or plants that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months, or illegal residues may result.

METOLACHLOR T&O may be applied in tank mixtures with Barricade®, Factor®, Goal®, Princep®, Ronstar®, Roundup®, or other compatible herbicides registered for use on ornamentals. Refer to the respective product labels for weeds controlled and for plants on which they are registered for use. When applying METOLACHLOR T&O in tank mixtures, observe the more restrictive directions for use, precautions, and limitations on this label or the respective tank mix product label.

Turfgrass

Warm Season Grasses (Bermudagrass, Centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, Bahiagrass, and Zoysiagrass) including Commercial St. Augustinegrass Sod Production.

Do not use METOLACHLOR T&O on turfgrasses in New York State.

Apply METOLACHLOR T&O **before weeds emerge**. Since soil moisture is necessary to activate METOLACHLOR T&O, irrigate with 1/2 inch of water if rainfall does not occur within 7 days after treatment (See following Precautions).

Weeds Controlled

Scientific Name	Common Name	Rate of METOLACHLOR T&O*
Cyperus compressus	Annual sedge	
Cyperus esculentus	Yellow nutsedge	
Digitaria ischaemum	Smooth crabgrass	2.6 pts./A (see Notes)
Digitaria sanguinalis	Large crabgrass	
Leptochloa fascicularis	Bearded sprangletop	
Leptochloa uninervia	Mexican sprangletop	1.3 - 2.6 pts./A (see Notes)
Poa annua	Annual bluegrass	

*1.0 pt./A = 11 ml/1,000 sq. ft.
1.3 pts./A = 14 ml/1,000 sq. ft.
2.6 pts./A = 28 ml/1,000 sq. ft.

Notes: (1) Split rate of applications can be made at rates not less than 1 pt./A. (2) Do not apply more than once every 6 weeks. (3) For commercial sod production, do not apply more than 4.2 pts.(4 lb. ai.)/A per year to the same area used for sod production. (4) For other turf uses, do not apply more than 2.6 pts.(2.48 lb. ai.)/A per year.

Precautions for all uses on turf: Delayed spring green-up, temporary slowing of growth and yellowing may occur following application. To avoid turf injury, (1) Application of a nitrogen-containing fertilizer at or soon after applying METOLACHLOR T&O will minimize delay in spring green-up and any temporary yellowing; (2) use only on turfgrass not under stress from infestations of insects, nematodes, or diseases; (3) do not use on golf greens, tees, or aprons; (4) do not seed or overseed with desirable turfgrass 4 months before or after treatment, and (5) do not apply this product to newly seeded grasses until they have overwintered and have a well-developed rhizome system. (6) Before using METOLACHLOR T&O in the tank mix with fluid fertilizer or other registered pesticides, determine the tolerance of the turf species by applying the combination to a limited area during a period of active growth. (7) In turfgrass areas which have heavy thatch, the weed control of METOLACHLOR T&O may be reduced.

Note: To avoid possible illegal residues, do not graze or feed turf clippings to animals.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Disposal (1 Gal. and 30 Gal.)

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Wastes resulting from the use of this product are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state, or local procedures. For guidance in proper disposal methods, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office.

Container Disposal (1 Gal.)

Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse (or equivalent), puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by open burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. Keep out of smoke from burning containers.

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

Container Disposal (30 Gal.)

Refer to label container for disposal instructions.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product should be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC. or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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