OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

November 01, 2025

Lael Jimenez
lael.jimenez@upl-ltd.com
UPL NA, INC.

Subject: Non-PRIA (Pesticide Registration Improvement Act) Labeling Amendment - Label amendment adding glufosinate-tolerant corn, reduction of heights within the weed tables, removal of “Libertylink” in favor of the term “glufosinate-resistant," changing tank mix partner brand names to active ingredient names, and formatting.
Product Name: InterMoc Herbicide
Admin Number: 70506-344
EPA Receipt Date: 11/15/2022
Action Case Number: 00483022

Dear Lael Jimenez:

The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable.

This approval does not affect any terms or conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing terms or conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this 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 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 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.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to your company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by EPA. If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements the 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 EPA find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains statements or claims substantially differing from statements or claims made in connection with obtaining a FIFRA section 3 registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

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

If you have questions, please contact Eric Ingram via email at ingram.eric@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis

Kable Bo Davis, Senior Advisor
HB, RD
Office of Pesticide Programs

s-metolachlor	**GROUP**	**15**	**herbicide**
glufosinate	**GROUP**	**10**	**herbicide**

Sale, use and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.

INTERMOC® HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

S-metolachlor …….. 27.30%*

Glufosinate-ammonium 11.65%*

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 61.05%

TOTAL: 100.00%

*Contains 2.5 lbs active ingredient s-metolachlor, and 1.07 lbs active ingredient glufosinate per U.S. gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:	▪ Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. ▪ Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. ▪ Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. ▪ Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN:	▪ 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. ▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor or going for treatment. For 24 hour emergency medical treatment, contact Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Safety: 1-866-673-6671.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.	

For chemical emergency: spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC:1-800-424-9300

UPL NA Inc.
PO Box 12219
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 • 1-800-438-6071

EPA Reg. No. 70506-344

EPA Est. No. _____

Net Contents: _____ gallons

ACCEPTED
11/01/2025
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 70506-344

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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/PPE 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. Wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing as soon as possible.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present. Do not apply to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Glufosinate, an ingredient in INTERMOC herbicide, is toxic to vascular plants and must be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Reporting Ecological Incidents: to report ecological incidents, including mortality, injury, or harm to plants and animals, call UPL NA Inc. at 1-800-247-1557.

Ground Water Advisory

S-metolachlor is known to leach through soil into groundwater 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

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 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.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not use this product until you have read the entire label. 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.

In the State of New York Only: Not For Use In Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

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 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

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 intervals. 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 with the exception of sweet corn irrigation activities which has a 4-day REI.

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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants; chemical resistant gloves (barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils); chemical resistant footwear plus socks; protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

Burndown treatments

For row crop applications in corn, cotton, or soybean, INTERMOC herbicide may be applied to any conventional or transgenic variety as a **burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to crop emergence.**

Post emergent treatments

Post emergence row crop applications of INTERMOC herbicide may be made only to crops resistant to glufosinate, one of the active ingredients in this product. The basis of selectivity of INTERMOC herbicide in glufosinate-resistant crops is the presence of a gene resistant to glufosinate. **Crops not containing this glufosinate-resistant gene will be sensitive to INTERMOC herbicide when used post emergent, and severe crop injury and/or death may occur. Do not allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than crops containing the glufosinate-resistant trait.**

Post emergent applications of INTERMOC herbicide may be made to conventional or other transgenic cotton not tolerant to the active ingredient in INTERMOC herbicide using a hooded sprayer.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

INTERMOC herbicide is a water-soluble herbicide that provides dual activity to the weeds being treated. It provides non-selective, broad-spectrum herbicide activity for control of annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds that have already emerged, and is a herbicide that is absorbed by weeds shortly after germination that inhibits weed root and shoot development. INTERMOC herbicide will control various grass and broadleaf weeds both pre-emergent and post-emergent to weed growth. Uses include applications as broadcast burndown applications prior to planting or crop emergence in labeled conventional row crops; and as over-the-top applications in corn, cotton, and soybeans designated as glufosinate-resistant. INTERMOC herbicide may be used for weed control in non-glufosinate-resistant cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in-crop.

Injury may occur following the use of INTERMOC herbicide under abnormally high soil moisture conditions during early development of the crop. Always follow a responsible integrated weed management program. Contact your local agronomic advisor for more specific information on integrated weed management in your area.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of INTERMOC herbicide are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

In order to make a replant application of INTERMOC herbicide, the application to the previous crop must have had been made at less than or equal to 1.9 lbs active ingredient s-metolachlor (97 fl. oz. of INTERMOC herbicide) per acre, and the previous crop must not have had a lay-by or other post-emergent application.

Rotational Crop	**Plant-back Interval** **(Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application)**
Sweet Corn, Corn, Cotton, Soybeans, Sugar Beets	May be planted at any time
Rice, Buckwheat	The spring following the last treatment.
Small Grains (barley, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat)	135 Days (4 ½ months)
All Other Crops	365 Days (12 months)

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, INTERMOC herbicide is a mixture of a Group 10 herbicide, i.e. a glutamine synthetase inhibitor, and a Group 15 herbicide which inhibits the formation of very long chain fatty acids. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to INTERMOC and other Group 10 or 15 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Groups 10 or 15 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 10 and 15 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 INTERMOC or other Group 10 or 15 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- 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 fields before application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. 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 (MOA), if available. Treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes. To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for additional herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes. Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your retailer or UPL NA INC. representative.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Volunteer glufosinate tolerant crop plants (corn, cotton, soybeans, sugar beets) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of INTERMOC herbicide.

See **Application Instructions** and **Crop Use Directions** for specific use directions

WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – CONTROL OF EXISTING WEEDS

Rates in fluid ounces of formulated product per acre. Follow the guidelines **Herbicide Resistance Management** portion of this label and target less than three-inch weeds. See **Application Instructions and Crop Use Directions** for specific use directions.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate, triazine, PPO, ALS, HPPDand auxin-resistant biotypes)					
Weed Species	**48-64 fl oz/A**	**>64 fl oz/A***	**Weed Species**	**48-64 fl oz/A**	**>64 fl oz/A***
Amaranth, Palmer[4]	Not Advised	C	Morningglory, sharppod	C	C
Anoda, spurred	C	C	Morningglory, smallflower	C	C
Beggarweed, Florida	C	C	Morningglory, tall	C	C
Black medic	C	C	Mustard, wild	C	C
Blueweed, Texas	C	C	Nightshade, black	C	C
Buckwheat, wild	C	C	Nightshade, eastern black	C	C
Buffalobur	C	C	Nightshade, hairy	C	C
Burcucumber	C	C	Pennycress (stinkweed)	C	C
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	C	C	Pigweed, redroot	C	C
Carpetweed	C	C	Pigweed, prostrate	C	C
Chickweed, common	C	C	Pigweed, spiny	C	C
Cocklebur, common	C	C	Pigweed, smooth	C	C

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate, triazine, PPO, ALS, HPPDand auxin-resistant biotypes)					
Weed Species	**48-64 fl oz/A**	**>64 fl oz/A***	**Weed Species**	**48-64 fl oz/A**	**>64 fl oz/A***
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	C	C	Pigweed, tumble	C	C
Cotton, volunteer[1]	C	C	Puncturevine	C	C
Croton, tropic	C	C	Purslane, common	C	C
Croton, woolly	C	C	Pusley, Florida	Suppression	C
Eclipta	C	C	Ragweed, common	C	C
Devil's claw	C	C	Ragweed, giant	C	C
Fleabane, annual	C	C	Senna coffee	C	C
Galinsoga, hairy	C	C	Sesbania, hemp	C	C
Galinsoga, small flower	C	C	Shepherd's-Purse	C	C
Groundcherry, cutleaf	C	C	Sicklepod (java bean)	C	C
Geranium, cutleaf	C	C	Sida, prickly	C	C
Hempnettle	C	C	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	C	C
Horsenettle, Carolina[2]	C	C	Smellmelon	C	C
Jimsonweed	C	C	Sowthistle, annual	C	C
Knotweed	C	C	Soybeans, volunteer[1]	C	C
Kochia	C	C	Spurge, prostrate	C	C
Ladysthumb	C	C	Spurge, spotted	C	C
Lambsquarters, common[S]	Suppression	C	Starbur, bristly	C	C
Mallow, common	C	C	Sunflower, common	C	C
Mallow, Venice	C	C	Sunflower, prairie	C	C
Marestail	Suppression	C	Sunflower, volunteer	C	C
Marshelder, annual	C	C	Thistle, Russian[2]	Suppression	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	C	C	Velvetleaf[3]	C	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	C	C	Waterhemp, common[4]	Not Advised	C
Morningglory, pitted	C	C	Waterhemp, tall[4]	Not Advised	C

C = Control

* Use the higher rate when treating larger/taller weeds.

1 Volunteer glufosinate-resistant crops from the previous season will not be controlled.

2 May require sequential applications for control.

3 For optimal control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

4 For optimal control, make applications when weeds are on the smaller size.

Grass Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate, triazine, PPO, ALS, HPPDand auxin-resistant biotypes)					
Weed Species	48-64 fl oz/A	>64 fl oz/A*	Weed Species	48-64 fl oz/A	>64 fl oz/A*
Barley, volunteer[3]	C	C	Millet, proso volunteer	C	C
Barnyardgrass	C	C	Oat, wild[2]	C	C
Bluegrass, annual	C	C	Panicum, fall	C	C
Corn, volunteer[1]	C	C	Panicum, Texas	C	C
Crabgrass, large[2]	C	C	Rice, red	C	C
Crabgrass, smooth[2]	C	C	Rice, volunteer[1]	C	C
Cupgrass, woolly	C	C	Sandbur, field[2]	Suppression	C
Foxtail, bristly	C	C	Shattercane	C	C
Foxtail, giant	C	C	Signalgrass, broadleaf	C	C
Foxtail, green	C	C	Sprangletop	C	C
Foxtail, robust purple	C	C	Sorghum, volunteer	C	C
Foxtail, yellow[2]	C	C	Stinkgrass	C	C
Goosegrass[3]	C	C	Wheat, volunteer[2]	C	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	C	C	Witchgrass	C	C
Junglerice	C	C			

C = Control

* Use the higher rate when treating larger/taller weeds.

[1] Volunteer glufosinate-resistant crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10-21 days after the first application will aid in controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn.

[2] For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat prior to tiller initiation.

[3] A sequential application may be necessary for control.

Biennial and Perennial Weed Control (including glyphosate, triazine, PPO, ALS, HPPDand auxin-resistant biotypes)		
For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, use tank mixes or sequential applications of INTERMOC herbicide		
48-64 fl oz/A *		
Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, purple[S]
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, red	Nutsedge, yellow[S]
Bermudagrass	Dandelion	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, field	Dock, smooth[S]	Poinsettia, wild
Bindweed, hedge	Dogbane, hemp[S]	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Milkweed, common[S]	Quackgrass[S]
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Sowthistle, perennial
Bromegrass, smooth	Goldenrod, gray[S]	Thistle, bull
Burdock	Milkweed, honeyvine[S]	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, woolyleaf	Muhly, wirestem[S]	Timothy[S]
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	Nightshade, silverleaf	Wormwood, biennial

* Use the higher rate when treating larger/taller weeds.

[S] Suppression

WEEDS CONTROLLED PRIOR TO WEED EMERGENCE

BROADLEAF – Control
Amaranth, Palmer (*Amaranthus palmeri*);
Amaranth, Powell (*Amaranthus powellii*);
Carpetweed (*Mollugo verticillata*);
Galinsoga, Hairy (*Galinsoga quadriradiata*);
Galinsoga, Smallflower (*Galinsoga parviflora*);
Nightshade, Eastern Black (*Solanum ptychanthum*);
Pigweed, Prostrate (*Amaranthus blitoides*);
Pigweed, Redroot (*Amaranthus retroflexus*);
Pigweed, Smooth (*Amaranthus hybridus*);
Pigweed, Tumble (*Amaranthus albus*);
Pusley, Florida (*Richardia scabra*);
Spiderwort, Tropical (*Commelina benghalensis*);
Waterhemp, Common (*Amaranthus rudis*);
Waterhemp, Tall (*Amaranthus tuberculatus*)

BROADLEAF – Partial Control
Beggarweed, Florida (*Desmodium tortuosum*);
Eclipta (*Eclipta prostrata*);
Nightshade, Hairy (*Solanum physalifolium*)
Purslane, Common (*Portulaca oleracea*);

GRASS – Control
Barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*);
Crabgrass, Large (*Digitaria ischaemum*);
Crabgrass, Smooth (*Digitaria sanguinalis*);
Crowfootgrass (*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*);

Cupgrass, Prairie (*Eriochloa contracta*);
Cupgrass, Southwestern (*Eriochloa acuminate*);
Foxtail, Bristly (*Setaria verticillata*);
Foxtail, Giant (*Setaria faberi*);
Foxtail, Green (*Setaria viridis*);
Foxtail, Millet (*Setaria italic*);
Foxtail, Yellow (*Setaria pumila*);
Goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*);
Panicum, Fall (*Panicum dichotomiflorum*);
Rice, Red (*Oryza punctate*);
Ryegrass, Italian (*Lolium multiflorum*);
Signalgrass, Broadleaf (*Urochloa platyphylla*);
Witchgrass (*Panicum capillare*)

GRASS – Partial Control
Cupgrass, Woolly[1] (*Eriochloa villosa*);
Johnsongrass (seedling) (*Sorghum halepense*);
Millet, Wild-proso[1] (*Panicum miliaceum*);
Panicum, Texas (*Panicum texanum*);
Sandbur, Field (*Cenchrus spinifex*);
Sandbur, Southern (*Cenchrus echinatus*);
Shattercane, (*Sorghum bicolor***)**
Sorghum (Volunteer) (*Sorghum bicolor*)

SEDGE – Control
Nutsedge, Yellow (*Cyperus esculentus*)

[1]Refer to the corn section of this label for additional use directions

APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control.

Ground application: Refer to the **Weeds Controlled** tables **or Applications Instructions and Crop Use Directions** for application rates. To avoid drift and ensure consistent weed control, apply INTERMOC herbicide with the spray boom as low as possible while maintaining a uniform spray pattern.

Apply INTERMOC herbicide broadcast in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre using a minimum spray pressure of 40 psi and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph. The use of 80 degree or 110 degree flat fan nozzles will provide optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Application of the spray at a 45-degree angle forward will result in better spray coverage. Under dense weed/crop canopies, use a broadcast rate of 15-20 gallons of water per acre so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained. Base boom height on nozzle manufacturer directions. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of INTERMOC herbicide.

Aerial Application: Thorough coverage is necessary for best weed control. For optimal weed control, apply INTERMOC herbicide in a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Apply INTERMOC herbicide using nozzles and pressures that generate MEDIUM (about 300 to 400 microns) spray droplets category as reported by the nozzle manufacturer and in accordance to ASABE S 572 based upon the selected air speed. Avoiding FINE sprays will minimize spray drift risk. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of INTERMOC herbicide.

Application Restrictions:

- Do not use flood jet nozzles, raindrop nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment.
- DO NOT apply when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target.
- Do not use nozzles and pressures that result in COARSE sprays.
- When conditions for wind erosion exist, DO NOT apply this product to light sandy soils or soils that have a powder dry surface. If these conditions exist, mitigate by irrigation or rainfall prior to application.

- DO NOT apply this product to highly compacted or paved surfaces or any other surfaces that are impervious.
- Unless a minimum of ½" of rain occurs prior to the first irrigation after application, on-target crops must NOT be exposed to the furrow or first flood irrigation tailwater from fields treated with this product.

Compatibility Testing

If INTERMOC herbicide will be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture before mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility using this process:

1. In a clear 1-quart jar, place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution.
2. For each pound of a dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.
3. For each 16 fl oz of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fl oz of INTERMOC herbicide to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten, then invert 10 times to mix.
6. Allow the mixture to stand for 15 minutes, then evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, do not use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. Once compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **Storage and Disposal** section of this label.

Mixing and Loading Instructions

Take care 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.

Restrictions:

This product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This product must 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 1.10% 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 site.

Tank Mixing Instructions

INTERMOC herbicide may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. Use the tank mix partner in accordance with label limitations and restrictions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. INTERMOC herbicide may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and other restrictions.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

INTERMOC herbicide must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. INTERMOC herbicide is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding INTERMOC herbicide to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used (see **Cleaning Instructions**).

Mix INTERMOC herbicide with water to make a finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
2. Begin agitation.
3. If mixing with a flowable/wettable powder tank mix partner, prepare a slurry of the proper amount of the product in a small amount of water. Add the slurry to the spray tank.
4. Add the appropriate amount of ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank.
5. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
6. Complete filling the spray tank with water.
7. Add the proper amount of INTERMOC herbicide and continue agitation.
8. If foaming occurs, use a silicone-based antifoam agent.

Ensure that all spray system lines including pipes, booms, etc. have the correct concentration of spray solution by flushing out the spray system lines before starting the crop application.

If tank mix partners listed on this label are added, maintain good agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to re-suspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzles or line strainers must be 50 mesh or larger.

Cleaning Instructions

Before using INTERMOC herbicide, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank, lines, and filter, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Ensure that equipment is thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner.

After using INTERMOC herbicide, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not labeled as glufosinate-resistant. Make sure any rinsate or foam is thoroughly removed from spray tank and boom. Rinsate may be disposed following the pesticide disposal directions on this label.

Spray Drift Management

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

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 windspeed 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 a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.3) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph 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.

Boomless Ground Applications:

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

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.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

The following tables provide use patterns, rates, minimum spray volumes, preharvest intervals and other precautions, restrictions and comments specific to each crop.

INTERMOC herbicide is a foliar active herbicide with residual soil activity. For best results on actively growing weeds, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity and bright sunlight improve the performance of INTERMOC herbicide. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occurs within 2 to 4 days after application under growing conditions.

Weed control of existing weeds may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, mist or rain are present or when weeds are under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

When applying for control of existing lambsquarters and velvetleaf, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced control.

The addition of ammonium sulfate at 1.5 lbs/A to 3.0 lbs/A can improve weed control under most conditions, including low humidity and/or hard water.

To maximize weed control, do not cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

INTERMOC herbicide is rainfast 4 hours after application; therefore rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment.

Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service for guidelines on optimum application timing for INTERMOC Herbicide in your region.

Soil Texture Classifications

In the instructions that follow, application rates may depend on the texture of the soil to which this product is being applied. Use the following information to assign your soil texture to a classification:

Coarse:	Sand, Loamy Sand, Sandy Loam
Medium:	Loam, Silt Loam, Silt
Fine:	Sandy Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Sandy Clay, Silty Clay, Clay

Rate Reference Table

TOTAL AMOUNT OF INTERMOC	Contains this much s-metolachlor (lbs ai)	Contains this much glufosinate (lbs ai)
2 fl oz	0.04	0.016
3 fl oz	0.06	0.025
4 fl oz	0.08	0.033
48 fl oz	0.94	0.40
64 fl oz	1.25	0.54
80 fl oz	1.56	0.67
96 fl oz (3 quarts)	1.87	0.80
104 fl oz (3.25 quarts)	2.03	0.87
122 fl oz	2.38	1.02

128 fl oz (4 quarts/one gallon)	2.5	1.07
192 fl oz (6 quarts	3.75	1.60

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

CORN (field, silage) –

Application methods include: pre-plant, pre-emergence, post-emergence

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.
- DO NOT apply to frozen ground.
- DO NOT apply this product to muck or peat soils
- DO NOT apply more than the maximum amount listed per soil type in a single application.
- DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year and do not apply closer than 7 days apart.
- DO NOT apply more than 94 fl oz per acre in a single post emergence application.
- DO NOT apply more than 188 fl oz per acre per year through any combination of applications.
- PHI: 60 days of harvesting corn forage.
- PHI: 70 days of harvesting corn grain or corn fodder.
- DO NOT graze or feed forage from treated areas within 30 days of application.

Pre-Plant / Pre-Emergence / Burndown Applications – apply up to 30 days prior to planting and before crop emergence. Applying at the higher end of an indicated rate range will generally result in more consistent weed control of emerged weeds and/or in fields with heavy weed pressure. See **Rate Reference Table** for active ingredient equivalents.

Soil Type	Organic Matter	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Additional Restrictions
Coarse Soils	--	64 fl oz/A	Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. For weeds that have emerged, apply to young, actively growing weeds that are less than three inches in height. If applied during cool and/or wet conditions near planting, crop response may be observed. Be sure seed furrow is closed prior to application.	When applying to coarse soils, DO NOT apply more than two weeks prior to planting.
Medium Soils	--	64 – 80 fl oz/A		
Fine Soils	Less than 3%	64 – 80 fl oz/A		
Fine Soils	Greater than 3%	80-94 fl oz/A		

If tank mixing this product with another product as a pre-plant or pre-emergence application, the most restrictive combination of rates, restrictions and precautions from both labels must be followed.

Post-Emergent Application

ONLY apply post-emergent to corn varieties that are resistant to glufosinate, otherwise severe crop injury or death to the crop will occur. Applying at the higher end of an indicated rate range will generally result in more consistent weed control of emerged weeds and/or in fields with heavy weed pressure. See **Rate Reference Table** for active ingredient equivalents.

Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Additional Restrictions
48-94 fl oz/A	Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. For weeds that have emerged, apply to young, actively growing weeds that are less than three inches in height. Use minimum of 15 GPA spray volume Apply broadcast from emergence up to 24" tall or in the V7 stage of growth. For corn 24" to 36" tall, only apply using ground application and nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks. Apply with ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 1.5 lbs/A to 3.0 lbs/A, regardless of dry or liquid formulation, to improve weed control, especially under adverse environmental conditions and/or hard water. A second post-emergent application may be needed to control weeds in fields with heavy weed pressure. Severe injury or death may result if INTERMOC herbicide contacts the foliage or stems of corn not labeled as glufosinate-resistant.	Do not apply more than 2 post-emergent applications, at least 7 days apart. Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based anti-foam agent may be added if needed. Do not apply if corn shows injury from environmental stress prior to herbicide application.

COTTON

Application methods include: pre-plant, pre-emergence, post-emergence

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.
- DO NOT apply to cotton in Gaines County, Texas.
- DO NOT apply post-emergent to cotton in Florida, South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii, except for test plots or breeding nurseries.
- DO NOT apply to sandy or loamy sand soils.
- DO NOT apply to Taloka silt loam.
- DO NOT apply to frozen ground.
- DO NOT apply where water may pond over the application site.
- DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.
- DO NOT apply more than the maximum amount listed per soil type in any single application.
- DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year and do not apply closer than 10 days apart.
- DO NOT apply more than 96 fl oz of product per acre per year on coarse soils, through any combination of uses.

- DO NOT apply more than 128 fl oz of product per acre per year on medium or fine soils, through any combination of uses.
- PHI: 100 days of harvest for post-emergent over-the-top applications.
- PHI: 80 days of harvest for post-emergent soil directed applications.
- DO NOT graze or feed forage or fodder to livestock from cotton.

Pre-Plant / Pre-Emergence Applications – apply before crop emergence.

See **Rate Reference Table** for active ingredient equivalents.

Soil Type	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments
Coarse Soils	48 fl oz/A	Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. For weeds that have emerged, apply to young, actively growing weeds that are less than three inches in height. Avoid broadcast applications to cotton planted in furrows more than 2 inches deep to avoid possible damage due to concentration of product in the seed furrow. Be sure seed furrow is closed prior to application.
Medium and Fine Soils	64 fl oz/A	

If tank mixing this product with another product as a pre-plant or pre-emergence application, the most restrictive combination of rates, restrictions and precautions from both labels must be followed.

Post-Emergent Application - cotton variety that is resistant to glufosinate

See **Rate Reference Table** for active ingredient equivalents.

Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Additional Restrictions
64 fl oz/A	Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. For weeds that have emerged, apply to young, actively growing weeds that are less than three inches in height. Use minimum of 15 GPA spray volume Apply from crop emergence to early bloom stage. Avoid broadcast applications to cotton planted in furrows more than 2 inches deep to avoid possible damage due to concentration of product in the seed furrow. A second post-emergent application may be needed to control weeds in fields with heavy weed pressure. Severe injury or death may result if INTERMOC herbicide contacts the foliage or stems of cotton not labeled as glufosinate-resistant. Note: post-emergence over-the-top applications of this tank mixture may cause necrotic spotting on cotton leaves that are exposed to the treatment. This will not affect normal plant development.	If multiple applications are made post-emergent, apply at least 10 days apart. Do not apply post-emergent with fluid fertilizer, other adjuvants, oils, surfactants or products not listed as tank mix compatible.

	When applying to non-glufosinate-resistant cotton, a hooded sprayer MUST be used. Please refer to Post-Emergent Application - Non-Glufosinate-Resistant Cotton Application Section for additional information. INTERMOC is tank mix compatible post-emergent with prometryn (post-emergence directed only); fluometuron; MSMA that is not part of a premix; Glyphosate only on crops that are both glyphosate resistant AND glufosinate resistant. Using fluometuron after using a systemic insecticide at planting may cause crop injury. Refer to specific product labels for labeled use rates, precautions and restrictions.	

Post-Emergent Application – Non-glufosinate-resistant cotton varieties

Application of INTERMOC herbicide to cotton varieties not labeled as glufosinate-resistant requires the use of hooded spray equipment designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand. A hooded sprayer directs the spray onto weeds, while shielding the cotton stand from contact. Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep hoods on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid exposure of the desirable vegetation to the spray.

With a hooded sprayer, the spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Tractor speed must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground as this may cause spray particles to escape and come into contact with the cotton, causing damage or destruction of the crop.

Herbicide rates and spray volume instructions are presented as broadcast equivalents and must be reduced in proportion to the area actually treated. Use the following formulas to calculate the correct rate and volume per planted (field) acre:

$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}}$	X	Broadcast RATE per acre	=	Amount of banded product needed per acre
$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}}$	X	Broadcast spray VOLUME per acre	=	Banded spray volume needed per acre

SOYBEAN

Application methods include: pre-plant, pre-emergence, post-emergence

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.
- DO NOT apply to frozen ground.
- DO NOT apply more than the maximum amount listed per soil type in any single application.
- DO NOT make more than 2 post-emergence applications per year and do not apply closer than 5 days apart.
- DO NOT apply more than 94 fl oz product per acre in a single post-emergence application.
- DO NOT apply more than 188 fl oz product per acre per year through any combination of applications.
- PHI: 75 days of harvest.
- DO NOT graze or feed treated forage, hay, or straw.
- DO NOT graze or feed treated forage or hay from soybeans to livestock after a post-emergent application.

Pre-Plant Applications – apply up to 30 days prior to planting and before crop emergence. Applying at the higher end of an indicated rate range will generally result in more consistent weed control of emerged weeds and/or in fields with heavy weed pressure. See **Rate Reference Table** for active ingredient equivalents.

Preplant Surface Application	Coarse soils	64 fl oz/A
	Medium Soils	64-84 fl oz/A
	Fine Soils	84-94 fl oz/A

Pre-Emergence/Burndown Applications – Applying at the higher end of an indicated rate range will generally result in more consistent weed control of emerged weeds and/or in fields with heavy weed pressure.

Pre-emergence/Burndown	Coarse soils <3%OM	48-64 fl oz/A
	Coarse soils ≥ 3% OM	64 fl oz/A
	Medium soils	64-80 fl oz/A
	Fine soils <3% OM	64-80 fl oz/A
	Fine soils ≥ to 3% OM	80-94 fl oz/A

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.
Be sure row furrow is closed prior to application
For weeds that have emerged, apply to young, actively growing weeds that are less than three inches in height.
When applying to coarse soils, DO NOT apply more than two weeks prior to planting.
If tank mixing this product with another product as a pre-plant or pre-emergence application, the most restrictive combination of rates, restrictions and precautions from both labels must be followed.

Post-Emergent Application – **ONLY apply post-emergent to soybean varieties that are resistant to glufosinate**, otherwise severe crop injury or death to the crop will occur. Applying at the higher end of the indicated rate range will generally result in more consistent weed control of emerged weeds and/or in fields with heavy weed pressure.

See **Rate Reference Table** for active ingredient equivalents.

Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Additional Restrictions
64 - 94 fl oz/A	Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Make sequential applications at least 5 days apart. For weeds that have emerged, apply to young, actively growing weeds that are less than three inches in height. Use minimum of 15 GPA spray volume. Apply from crop emergence up to but not including bloom stage. Apply with ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 1.5 lbs/A to 3.0 lbs/A to improve weed control, especially under adverse environmental conditions and/or hard water. The use of COC or UAN may cause temporary injury to the crop. A second post-emergent application may be needed to control weeds in fields with heavy weed pressure. Severe plant injury or plant death may	Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. Do not apply if soybeans show injury from environmental stress or prior to herbicide application. Apply from crop emergence up to bloom or R1 growth stage PHI: 75 days of harvest.

	result if INTERMOC herbicide contacts the foliage or stems of soybeans not labeled as glufosinate-resistant.	

NONCROP USES

When applied as specified on this label, INTERMOC herbicide controls annual and perennial weeds and yellow nutsedge. Refer to the Application Instructions section of this labeling for rates and a list of weeds controlled. Applications may be made on a broadcast, banded or spot treatment basis depending on the situation. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

WHERE TO APPLY

Landscape Areas

INTERMOC herbicide may be used for trimming and around edges of landscape areas including: around individual trees and shrubs, landscape beds, foundations, fences, driveways, paths, parking areas and windbreaks; also on golf courses along cart paths, around sign and light posts, and around sand traps. If spraying in areas adjacent to desirable plants, use a shield made of cardboard, plywood, or sheet metal while spraying to help prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. Refer to the **Noncrop Application Directions** section on this label for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds.

Recreational and Public Areas

When applied as a spot or directed spray application, this product controls annual and perennial weeds listed on this label in areas including: airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, schools, parking lots, Highway and railroad rights of way, tank farms, pumping stations, parks, and other public areas and nonfood crop areas. Refer to the **Noncrop Application Directions** section on this labeling for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds.

Dormant Bermudagrass

INTERMOC herbicide may be used to control winter annual weeds in well-established ornamental dormant hybrid or common Bermudagrass. Apply only when the turf is fully dormant and prior to spring green-up or severe turfgrass injury or delayed green-up may occur. For best results, apply INTERMOC herbicide at a rate of 3 to 6 quarts per acre after most weeds have germinated and are in an early growth stage. Refer to the Weeds Controlled section of this label for selecting rates. Applications of INTERMOC herbicide may also be used to suppress or control target biennial or perennial weeds. Avoid high volume and spot applications where spray volume exceeds 80 gallons per acre or injury or delayed green-up may occur.

Restrictions:

- DO NOT apply more than 6 quarts of INTERMOC herbicide per acre per year for this use.
- DO NOT make more than one application per year.

Ornamentals

When applied as specified on this label, this product may be used for the control of undesired vegetation in site preparation prior to planting, around shade and greenhouses, and as a directed spray around containers and field-grown established ornamentals

Restrictions:

- DO NOT apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation or injury may result.
- DO NOT apply INTERMOC herbicide as an over-the-top broadcast spray in ornamentals.

APPLICATION TIMING

INTERMOC Herbicide can be applied as a non-selective herbicide to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application of the highest rate specified. Refer to the **Noncrop Application Directions** on this label.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

INTERMOC alone: INTERMOC herbicide must be mixed with water to make a finished spray solution. Fill the spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with water, start agitation, add the appropriate amount of INTERMOC then add remaining water to fill tank. Agitate continuously while mixing and applying to maintain a uniform spray mixture.

PRECAUTIONS:

- INTERMOC herbicide is rainfast in a minimum of one-half hour and an average of 4 hours after application depending upon weed species, environmental conditions, and herbicide application rate.
- Plants may be safely planted into INTERMOC herbicide treated areas after spray has dried.

RESTRICTIONS (ALL USES):

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl oz per gallon of water in any single spot application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 qts per acre in any single broadcast application.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through an irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use within greenhouses or other enclosed structures.
- **DO NOT** apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation.
- **DO NOT** allow grazing of vegetation treated with INTERMOC herbicide.

NONCROP APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

See **Rate Reference Table** for active ingredient equivalents.

Spot or Directed Applications

This product may be used as a spot or directed spray application. Mix 2 to 4 fl oz INTERMOC herbicide per gallon of water depending upon the weed and stage of growth, applying the lower rate when weeds are less than 6 inches in height or diameter, and the higher rate when weed height or diameter is 6 inches or greater. Spray undesirable vegetation foliage on a spray-to-wet basis using backpack, pump-up, or hydraulic sprayer. Do not apply beyond runoff. Ensure equal and total coverage. Use a coarse spray. Do not spray during windy conditions. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use.

Broadcast or Boom Applications

Apply 2 to 6 quarts per acre depending upon the weed and stage of growth, applying the lower rate when weeds are less than 8 inches in height or diameter, and the higher rate when weed height or diameter is 8 inches or greater. Use a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre with a minimum of 30-psi spray pressure.

Aerial Applications

Apply as a foliar treatment using a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre to ensure thorough coverage. Do not apply when winds are gusty or under conditions which favor drift on to desirable vegetation. Applications under conditions which cause drift of this product will result in damage to any vegetation contacted. Drift control additives may be used. If a drift control additive is used, observe and follow all directions and precautions as specified on the additive label.

Tank Mixes for Noncrop Uses

INTERMOC herbicide is compatible in tank mixes with many other herbicides including non-selective herbicides such as Roundup®. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

A compatibility test must be conducted with any potential tank mix partner with INTERMOC Herbicide, except with any one of those listed above. Using a clear glass quart jar, conduct the test as described below:

1. Fill the jar three-quarters full with water.
2. Add the appropriate amount of herbicide in the following order: (a) dry flowable, (b) wettable powder, (c) aqueous suspensions, (d) flowables, (e) liquids and (f) solutions and emulsifiable or liquid concentrates. Shake or gently stir jar after each addition to thoroughly mix.
3. After adding all ingredients, let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, and heavy oily film on the jar or other signs of incompatibility.
4. If the compatibility test shows signs of incompatibility, do not tank mix the product tested with INTERMOC Herbicide.

Weeds Controlled by INTERMOC Herbicide

Broadleaf Weeds

Bindweed	Nightshade
Buffalobur	Pennycress
Burdock	Pigweed
Carpetgrass	Plantain
Chickweed	Purslane
Clover	Ragweed
Cocklebur, common	Rocket, London
Dandelion	Shepherdspurse
Dogbane (hemp)	Smartweed
Field gromwell	Sowthistle, annual
Filaree	Spurge, leafy
Fleabane	Tansy mustard
Florida pusley	Thistle, Canada
Galinsoga	Thistle, musk
Goldenrod	Thistle, Russian
Horsetail	Velvetleaf
Jimsonweed	Vervain
Kochia	Virginia copperleaf
Lambsquarters	Heath aster, white
Lettuce, prickly	Wild buckwheat
Malva	Wild mustard
Marestail	Wild rose
Mugwort	Wild turnip
Nettle	Woodsorrel
	Rocket, yellow

Grasses and Sedges

Bluegrass, annual	Johnsongrass (rhizome)
Bahiagrass	Lovegrass
Barley	Nutsedge
Barnyardgrass	Panicum, fall
Bermudagrass	Paragrass
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Quackgrass
Bromegrass, downy	Red rice
Bromegrass, smooth	Ryegrass
Carpetgrass	Sandbur
Crabgrass	Shattercane
Crowfootgrass	Signalgrass
Cupgrass	Smallflower Alexandergrass
Dallisgrass	Stinkgrass
Doveweed	Torpedograss
Fescue	Vaseygrass
Foxtail millet	Wheat
Foxtail, giant	Wild oat
Foxtail, green	Windgrass
Foxtail, yellow	Witchgrass
Guineagrass	

Notes on Use:

1. Use higher rates within the specified rate range for plant sizes listed when vegetation cover is dense or when weeds are growing under stressed conditions such as drought or when average temperatures are below 50ºF.
2. The addition of 8.5 to 17 pounds of ammonium sulfate (spray grade) per 100 gallons of water (1 to 2% by weight) or 2 to 4 pounds of ammonium sulfate per acre may improve the level of weed control.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well-ventilated place, not exceeding125°F. If storage temperature for bulk INTERMOC herbicide is below 32°F, do not pump the material until its temperature exceeds 32° F. Protect against direct sunlight.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Once container is rinsed, then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate; 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.

[Rigid, Non-refillable containers (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons)] triple rinse [or pressure rinse] as follows:
Triple rinse: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container back on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not cut or weld metal containers. Pressure rinse: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

[All refillable container types (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)]
Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. This is a sealed returnable container to be used only for INTERMOC herbicide. When this container is empty, it must not be opened, cleaned, or discarded. Empty containers must be returned to the original purchase location.

[Bottom discharge Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)]
Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Empty the remaining contents from the Intermediate Bulk container (IBC) into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inch on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve. Contact your Ag retailer for container return, disposal, and recycling directions.

SEED DISPOSAL: To dispose of out-of-date or otherwise unmarketable seed from plants, which have been treated with INTERMOC herbicide, broadcast and lightly incorporate seed into field soils using disc or other suitable implement. Any resulting crop may be destroyed by chemical or mechanical means. Alternatively, seed may be destroyed by deep burial, incineration or landfill disposal.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

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 reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks 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 UPL NA Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. and Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold UPL NA Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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