OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 16, 2025

Tasha Lott
tasha.lott@albaughllc.com
ALBAUGH, LLC

Subject: Non-PRIA (Pesticide Registration Improvement Act) Approval of Label Amendment; Only Indicated Changed Reviewed - Revise DFU to exclude "lawns" from use restrictions
Product Name: ROMETSOL HERBICIDE
Admin Number: 83100-2
EPA Receipt Date: 01/23/2025
Action Case Number: 00649545

Dear Tasha Lott:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. However, EPA reviewed only the label changes highlighted, marked, or otherwise indicated on the submitted label. Any other changes to the previously approved label that were not clearly highlighted, marked, or otherwise indicated in your submission were not reviewed and may form the basis of regulatory and/or enforcement action if later discovered by the Agency. Further, submission of a label amendment application with unidentified changes may be considered a knowing submission of false information to the Agency. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

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.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Accepted Only Indicated Revisions Reviewed" and is enclosed for your records.

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 Rebecca Lasko via email at lasko.rebecca@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis

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

METSULFURON - GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

[MASTER LABEL]

Rometsol Herbicide

HERBICIDE FOR SELECTIVE WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL ON NON-CROP INDUSTRIAL SITES, TURF (INDUSTRIAL, UNIMPROVED AND COMMERCIAL), NATIVE GRASSES, RANGELAND AND PASTURE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% By Wt.**
Metsulfuron-methyl*: methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	60.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	40.0%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*Contains 0.60 lbs. of metsulfuron-methyl per pound of product.

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 IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Note to Physician (Sulfonylurea): **Symptoms of Poisoning and Suggested Medical Treatment:** The compound does not cause any definite symptoms that would be diagnostic. Contact with the eyes may cause irritation. No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically.	
HOTLINE NUMBERS Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal), call: **1-800-222-1222**. For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call CHEMTREC: **1-800-424-9300**.	

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:]
[See label booklet for [complete] [additional] [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements,] [Directions For Use,] and [Storage and Disposal.]]

Manufactured For [By]:
Rotam Agrochemical Co. Ltd.
26/F, E-Trade Plaza
24 Lee Chung Street
Chai Wan, Hong Kong

ACCEPTED
ONLY INDICATED
REVISIONS REVIEWED
05/16/2025

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

83100-2

No label revisions other than those indicated were reported to the Agency.

EPA Reg. No.: 83100-2
EPA Est. No.:

Net Contents: [Lbs./Kgs.]

[Product of China]

[Table of Contents to be added before the Precautionary Statements.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or Viton >14 mils)

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- 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.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected from drift and run-off.

Groundwater Label Advisory

Metsulfuron methyl 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 Label 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 weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of metsulfuron methyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Windblown Soil Particles

Rometsol Herbicide has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affects the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying Rometsol Herbicide if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

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 area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Advisories section of this label.

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 in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED BY THIS LABEL OR SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 ounces (0.25 lbs. of product or 0.15 lbs. of a.i. metsulfuron) of Rometsol Herbicide per acre per year. One pound of product contains 0.60 lbs. of metsulfuron-methyl active ingredient.
- **DO NOT** contaminate any body of water including irrigation water.
- **DO NOT** use on irrigation ditches.
- **DO NOT** apply **Rometsol Herbicide** through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use on ~~lawns,~~ walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- **DO NOT** use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.
- **DO NOT** use this product in California.

PRODUCT USE PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if spray equipment is drained or flushed on or near these trees or plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.

Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.

Low rates of Rometsol Herbicide can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a Rometsol Herbicide application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which Rometsol Herbicide is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or Viton >14 mils)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Rometsol Herbicide is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray by ground or aerial application.

Rometsol Herbicide may be used for the control of annual and perennial weeds and unwanted woody plants on private, public and military lands, on rights-of-way, industrial sites, non-crop areas, ditchbanks of dry drainage ditches, certain types of unimproved turf grass, and conifer and hardwood plantations, including grazed areas on these sites.

Rometsol Herbicide controls weeds and woody plants primarily by postemergent activity. Although Rometsol Herbicide has preemergence activity, best results are generally obtained when Rometsol Herbicide is applied to foliage after emergence or dormancy break. Generally, for the control of annual weeds, Rometsol Herbicide provides the best results

when applied to young, actively growing weeds. For the control of perennial weeds, applications made at the bud/bloom stage or while the target weeds are in the fall rosette stage may provide the best results. The use rate depends upon the weed species and size at the time of application.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental conditions at and following treatment
- Soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

Rometsol Herbicide may be applied on conifer and hardwood plantations, and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded as well as seasonally dry flood deltas.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 ounces (0.15 lb. a.i.) Rometsol Herbicide per acre per year.
- DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water including lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.
- **DO NOT** use on irrigation ditches.

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

Rometsol Herbicide is absorbed primarily through the foliage of plants and by the roots to a lesser degree. Plant cell division is generally inhibited in sensitive plants within a few hours following uptake. Two to 4 weeks after application, leaf growth slows followed by discoloration and tissue death. The final effect on annual weeds is evident about 4 to 6 weeks after application. The ultimate effect on perennial weeds and woody plants occurs in the growing season following application.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of Rometsol Herbicide, while cold, dry conditions may reduce or delay activity. Weeds and brush hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled. The use of a surfactant may be applied to enhance the control of susceptible plants except where noted. Apply at a minimum rate (concentration) of 1/4% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) or at the manufacturer's suggested rate. Use only EPA approved surfactants containing at least 80% active ingredient. Certain types of surfactants, including those incorporating acetic acid (i.e. LI-700), may not be compatible with Rometsol Herbicide and may result in decreased performance. Certain surfactants may not be suitable for use on desirable plants, including turf, listed on this label. Consult the surfactant manufacturer's label for appropriate uses. Weed and brush control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application.

Effects on Weeds

Rometsol Herbicide applied to foliage of weeds rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible plants; however, typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for several weeks after applications, depending on growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment enhance the activity of Rometsol Herbicide, while cold, dry conditions delay activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be fully controlled or suppressed and regrowth may occur. Snow or rainfall received within 4 hours after application can reduce the level of postemergence weed control. Rometsol Herbicide will also affect certain seedling weeds that have emerged after application.

Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: Weed spectrum and density, weed size and variability, growing conditions prior to and following application, amount of precipitation, and spray coverage. With adequate rainfall for soil activation, short-term residual control of the more sensitive species may be obtained for a few weeks after application.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Rometsol Herbicide contains metsulfuron-methyl and is classified as a Group 2 herbicide, Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) inhibitor.

Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to Rometsol Herbicide and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are

used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Rometsol Herbicide or other Group 2 herbicides.

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 including 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.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of Rometsol Herbicide or other target site of action Group 2 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Users must scout before and after application. Users must report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.
- Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

Integrated Pest Management

To better manage weed resistance when using Rometsol Herbicide, use a combination of tillage and tank mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than Rometsol Herbicide to control escaped weeds. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide treatment available in your area.

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

Spray Preparation

Add the proper amount of Rometsol Herbicide to the necessary volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running. Continuous agitation is required for a uniform suspension and application. If spray preparation is left standing, thoroughly agitate before reusing.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.

- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 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

A most effective way to reduce spray drift potential 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 specified 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' directions for setting up nozzles. To reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

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 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.

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring. **Note:** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is advised.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

Handheld Technology Applications:

• Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Tank Mixes

Rometsol Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the use sites described in this label. Use only those tank mix partners that are labeled for the appropriate use site. 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.

Spray Equipment

Low rates of Rometsol Herbicide can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a Rometsol Herbicide application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which Rometsol Herbicide is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

The selected sprayer must be equipped with an agitation system to keep Rometsol Herbicide suspended in the spray tank. Use a sufficient volume of water to thoroughly cover the foliage of undesirable weeds, generally 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will deliver a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping to avoid injury to desired plants. Refer to the brush control section of this label for information unique to that particular use.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Rometsol Herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the Rometsol Herbicide is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Rometsol Herbicide is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Rometsol Herbicide must be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired), and then add the necessary volume of non-ionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly reagitate before using.
7. Rometsol Herbicide spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100°F.
8. If Rometsol Herbicide and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the Rometsol Herbicide in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the Rometsol Herbicide.

Sprayer Cleanup

Spray equipment must be cleaned before Rometsol Herbicide is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined below before applying Rometsol Herbicide.

When multiple loads of Rometsol Herbicide are applied, it is suggested that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the

buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

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

*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or an approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

1. **Attention: DO NOT** use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. **DO NOT** clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When Rometsol Herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures must be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products must be followed as per the individual labels.

AGRICULTURAL USES

CONIFER PLANTATIONS

Application Information

Rometsol Herbicide may be used for the control of many species of weeds and deciduous trees on sites where conifers are growing or are to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the “Weeds Controlled” and “Brush Species Controlled” for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

Apply Rometsol Herbicide after weeds have emerged or after undesirable hardwoods have broken winter dormancy and have reached the point of full leaf expansion.

Conifer Site Preparation - Application Before Transplanting

After consulting the “Weeds Controlled” and “Brush Species Controlled” tables, apply the rates of Rometsol Herbicide given for the most difficult to control species on the site.

Southeast—Apply up to 4 ounces (0.15 lb. a.i.) per acre for loblolly and slash pines. Transplant the following planting season.
Northeast and Lake States—Apply up to 2 ounces (0.075 lb. a.i.) per acre for red pine. Transplant the following planting season. Apply up to 2 ounces (0.075 lb. a.i.) per acre for black, white and Norway spruce. Transplant the following spring.
West—Apply up to 2 ounces (0.075 lb. a.i.) per acre prior to planting Douglas Fir, Sitka Spruce, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Ponderosa Pine, and Grand Fir in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington. These conifer species listed can be planted any time after application. Other conifer species can be planted providing the user has prior experience indicating acceptable tolerance to Rometsol Herbicide soil residues.

Without prior experience, it is suggested that other species be planted on a small scale to determine selectivity before large-scale plantings are made as unacceptable injury may occur. Rotam will not assume responsibility for injury to any conifer species not listed on this label.

Tank Mix Combinations

For broader spectrum control, the following products may be used in combination with Rometsol Herbicide.
Accord: Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 2 to 10 quarts of Accord per acre. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.
Arsenal Applicator’s Concentrate: Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 10 to 24 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator’s Concentrate per acre. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. The combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophorn beam,

persimmon, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and red maple.
Accord + Arsenal Applicators Concentrate: Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce (0.019 - 0.038 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 16 to 64 fluid ounces of Accord and 10 to 12 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate per acre. Slash and loblolly pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. The combination controls cherry, dogwood, elms, oaks (red and water), persimmon, sassafras, sweetgum and suppresses hickory.
Glyphosate (4 pound active per gallon): Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 2 to 10 quarts of glyphosate per acre. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.
Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon): Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 10 to 24 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, persimmon, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and red maple.
Glyphosate (4 pound active per gallon) + Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon): Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce (0.019 - 0.038 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 16 to 64 fluid ounces of glyphosate and 10 to 12 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre. Slash and loblolly pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. This combination controls cherry, dogwood, elms, oaks (red and water), persimmon, sassafras, sweetgum and suppresses hickory.
Velpar® L or Velpar® DF: Tank mix 1 or 2 ounces (0.038 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide per acre with Velpar® L or Velpar® DF at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.
Oust® Extra: Tank mix 1/2 to 1 1/2 ounces (0.019 – 0.056 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 2 to 3 ounces of Oust® Extra per acre for herbaceous weed control. Refer to the product container and the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Tank mix 2 ounces (0.075 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 3 ounces of Oust® Extra per acre for herbaceous weed control and early spring suppression of bull thistle and Canada thistle in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascade Mountains. Douglas fir may be transplanted at least 90 days following application.

Release - Hardwood Control and Suppression
Rometsol Herbicide may be applied over the top of established slash and loblolly pine to control the species listed in "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" section of this label. Apply 1 to 4 ounces (0.038 - 0.15 lb. a.i.)per acre to control the species indicated, including kudzu.

Tank Mix Combinations
For broader spectrum control, the following products may be used in combination with Rometsol Herbicide.

Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate: A tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 8 to 16 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate per acre may be applied to loblolly pine. Refer to the Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate label regarding the use of surfactants and the appropriate application timing with respect to the age and development stage of the pines. The combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophorn bean, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppression blackberry, dogwood, elm, myrtle dahoon, hickories, persimmon, and red maple.
Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon): Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 --0.075 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 8 to 16 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre for application to loblolly pine. Refer to the imazapyr label regarding the use of surfactants and the appropriate application timing with respect to the age and development stage of the pines. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, persimmon, and red maple.
Velpar® L or Velpar® DF: Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with Velpar® L or Velpar® DF at the rates indicated on the labels for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

Release - Herbaceous Weed Control
Rometsol Herbicide may be applied to transplanted loblolly and slash pine for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and application rates. Best results are obtained when Rometsol Herbicide is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations
For broader spectrum control, the following products may be used in combination with Rometsol Herbicide.
Arsenal Applicators Concentrate: Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce (0.019 – 0.038 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 4 ounces of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate per acre. The tank mix may be used on loblolly pine.
OUST XP: Tank mix 1/2 to 1 1/2 ounces (0.019 – 0.056 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 2 to 3 ounces of OUST XP (or

generic equivalent) per acre. Best results are obtained when Rometsol Herbicide is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence. The tank mix may be used on loblolly and slash pine.
Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon): Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce (0.019 - 0.038 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 4 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre. The tank mix may be used on loblolly pine.
Velpar® L or Velpar® DF: Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce (0.019 - 0.038 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with Velpar® L or Velpar® DF at the rates indicated on the product labels for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

Release - Directed Spray in Conifers (Western US)
To release conifers from competing brush species, including, blackberry, salmonberry, snowberry, thimbleberry and wild roses, mix 2 to 4 ounces (0.075 – 0.15 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide per 100 gallons of spray solution. Direct spray onto the foliage of competing brush species using a knapsack or backpack sprayer. For best results, apply any time after the brush species have reached full leaf stage but before autumn coloration. At application, the majority of the brush species must be less than six feet in height to help ensure adequate spray coverage. Thorough coverage of the target foliage is necessary to optimize results. Care must be taken to direct the Rometsol Herbicide spray solution away from the conifer foliage.

NOTE: Rometsol Herbicide may cause temporary yellowing and/or growth suppression when the spray solution contacts conifer foliage. The use of a surfactant with Rometsol Herbicide may improve brush control results. When using a surfactant with Rometsol Herbicide, extra precaution must be taken to avoid contact with conifer foliage. Excessive drift onto conifers may result in severe injury.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - CONIFER PLANTATIONS ONLY
- Applications of Rometsol Herbicide made to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, or other stresses may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of Rometsol Herbicide made for herbaceous release must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- Rometsol Herbicide applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of conifers when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding instructions for conifer plantations.

RESTRICTIONS - CONIFER PLANTATIONS ONLY
- **DO NOT** apply Rometsol Herbicide to conifers grown as ornamentals.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 ounces (0.15 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 ounces (0.15 lb.a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

SLASH PINE PLANTATIONS
Site Preparation
Rometsol Herbicide may be applied for site preparation to control Blackberry and other vegetation where plantations of Slash pine will be transplanted the following season.

Weeds/Brush	Ounces Rometsol Herbicide Per Acre
Blackberry	1/2 to 1-1/2 (0.019 to 0.056 lb. a.i.)
Black cherry Black locust Diffuse knapweed Japanese honeysuckle Palmetto	3-1/3 (0.125 lb. a.i.)

Application information
Apply Rometsol Herbicide in a minimum of 10 gals. water per acre by helicopter or ground sprayer; add surfactant at 0.25% by volume (1 qt. per 100 gals. water). Treat perennial weeds and brush after they have reached full leaf, but before leaf tissue has hardened. Use sufficient spray volume for complete coverage of these plants.

Apply as a full coverage spray to foliage and stems. Total spray volume per acre will depend upon plant height and density of growth, and the type of equipment used.

Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 24 hours after application.

Slash pine may be transplanted the next season, at least 6 months after application of Rometsol Herbicide.

For broader spectrum control, Rometsol Herbicide must be tank mixed with Velpar Herbicide or Roundup® or Arsenal.

For aerial application of combinations, follow directions on the package label of the companion product in addition to Rometsol Herbicide directions above; see labels for additional plants controlled.
Note: Poor weed and brush control may occur from application made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.

RESTRICTIONS - SLASH PINE PLANTATIONS ONLY

- **DO NOT** use on poorly drained or marshy sites.
- **DO NOT** apply by air within 200 feet of any homestead, agricultural land or other desirable plantings, agricultural land or any body of water.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

For Control of Black Locust
On Slash Pine Plantations for site preparation only, ground or aerial application may be used as specified on this label. Apply Rometsol Herbicide at the rate of 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) per acre after the Black locust has reached full leaf but before leaf tissue has hardened in the fall. Use a non-ionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at a minimum rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Control may not be satisfactory if the Black locust is under stress at the time of treatment from drought or insects (i.e., Locust leafminer).

LOBLOLLY PINE PLANTATIONS
Site Preparation For Control of Black Locust
See Information Under “Slash Pine Plantations” for control of Kudzu in listed states.

Rometsol Herbicide may be used where Loblolly pine is to be planted or has been established for at least 1 year on sites infested with Kudzu in AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, and WV.

Apply 4 ounces (0.15 lb. a.i.) Rometsol Herbicide per acre; add a non-ionic surfactant (80% active) at 1 qt./100 gals. spray mix. Apply after full foliation of Kudzu. Application must be made with sufficient volume to thoroughly wet the Kudzu canopy from top to bottom with crossing passes of 45 to 90 degrees. A minimum of 30 gals. water per acre per pass by ground equipment must be used, totaling 60 gals. per acre.

Retreatment may be necessary. Retreat the area one year after the initial treatment. Broadcast application must be utilized if resprouting of Kudzu root-crowns are less than 20 feet apart. If root-crowns are greater than 20 feet, spot application may be utilized. Failure to treat escaped or border patches of Kudzu will result in reinvasion over the entire treated area in subsequent years.

Note:
Use on coarse textured, gravelly or rocky soils or exposed subsoils may result in conifer injury.
Temporary distortion of tip growth of pine may occur.

RESTRICTIONS - LOBLOLLY PINE PLANTATIONS ONLY

- **DO NOT** apply where conifers are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, or other stresses, as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** use on poorly drained or marshy sites; however, pine on raised beds may be treated.

Tank Mix with Velpar® L For Selective Weed Control For Listed States
Rometsol Herbicide, alone or tank mixed with Velpar L (or “Velpar”), may be used for control of brush and weeds in established plantations of Loblolly pine at least 1 year old in AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, and WV.

In addition to brush species listed on Velpar L labeling, the combination controls or improves control of Blackberry, Black gum, Elm, and Winged elm, and Cherry. Additionally, the combination controls many weeds as shown on product labels. Apply 1.5 oz. (0.056 lb. a.i.) Rometsol Herbicide in 5 to 30 gals. per acre. For broader spectrum control, tank mix with Velpar L (or Velpar) at rates specified on container labels. The combination must be applied during late Spring to early Summer. Apply by helicopter as described on the Velpar L container label. Application may also be applied by ground spray equipment.

Note:
Use on coarse textured, gravelly or rocky soils or exposed subsoils may result in conifer injury.

Poor weed and brush control may occur from application made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.
Temporary distortion of tip growth of pine may occur.

RESTRICTIONS - LOBLOLLY PINE PLANTATIONS ONLY

- **DO NOT** apply where conifers are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, or other stresses, as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** add surfactant to tank mixes containing "Velpar" or Velpar L.
- **DO NOT** use on poorly drained or marshy sites.
- **DO NOT** apply by air within 200 feet of any homestead, agricultural land or other desirable plantings, agricultural land or any body of water.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS

Application Information

Rometsol Herbicide may be used at rates of up to 2 ounces (0.075 lb. a.i.) per acre for the control of many weed species on sites where yellow poplar is growing or is to be planted, and on sites where red alder is to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" sections of this label for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

Rometsol Herbicide may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to planting red alder or yellow poplar. As a prior to planting site preparation treatment for red alder, Rometsol Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for this use.

Rometsol Herbicide may also be applied over-the-top of planted yellow poplar seedlings after the soil has settled around the root system, but before the seedlings have broken dormancy (prior to bud break).

Release - Herbaceous Weed Control

Rometsol Herbicide may be applied to yellow poplar for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and application rates. Best results are obtained when Rometsol Herbicide is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix 1/2 ounce (0.056 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 4 to 6 pints of Velpar® L as specified on the package label for "Release - Herbaceous Weed Control" in pine plantations in the eastern U.S. Follow the Velpar® L label directions regarding altering the application rate by soil texture.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS ONLY

Application of Velpar® L and Rometsol Herbicide made to yellow poplar that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the seedlings.

- Applications of Rometsol Herbicide made for release must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- The use of surfactant is not advised for applications made over the tops of trees.
- Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of yellow poplar and/or red alder to the conditions of the site. Treatment of yellow poplar and/or red alder planted on a site inadequate to meet its requirements may injure or kill the seedlings.

RESTRICTIONS - HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS ONLY

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 ounces (0.075 lb. a.i.) Rometsol Herbicide per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 ounces (0.075 lb. a.i.) Rometsol Herbicide per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

RANGELAND AND PASTURES

Rometsol Herbicide may be used for control of certain broadleaf weeds, brush and several woody vine species in establishment, maintenance, and restoration of rangeland and pastures where certain desirable perennial grasses are established. Rometsol Herbicide may be tank mixed with other pesticides labeled for use in pasture and rangeland. Read and follow the labels on all products used in the tank mix. Observe the most restrictive precautions on each of the product's labels. Application of Rometsol Herbicide to pasture and rangeland may be made by ground or air. Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage of the targeted weeds with the equipment being used. In Idaho,

Oregon and Washington use a minimum application volume of 3 gallons of spray solution per acre.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR GRASS ESTABLISHMENT IN RANGELAND AND PASTURES
Rometsol Herbicide may be applied for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses:

Blue Grama
Bluestems - Big
Little
Plains
Sand
WW spar
Buffalograss
Green sprangletop
Kleingrass
Lovegrasses - Atherstone
Sand
Weeping
Wilman
Orchardgrass
Sideoats grama
Switchgrass - Blackwell
Wheatgrasses - bluebunch
crested
intermediate
pubescent
Siberian
slender
steambank
tall
thickspike
western
Wildrye grass - Russian

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resource and Conservation Service of other government agencies or local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices. Performance from Rometsol Herbicide may not always be satisfactory due to the inability of newly planted grass stands to sufficiently compete with weeds, and the severity of weed pressure in new grass stands.

An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Use Rates and Application Timing for Grass Establishment in Rangeland and Pastures Preplant (prior to planting) or Preemergence (after planting but before grass emergence)

Apply Rometsol Herbicide at 1/10 ounce (0.004 lb. a.i.) per acre on all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass.

RESTRICTIONS – Preemergence RANGELAND AND PASTURES ONLY

- **DO NOT** use more than 1/10 ounce (0.004 lb. a.i.) per acre of Rometsol Herbicide for grass establishment.
- **DO NOT** apply Rometsol Herbicide preplant or preemergence to orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass as severe crop injury may result.

Early Postemergence to New Plantings
Apply Rometsol Herbicide at 1/10 ounce (0.004 lb. a.i.) per acre, plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses any time after grass emergence.
Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.

Postemergence to Stands with 1 - 5 Leaf Grasses Planted the Previous Season
Apply Rometsol Herbicide at 1/10 ounce (0.004 lb. a.i.) per acre plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves.

RESTRICTIONS –Postemergence RANGELAND AND PASTURES ONLY

- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR ESTABLISHED GRASSES IN RANGELAND AND PASTURES
Use Rates for Established Grasses
Apply up to 1 2/3 ounce (0.063 lb. a.i.) Rometsol Herbicide per acre as a broadcast application to established grasses. For spot applications, use 1 ounce (0.038 lb. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water.

Refer to the “Weeds Controlled” section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled by Rometsol Herbicide and the appropriate use rate to obtain control.

RESTRICTIONS –Established RANGELAND AND PASTURES ONLY

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 2/3 ounces (0.063 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 2/3 ounces (0.063 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide per acre per application

- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

Application Timing - Established Grasses
Rometsol Herbicide may be applied to established native grasses including bluestems and grama, and on other established grasses including bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

Grass	Minimum Time from Grass Establishment Rometsol Herbicide Application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, bromegrass, orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Rotation Intervals in Rangeland and Pastures for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum Rometsol Herbicide Rate (Oz. per A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	1/10 to 3/10 (0.004 - 0.0113 lb. a.i.)	4
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 3/10 (0.004 - 0.0113 lb. a.i.)	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 3/10 (0.004 - 0.0113 lb. a.i.)	10
ALL STATES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	1/10 to 2/10 0.004 - 0.0075 lb. a.i.)	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	1/10 to 2/10 0.004 - 0.0075 lb. a.i.)	6
	Tall Fescue	1/10 to 2/10 0.004 - 0.0075 lb. a.i.)	18
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 2/10 0.004 - 0.0075 lb. a.i.)	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 2/10 0.004 - 0.0075 lb. a.i.)	10
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.5 OR LESS	Russian wildrye	1/10 to 1/2 (0.004 - 0.019 lb. a.i.)	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue	1/10 to 1 (0.004 - 0.038 lb. a.i.)	1
	Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	1/10 to 1 (0.004 - 0.038 lb. a.i.)	2
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.9 OR LESS	Alkali sacoton, mountain brome, blue grama thickspike wheatgrass	1/10 to 1 (0.004 - 0.038 lb. a.i.)	1
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	1/10 to 1/2 (0.004 - 0.019 lb. a.i.)	2
	Western wheatgrass	1/10 to 1 (0.004 - 0.038 lb. a.i.)	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	1/10 to 1 (0.004 - 0.038 lb. a.i.)	3

Fescue Precautions:
Note that Rometsol Herbicide may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions and restrictions:

- Tank mix Rometsol Herbicide with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest labeled application rate for target weeds.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with Rometsol

Herbicide.

RESTRICTIONS - Fescue:

- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 ounce (0.015 lb. a.i.) per acre of Rometsol Herbicide per application.
- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 ounce (0.015 lb. a.i.) per acre of Rometsol Herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

Timothy Precautions:

Timothy must be at least 6 inches tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of Rometsol Herbicide to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Tank mix Rometsol Herbicide with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest labeled application rate for target weeds.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (1/16%).
- Make applications in the late summer or fall.
- Application of Rometsol Herbicide to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of forage.

RESTRICTIONS - Timothy:

- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 ounce (0.015 lb. a.i.) per acre Rometsol Herbicide per application
- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 ounce (0.015 lb. a.i.) per acre of Rometsol Herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

Other Rangeland and Pasture Grasses:

Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using Rometsol Herbicide on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.

Broadleaf forage species, including alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to Rometsol Herbicide and will be severely stunted or injured by Rometsol Herbicide.

SPOT TREATMENTS

Rometsol Herbicide may be used for use as spot treatment to control noxious and troublesome weeds on pasture and rangeland.

Application Information

Rometsol Herbicide may be used to control many species of weeds, including noxious weeds, in forage grasses growing on pasture and rangeland. Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section of the package label or supplemental labeling for a listing of susceptible weed species. If the sprayer is calibrated, consult the package label or other supplemental labeling to select the application rate per acre of Rometsol Herbicide appropriate for the target weeds. Or mix one gram of Rometsol Herbicide per one gallon of water along with a suitable surfactant. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 40 gallons of solution per acre. When applied in this manner there is no grazing restrictions following the use of Rometsol Herbicide. Applications may be made at anytime of the year, except when the soil is frozen.

CROP ROTATION

Before using Rometsol Herbicide, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. Treating all your pasture and rangeland at the same time reduces rotational flexibility.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

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

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture must be

monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.
*The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations
Rometsol Herbicide must not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, Rometsol Herbicide could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Rometsol Herbicide.

Checking Soil pH
Before using Rometsol Herbicide, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY
A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in the Rotation Intervals Table, or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table.

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

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

GRAZING/HAYING
When used as directed, there is no grazing or haying restriction for use rates of 1 2/3 ounces (0.063 lb. a.i.) per acre and less.
Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of Rometsol Herbicide to a small area.
- Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to Rometsol Herbicide so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after Rometsol Herbicide application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. Rometsol Herbicide must not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Applications of Rometsol Herbicide to pasture and rangeland undersown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of Rometsol Herbicide.
- Applications made to some established grasses may cause temporary stunting, yellowing or seedhead suppression (i.e. fescue, timothy).
- Applications made to newly established grasses less than 2 years from seeding may result in injury or loss.
- Broadleaf forage species, including alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to Rometsol Herbicide and will be severely injured or killed.
- The control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced if ground applications are made when dry, dusty field conditions exist. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.

RESTRICTIONS – GRAZING/HAYING ONLY:
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 2/3 ounces (0.063 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide per acre per year on pasture, rangeland, or CRP.
- **DO NOT** apply to forage grasses known to be sensitive to Rometsol Herbicide including ryegrass (Italian and perennial), bahia or Garrison's creeping foxtail.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

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. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

Non-crop industrial weed control and selective weed control in turf (industrial, unimproved only) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

NON-CROP APPLICATIONS

Application Information

Rometsol Herbicide may be used for use for general weed and brush control on non-crop, industrial sites such as airports, military installations, fence rows, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, petroleum tank farms, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, pumping stations, railroads, storage areas, and state and federal plant sites including government owned parks and recreational areas, federal controlled customs and border crossings, and non-crop lands identified under government set-aside programs. It also may be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds on industrial unimproved and professional turf, inlcuding lawns, parks, cemeteries, and golf courses (fairways, aprons, tees and roughs), and for the establishment and maintenance of native grasses in non-crop, rangeland and pasture. This product may also be used on Sod Farms.

Consult the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables to determine the appropriate application rate.

Rometsol Herbicide may be applied in tank mixture with other herbicides labeled for use on non-crop sites. Fully read the labels and follow all directions and restrictions on each label.

BRUSH CONTROL

Application Information

Rometsol Herbicide may be used for the control of undesirable brush growing in non-crop areas. Applications may be made by air, high volume ground application, low volume ground application, and ultra-low volume ground application. Except as noted elsewhere for multiflora rose, Rometsol Herbicide must be applied as a spray to the foliage.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Generally, aerial applications will require 15 to 25 gallons of water per acre; high volume ground application will require 100 to 400 gallons of water per acre; low volume ground application will require 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre; and ultra-low volume ground application will require 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage is necessary to optimize results.

Brush Species Controlled

Species	High Volume Rometsol Herbicide Rate: Per 100 Gallons		Broadcast Rometsol Herbicide Rate: Per Acre	
	Oz.	Lb. A.I.	Oz.	Lb. A.I.
Ash	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	1-3	0.038 – 0.113
Aspen	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	1-3	0.038 – 0.113
Black locust	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	1-3	0.038 – 0.113
Blackberry	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	1-3	0.038 – 0.113
Camelthorn	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	1-3	0.038 – 0.113
Cherry	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	1-3	0.038 – 0.113
Cottonwood	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	2-3	0.075 – 0.113
Eastern red cedar	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	2-3	0.075 – 0.113
Elder	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	2-3	0.075 – 0.113
Elm	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	1-3	0.038 – 0.113
Firs	3	0.113	1-2	0.038 – 0.075
Hawthorn	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	1-3	0.038 – 0.113
Honeysuckle	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	1/2-1	0.019 – 0.038
Mulberry	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	2-3	0.075 – 0.113
Multiflora rose	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	1-3	0.038 – 0.113
Muscadine (wild grape)	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	2-3	0.075 – 0.113
Oaks	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	1-3	0.038 – 0.113
Ocean spray (*Holodiscus*)	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	2-3	0.075 – 0.113
Osage orange	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	2-3	0.075 – 0.113
Red maple	1-2	0.038 – 0.075	2-3	0.075 – 0.113
Salmonberry	1/2-1	0.019 – 0.038	1-3	0.038 – 0.113
Snowberry	1/2-1	0.019 – 0.038	1-3	0.038 – 0.113

Spruce (black and white)	3	0.113	2-3	0.075 – 0.113
Thimbleberry	1/2-1	0.019 – 0.038	1-3	0.038 – 0.113
Tulip tree	1/2-1	0.019 – 0.038	1-3	0.038 – 0.113
Wild roses	1/2-1	0.019 – 0.038	1-3	0.038 – 0.113
Willow	1/2-1	0.019 – 0.038	1-3	0.038 – 0.113

For low volume and ultra-low volume ground applications, mix 4 to 8 ounces of Rometsol Herbicide per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Application Timing
Make a foliar application of Rometsol Herbicide during the period from full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of full fall coloration on deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species may be treated at anytime during the growing season.

Spot Treatment
Rometsol Herbicide may be used for the control of many species of weeds including noxious/invasive weeds in certain established grasses growing on non-crop areas. Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section for a listing of susceptible weed species and the application rate per acre per the target weed.

Or, mix one gram of Rometsol Herbicide per one gallon of water along with a surfactant. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 40 gallons of solution per acre.

Tank Mix Combinations
Rometsol Herbicide may be tank mixed with any product labeled for non-crop brush control at the application rates specified on the companion product's label for the pests specified on the product's companion label. Read and follow the label instructions of both products when tank mixing. Follow the most restrictive limitations of any of the product labels being tank mixed.

Accord: After consulting the "Brush Species Controlled" table, tank mix the prescribed rate of Rometsol Herbicide with the rate of Accord indicated for the various application methods on the Accord label. Refer to the Accord label for list of species controlled.
Arsenal Herbicide: Combine 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 1 to 4 pints of Arsenal Herbicide per acre and apply as a broadcast spray. Aerial applications must use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre spray volume. In addition to species listed above controlled by Rometsol Herbicide, this combination controls black gum, hophornbeam, sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and persimmon.
Garlon 3A or Garlon 4 (or generic equivalents): After consulting the "Brush Species Controlled" table, tank mix the prescribed rate of Rometsol Herbicide with the rate of Garlon 3A indicated for the various application methods on the Garlon 3A label. Refer to the Garlon 3A label for list of species controlled.
Krenite S Brush Control Agent: After consulting the "Brush Species Controlled" table, tank mix the prescribed rate of Rometsol Herbicide with the rate of Krenite S indicated for the various application methods on the Krenite S label. Refer to the Krenite S label for list of species controlled.
Tordon K Specialty Herbicide: After consulting the "Brush Species Controlled" table, tank mix the prescribed rate of Rometsol Herbicide with the rate of Tordon K indicated for the various application methods on the Tordon K label. Refer to the Tordon K label for list of species controlled.
Tordon K Specialty Herbicide + Arsenal Herbicide: Combine 1 to 1 1/2 ounce of (0.038 – 0.056 lb. a.i.) Rometsol Herbicide with 2 to 8 fluid ounces of Arsenal Herbicide and 1 to 2 pints of Tordon K per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a high volume spray. This tank mix controls cherry, elms, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust and sassafras.
*Tordon K is a restricted use pesticide.

Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment
For control of multiflora rose, prepare a spray suspension of Rometsol Herbicide by mixing 1 ounce (0.038 lb. a.i.) per gallon of water. Mix vigorously until the Rometsol Herbicide is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension. Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 milliliters for each 2 feet of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 feet of the stem union. When treating large plants and more than one delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant. Applications are advised from early spring to summer.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - NON-CROP BRUSH ONLY
When using tank mixtures of Rometsol Herbicide with companion herbicides, read and follow all use instructions, application rates, warnings and precautions appearing on the labels. Follow the most restrictive label instructions for each

of the herbicides used.

NATIVE GRASSES

Rometsol Herbicide may be used for weed control and suppression in the establishment and maintenance of native grasses. It may be used where blue gramma, bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww spar), bromegrasses (meadow), buffalograss, green sprangletop, indiangrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, sideoats gramma, switchgrass (blackwell), wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent siberian, slender, streamband, tall, thickspike, western), and Russian wildrye are established. It may also be applied over these species in the seedling stage, except for orchardgrass and Russian wildrye.

Application Information

Apply Rometsol Herbicide at the rate of 1/10 ounce (0.004 lb. a.i.) per acre for the control and suppression* of bur buttercup (testiculate), common purslane, common sunflower*, cutleaf evening-primrose*, flixweed*, lambsquarters* (common and slimleaf), marestail*, pigweed (redroot and tumble), snow speedwell, tansymustard*, and tumble mustard (Jim Hill mustard).

*Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Degree of suppression will vary with the size of weed and environmental conditions following treatment.

Application Timing

For established grasses, apply when weeds are in the seedling stage.

For grasses in the seedling stage, apply preplant or preemergence where the soil (seed bed) has been cultivated.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - NATIVE GRASSES

- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of Rometsol Herbicide to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to Rometsol Herbicide, so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after Rometsol Herbicide application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. Rometsol Herbicide must not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.

Grass Replant Intervals

Following an application of Rometsol Herbicide to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the intervals indicated below.

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less, observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rate of Rometsol Herbicide (Oz./Acre)	Replant Interval (Months)
Brome, meadow	1/2-1 (0.019-0.038 lb. a.i.) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb. a.i.)	2 3
Brome, smooth	1/2-1 (0.019-0.038 lb. a.i.) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb. a.i.)	2 4
Fescue, aha	1/2-1 (0.019-0.038 lb. a.i.) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb. a.i.)	2 4
Fescue, red	1/2-1 (0.019-0.038 lb. a.i.) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb. a.i.)	2 4
Fescue, sheep	1/2-1 (0.019-0.038 lb. a.i.) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb. a.i.)	1 4
Foxtail, meadow	1/2-1 (0.019-0.038 lb. a.i.) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb. a.i.)	2 4
Green needlegrass	1/2-2 (0.019-0.075 lb. a.i.)	1
Orchardgrass	1/2-1 (0.019-0.038 lb. a.i.) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb. a.i.)	2 4
Russian wildrye	½ (0.019 lb. a.i.) 1 (0.038 lb. a.i.) 2 (0.075 lb. a.i.)	1 2 3
Switchgrass	1/2-1 (0.019-0.038 lb. a.i.) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb. a.i.)	1 3
Timothy	1/2-1 (0.019-0.038 lb. a.i.) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb. a.i.)	2 4
Wheatgrass, western	1/2-1 (0.019-0.038 lb. a.i.)	2

	1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb. a.i.)	3

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or greater, observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rate of Rometsol Herbicide (Oz./Acre)	Replant Interval (Months)
Alkali sacaton	1/2-1 (0.019-0.038 lb. a.i.) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb. a.i.)	1 3
Bluestem, big	1/2-2 (0.019-0.075 lb. a.i.)	3
Brome, mountain	1/2-1 (0.019-0.038 lb. a.i.) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb. a.i.)	1 2
Gramma, blue	1/2-2 (0.019-0.075 lb. a.i.)	1
Gramma, sideoats	1/2 (0.019 lb. a.i.) >1/2 (0.019 lb. a.i.)	2 >3
Switchgrass	1/2 (0.019 lb. a.i.) >1/2 (0.019 lb. a.i.)	2 >3
Wheatgrass, thickspike	1/2-2 (0.019-0.075 lb. a.i.)	1
Wheatgrass, western	1/2-1 (0.019-0.038 lb. a.i.) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb. a.i.)	2 3

The indicated intervals are for applications made in the spring to early summer. Because Rometsol Herbicide degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made the late summer or fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with Rometsol Herbicide. If species her than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with Rometsol Herbicide, a field bioassay must be performed or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

ADDITIONAL GRASS APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR GRASS ESTABLISHMENT

Rometsol Herbicide may be applied for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses:

Blue Grama
Bluestems - Big
Little
Plains
Sand
WW spar
Buffalograss
Green sprangletop
Kleingrass
Lovegrasses - Atherstone
Sand
Weeping
Wilman
Orchardgrass
Sideoats grama
Switchgrass
Blackwell
Wheatgrasses - bluebunch
crested
intermediate
pubescent
Siberian
slender
steambank
tall
thickspike
western
Wildrye grass - Russian

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resource and Conservation Service of other government agencies or local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices. Performance from Rometsol Herbicide may not always be satisfactory due to the inability of newly planted grass stands to sufficiently compete with weeds, and the severity of weed pressure in new grass stands.

An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Use Rates and Application Timing for Grass Establishment Preplant (prior to planting) or Preemergence (after planting but before grass emergence)

Apply Rometsol Herbicide at 1/10 ounce (0.004 lb. a.i.) per acre on all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass.

RESTRICTIONS – PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE NATIVE GRASSES ONLY

- **DO NOT** use more than 1/10 ounce (0.004 lb. a.i.) per acre of Rometsol Herbicide for grass establishment.
- **DO NOT** apply Rometsol Herbicide preplant or preemergence to orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass as severe crop injury may result.

Early Postemergence to New Plantings
Apply Rometsol Herbicide at 1/10 ounce (0.004 lb. a.i.) per acre, plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses any time after grass emergence.
Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.
Postemergence to Stands with 1 - 5 Leaf Grasses Planted the Previous Season
Apply Rometsol Herbicide at 1/10 ounce per (0.004 lb. a.i.) acre plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves.

RESTRICTIONS –POSTEMERGENCE NATIVE GRASSES ONLY
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR ESTABLISHED GRASSES
Use Rates for Established Grasses
Apply up to 1 ounce (0.038 lb. a.i.) Rometsol Herbicide per acre as a broadcast application to established grasses. For spot applications, use 1 ounce (0.038 lb. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water.
Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled by Rometsol Herbicide and the appropriate use rate to obtain control.

RESTRICTIONS – ESTABLISHED NATIVE GRASSES ONLY
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 2/3 ounces (0.063 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide per acre per year.

Application Timing - Established Grasses
Rometsol Herbicide may be applied to established native grasses including bluestems and grama, and on other established grasses including bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

Grass	Minimum Time from Grass Establishment Rometsol Herbicide Application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, bromegrass, orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Fescue Precautions:
Note that Rometsol Herbicide may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:
- Tank mix Rometsol Herbicide with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest labeled application rate for target weeds.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with Rometsol Herbicide.

RESTRICTIONS - FESCUE:
- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 ounce (0.015 lb. a.i.) per acre of Rometsol Herbicide.
- **DO NOT** use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

Timothy Precautions:
Timothy must be at least 6 inches tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of Rometsol Herbicide to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:
- Tank mix Rometsol Herbicide with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest labeled application rate for target weeds.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (1/16%).
- Make applications in the late summer or fall.
- Application of Rometsol Herbicide to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of forage.

RESTRICTIONS - TIMOTHY:

- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 ounce (0.015 lb. a.i.) per acre Rometsol Herbicide.
- **DO NOT** use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

Other Grasses:
Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using Rometsol Herbicide on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.

Broadleaf forage species, including alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to Rometsol Herbicide and will be severely stunted or injured by Rometsol Herbicide.

CROP ROTATION
Before using Rometsol Herbicide, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options.
Minimum Rotational Intervals
Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of Rometsol Herbicide applied. Rometsol Herbicide breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase Rometsol Herbicide breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow Rometsol Herbicide breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.
*The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations
Rometsol Herbicide must not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, Rometsol Herbicide could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Rometsol Herbicide.

Checking Soil pH
Before using Rometsol Herbicide, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0” to 4” samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY
A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in the Rotation Intervals Table, or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table. To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with Rometsol Herbicide. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips. If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

Rotation Intervals for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum Rometsol Herbicide Rate (Oz. per A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	1/10 to 3/10 (0.004 to 0.011 lb. a.i.)	4
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 3/10 (0.004 to 0.011 lb. a.i.)	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 3/10 (0.004 to 0.011 lb. a.i.)	10
ALL STATES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	1/10 to 2/10 (0.004 to 0.008 lb. a.i.)	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	1/10 to 2/10 (0.004 to 0.008 lb. a.i.)	6
	Tall Fescue	1/10 to 2/10 (0.004 to 0.008 lb. a.i.)	18

	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 2/10 (0.004 to 0.008 lb. a.i.)	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 2/10 (0.004 to 0.008 lb. a.i.)	10
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.5 OR LESS	Russian wildrye	1/10 to 1/2 (0.004 to 0.019 lb. a.i.)	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue	1/10 to 1 (0.004 to 0.038 lb. a.i.)	1
	Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	1/10 to 1 (0.004 to 0.038 lb. a.i.)	2
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.9 OR LESS	Alkali sacoton, mountain brome, blue grama thickspike wheatgrass	1/10 to 1 (0.004 to 0.038 lb. a.i.)	1
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	1/10 to 1/2 (0.004 to 0.019 lb. a.i.)	2
	Western wheatgrass	1/10 to 1 (0.004 to 0.038 lb. a.i.)	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	1/10 to 1 (0.004 to 0.038 lb. a.i.)	3

When used as directed, there is no grazing or haying restriction for use rates of 1 2/3 ounce (0.063 lb. a.i.) per acre or less. At use rates greater than 1 2/3 ounce (0.063 lb. a.i.) per acre and up to 3 1/3 ounce (0.125 lb. a.i.) per acre, forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder or green forage and fed to livestock, including lactating animals, 3 days after treatment.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of Rometsol Herbicide to a small area.
- Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to Rometsol Herbicide so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after Rometsol Herbicide application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. Rometsol Herbicide must not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Applications of Rometsol Herbicide to lands undersown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of Rometsol Herbicide. The control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced if ground applications are made when dry, dusty field conditions exist. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.

Weeds Controlled	
1/3 to 1/2 Ounce per Acre (0.013 to 0.019 lb. a.i.)	
Annual sowthistle	Goldenrod
Aster	Lambsquarters
Bahiagrass	Marestail/horseweed****
Beebalm	Maximillion sunflower
Bittercress	Miners lettuce
Bitter sneezeweed	Pennsylvania smartweed
Blackeyed-susan	Plains coreopsis
Blue mustard	Plantain
Bur buttercup	Redroot pigweed
Chicory	Redstem filaree
Clover	Rough fleabane
Cocklebur	Shepherd’s purse
Common chickweed	Silky crazyweed (locoweed)
Common groundsel	Smallseed falseflax
Common purslane	Smooth pigweed
Common yarrow	Sweet clover
Conical catchfly	Tansymustard
Corn cockle	Treacle mustard
Cow cockle	Tumble mustard
Crown vetch	Wild carrot
Dandelion	Wild garlic

Dogfennel	Wild lettuce
False chamomile	Wild mustard
Fiddleneck tarweed	Wooly croton
Field pennycress	Wood sorrel
Flixweed	Yankeweed
1/2 to 1 Ounce per Acre (0.019 to 0.038 lb. a.i.)	
Blackberry	Honeysuckle
Black henbane	Multiflora rose and other wild roses
Broom snakeweed*	Musk thistle***
Buckhorn plantain	Oxeye daisy
Bull thistle	Plumeless thistle
Common crupina	Prostrate knotweed
Common sunflower	Rosering gaillardia
Curly dock	Seaside arrowgrass
Dewberry	Sericea lespedeza
Dyer's woad	Tansy ragwort
Garlic mustard	Teasel
Gorse	Wild caraway
Halogeton	
Henbit	
1 to 2 Ounces per Acre (0.038 to 0.075 lb. a.i.)	
Common mullein	Purple loosestrife
Common tansy	Purple scabious
Field bindweed**	Scotch thistle
Greasewood	Scouringrush
Gumweed	Salsify
Houndstongue	Snowberry
Lupine	St. Johnswort
Old world climbing fern (*Lygodium*)	Sulphur cinquefoil
Perennial pepperweed	Western salsify
Poison hemlock	Whitetop (hoary cress)
	Wild Iris
1 1/2 to 2 Ounces per Acre (0.056 to 0.075 lb. a.i.)	
Canada thistle**	Tall larkspur
Dalmation toadflax**	Wild parsnip
Duncecap larkspur	Yellow toadflax**
Russian knapweed**	
3 to 4 Ounces per Acre (0.113 to 0.15 lb. a.i.)	
Kudzu	

*Apply fall through spring.
**Suppression, which is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Apply *as a* full coverage spray for best performance.
***Certain biotypes of musk thistle are more sensitive to Rometsol Herbicide and may be controlled with rates of 1/4 to 1/2 ounce per acre. Treatments of Rometsol Herbicide may be applied from rosette through bloom stages of development.
****Certain biotypes of marestail/horsetail are less sensitive to Rometsol Herbicide and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.

Problem Weed Control
For broader spectrum control and for use on certain biotypes of broadleaf weeds which may be resistant to Rometsol Herbicide and herbicides with the same mode of action, the following tank mixes may be applied.

Dicamba + 2,4-D

Weed	Rate of Rometsol Herbicide	Rate of dicamba (Fluid Ounces/Acre)	Rate of 2,4-D (Fluid Ounces/Acre)
Kochia control	1/2	8	16
Spotted knapweed control	1/2	8	16
Rush skeletonweed suppression	1	8	16

TURF – INDUSTRIAL AND ORNAMENTAL

Industrial Turf Applications (Unimproved Only)

Application Information
Rometsol Herbicide may be used for selective weed control in unimproved industrial turf where certain grasses are well

established and desired as ground cover. Rometsol Herbicide may also be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds in turf.

In addition to conventional spray equipment, Rometsol Herbicide may also be applied with invert emulsion equipment. When using an invert emulsion, mix the prescribed rate of Rometsol Herbicide in the water phase. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" table to determine which weeds will be controlled by the following applications.

Fescue and Bluegrass
Apply 1/4 to 1/2 ounce (0.009 to 0.019 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide per acre.

Crested Wheatgrass and Smooth Brome
Apply 1/4 to 1 ounce (0.009 to 0.038 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide per acre.
Bermudagrass
Apply 1/4 to 2 ounces (0.009 to 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide per acre.

Application Timing
Applications may be made at anytime of the year, except when the soil is frozen. When a spring application is made on fescue or bluegrass, a second application may be made during the summer after full seed head maturation.

Growth Suppression and Seed head Inhibition (Chemical Mowing) Application Information
Rometsol Herbicide may be applied for growth suppression and seed head inhibition in well-established fescue and bluegrass turf at the use rate of 1/4 to 1/2 ounce (0.009 to 0.038 lb. a.i.) per acre.

Tank Mix Combination
Rometsol Herbicide may be tank mixed with Embark for improved performance in the regulation of growth and seed head suppression. Tank mix 1/4 to 1/2 ounce (0.009 to 0.038 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide with 1/8 to 1/4 pint of Embark.

Application Timing
Application may be made after at least 2 to 3 inches of new growth has emerged until the appearance of the seed stalk.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - FESCUE
Rometsol Herbicide may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Tank mix Rometsol Herbicide with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest labeled rate for target weeds.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- The yields from the first cutting may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with Rometsol Herbicide.

RESTRICTIONS – FESCUE ONLY:

- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 ounce (0.015 lb. a.i.)per acre of Rometsol Herbicide.
- **DO NOT** use a surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - INDUSTRIAL TURF ONLY

- An application of Rometsol Herbicide may cause temporary discoloration (chlorosis) of the grasses. Use the lower labeled rates for minimum discoloration.
- With fescue and bluegrass, sequential applications made during the same or consecutive growth periods (i.e. spring and fall) may result in excessive injury to turf.
- Excessive injury may result when Rometsol Herbicide is applied to turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures (winter injury), or poor fertility.
- Rometsol Herbicide is not for use on bahiagrass.

Professional Turf and Ornamental Applications
Rometsol Herbicide is for use on Professional Turf and Ornamentals, including Lawns, Parks, Cemeteries, and Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs). This product may also be used on Sod Farms.

Controls the following perennial and annual weedy grasses:

Bahiagrass	Ryegrass

Foxtail	

Controls the following broadleaf (dicot) weeds:

Annual sowthistle	Henbit
Aster	Hoary cress (whitetop)
Bittercress	Kochia
Blue mustard	Lambsquarters
Buckhorn	Miner's lettuce
Bur buttercup	Pennsylvania smartweed
Canada thistle	Plantain
Chicory	Prickly lettuce
Clover (white)	Prostrate knotweed
Common chickweed	Redroot pigweed
Common groundsel	Redstem filaree
Common mullein	Shepherd's purse
Common purslane	Smallseed flaxweed
Common sunflower	Smooth pigweed
Common yarrow	Spurge (prostrate)
Conical catchfly	Sweet clover
Cow cockle	Tansy mustard
Crown vetch	Treacle mustard
Curly dock	Tumble mustard
Dandelion	Virginia buttonweed
Dogfennel	Wild carrot
False chamomile	
Fiddleneck tarweed	
Field pennycress	
Flixweed	
Goldenrod	

For use only on Kentucky Bluegrass, Fine Fescue, Bermudagrass and St. Augustinegrass turf areas.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - TURF

- Use lowest rates for minimum chlorosis of the turf.
- **DO NOT** apply Rometsol Herbicide to turf under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures, high temperatures of above 85°F on cool season grasses, or poor fertility as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply to turf less than 1 year old.
- **DO NOT** use on Bahiagrass where it is the desired turf, as severe injury may result.
- **DO NOT** plant ornamentals including shrubs and trees in treated areas for at least 1 year after the last application or bedding plants for at least 2 years.

NOTE: Addition of a non-ionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 percent by volume (1 qt./100 gals.) provides maximum performance, but may temporarily increase chlorosis of the turf.

Allow one week between the application of Rometsol Herbicide and other pesticide products. (This guideline can be relaxed where severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment).

DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS. Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: **DO NOT** apply Rometsol Herbicide (except as indicated on the label) or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

When overseeding, wait 2 months (8 weeks) after application. **DO NOT** apply to any body of water, including streams, irrigation water or wells. **DO NOT** apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land, as injury to crops may result. **DO NOT** allow spray drift onto adjacent crops or other desirable plants or trees as injury may occur.

Follow these practices to minimize drift:

- Stop spraying if wind speed becomes excessive. Spray drift can occur at wind speeds less than 10 MPH. If sensitive plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used. **DO NOT** spray if winds are gusty.
- High temperatures, drought and low relative humidity increase the possibility of harmful spray drift. Caution must be used when these conditions are present and sensitive plants are nearby.
- Use large droplet size sprays to minimize drift.

- Use spray pressures of 35 psi or less when applying this product.

HOW TO USE

Use spray volumes of 20 to 80 gals./acre and pressures of 25 to 35 psi at the following rates of Rometsol Herbicide from the weeds listed below:

0.125 to 0.25 Oz. (0.005 to 0.009 lb. a.i.) Product/Acre	
Ryegrass (greens)	
0.25 to 0.33 Oz. (0.009 to 0.012 lb. a.i.) Product/Acre	
Bittercress	Field pennycress
Blue mustard	Ground ivy (Fall)
Bur buttercup	Parsley-piert
Chickweed	Prostrate spurge
Chicory	Redstem filaree
Clover (white)	Spurweed
Creeping beggarweed	Wild carrot
Dandelion	
0.33 to 0.5 Oz. (0.012 to 0.019 lb. a.i.) Product/Acre	
Annual sowthistle	Ryegrass (fairways)
Aster	Seedling dogfennel
Carolina geranium	Shepherd's purse
Common yarrow	Smooth pigweed
Crown vetch	Smallseed falseflax
Florida betony	Sweet clover
Ground ivy (Spring*)	Tansymustard
Henbit	Treacle mustard
Lambsquarters	Tumble mustard
Lespedeza	Wild celery
Miner's lettuce	Wild garlic
Plantain	Wild lettuce
Prickly lettuce	Wild onion
Ragweed	Woodsorrel (oxalis)
Redroot pigweed	
0.25 to 0.75 Oz. (0.009 to 0.028 lb. a.i.) Product/Acre	
Bahiagrass*	
0.5 to 1 Oz. (0.019 to 0.038 lb. a.i.) Product/Acre	
Brazil pusley	Florida pusley
Buckhorn plantain	Foxtail
Canada thistle**	Hoary cress (whitetop)
Curly dock	Kochia
Common groundsel	Pennsylvania smartweed
Common purslane	Plantain
Common sunflower	Prostrate knotweed
Crabgrass	Sida (southern)
Dogfennel	Virginia buttonweed
Dollarweed*	Wild mustard
*A repeat application may be required in 4 to 6 weeks. **Suppression only involving a visual reduction in competition compared to an untreated area. ***Controls seedling Virginia buttonweed. Suppression only of more mature plants. Repeat application may be required in 4 to 6 weeks.	

The required amount of Rometsol Herbicide must be added when the spray tank is half full of water and, with agitator running, add the proper amount of product. Finish adding the required amount of water. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension.

Spray preparations of this product may degrade in acid solutions if not used in 24 hours; it is stable in alkaline solutions. Thoroughly re-agitate before using.

Tank mixes with other registered herbicides must be tested for compatibility before full scale mixing. Use mechanical or bypass agitation to thoroughly mix the spray suspension. It is not necessary to premix this product with water in a separate container prior to adding it to the spray tank. This product must always be added to the tank first, before any other herbicides or adjuvants.

Kentucky Bluegrass and Fine Fescue: Apply 0.25 to 0.5 oz. (0.0094 – 0.019 lb. a.i.) of Rometsol Herbicide per acre for control of the listed weeds. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 0.5 oz. (0.019) per acre within a 9-month period.

St. Augustinegrass, Bermudagrass and Zoysiagrass (Meyers and Emerald): Apply 0.25 to 1.0 oz. (0.0094 - of Rometsol Herbicide per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following application.
Bahiagrass Control: For the selective control of Bahiagrass in Bermudagrass turf, use 0.25 to 0.75 oz. (0.0094 – 0.028 lb. a.i.)of Rometsol Herbicide per acre. Use the higher rates of the range on Argentine, Common and Paraguayan Bahiagrass. Apply a repeat treatment in 4 to 6 weeks if necessary. Some chlorosis or stunting of the Bermudagrass may occur following the application.

Centipedegrass: Apply 0.25 to 0.5 oz. (0.0094 – 0.019 lb. a.i.) of this product per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following the application.

NOTE: Addition of a non-ionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 percent by volume (1 qt./100 gals.) provides maximum performance, but may temporarily increase chlorosis of the turf.

Allow one week between the application of Rometsol Herbicide and other pesticide products. (This guideline can be relaxed where a severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment).

SPRAYER CLEANUP
Immediately after spraying, thoroughly remove all traces of Rometsol Herbicide from mixing and spray equipment as follows:

1. Drain tank, rinse interior surface of tank, then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water, then add an ammonia cleaning solution. Use one gallon ammonia (containing 3% active) per 100 gallons of water. Turn on sprayer long enough to flush through boom, hoses and nozzles. Stop spraying, but keep agitator working in the tank for 15 minutes, then drain.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Repeat Step 1.
5. Nozzles and screens must then be removed and cleaned separately. To remove traces of cleaning solution, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.
6. Flush boom and hoses with clean water for 5 minutes just prior to using the sprayer for the first time after the Rometsol Herbicide application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage:
Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. **DO NOT** allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.
Store pesticides away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

Pesticide Disposal: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container, including rinsate, by application in accordance with label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. Such programs are often run by state or local governments or by industry. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, state and local regulations and procedures.

Container Handling and Disposal:
[Nonrefillable Container [HDPE] - Less than 50 pounds. Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Offer for recycling if available. Offer for reconditioning, if appropriate. If container cannot be recycled or reconditioned, puncture and dispose of in a secure landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]
[Nonrefillable Container - More than 50 pounds. Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into formulating equipment. Hold container upside down over formulating equipment 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. Pressure rinse as follows: 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 the flow begins to drip. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Offer for recycling if available. Offer for reconditioning, if appropriate. If drum cannot be recycled or reconditioned, puncture and dispose of in a secure landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

[Nonrefillable Rigid Container – [[HDPE] Lined Fiber Drum]. Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty inner liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into formulation equipment. Dispose of inner liner in a secure landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. Offer for recycling if available. Offer for reconditioning, if appropriate. If drum cannot be recycled or reconditioned, puncture and dispose of in a secure landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

[Refillable Container – [HDPE] Drum. Refillable container. Refill this container with this pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into manufacturing equipment. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into manufacturing equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available. Offer for reconditioning, if appropriate. If drum cannot be recycled or reconditioned, puncture and dispose of in a secure landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

[Refillable Container – [HDPE] Lined Fiber Drum. Refillable container. Refill this container with this pesticide only. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, completely empty inner liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into formulation equipment. Dispose of inner liner in a secure landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. Offer for recycling if available. Offer for reconditioning, if appropriate. If drum cannot be recycled or reconditioned, puncture and dispose of in a secure landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC AT 1-800-424-9300

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of ROTAM AGROCHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED or 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 ROTAM AGROCHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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