



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

May 10, 2022

Victoria Kuhnel
Agent for Rotam Agrochemical Company, Ltd.
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 640
Hockessin, DE 19707

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Add optional marketing language
Product Name: Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94%
EPA Registration Number: 83100-55
Application Date: January 4, 2022
Decision Number: 583811

Dear Ms. Kuhnel:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped “Notification” and will be placed in our records.

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

If you have any questions, please contact Jamie Harrington at (202)566-2726 or by email at harrington.jamie@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mindy Ondish".

Mindy Ondish
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

[Master Label]

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE**DUE TO GROUND AND SURFACE WATER CONCERNS**

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

THIS PRODUCT IS A RESTRICTED-USE HERBICIDE DUE TO GROUND AND SURFACE WATER CONCERNS. USERS MUST READ AND FOLLOW ALL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE POTENTIAL FOR ATRAZINE TO REACH GROUND AND SURFACE WATER.

ATRAZINE	GROUP	5	HERBICIDE
METOLACHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDE
MESOTRIONE	GROUP	27	HERBICIDE

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94%

An herbicide product for pre-emergence and post-emergence use in corn (field, seed, silage, sweet and yellow popcorn) and grain sorghum for control of grass and broadleaf weeds

Active Ingredients*:	By Wt.
Metolachlor	29.40%
Atrazine**	11.00%
Mesotrione	2.94%
Other Ingredients:	56.66%
Total:	100.00%

*Equivalent to 2.63 lbs. a.i./gal. metolachlor; 0.263 lb. a.i./gal. mesotrione; and 0.98 lb. a.i./gal. atrazine.

**Atrazine with a maximum of 0.3% related triazines.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**CAUTION/PRECAUCION**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted detalle.

(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by the poison control center or doctor.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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:
Rotam Agrochemical Co. Ltd.
26/F, E-Trade Plaza
24 Lee Chung Street
Chai Wan, Hong Kong

NOTIFICATION

83100-55

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

05/10/2022

EPA Reg. No.: 83100-55**EPA Est. No.:****Net Contents:**

[Table of Contents to be added before the Precautionary Statement]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All Mixers, Loaders, Applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, natural rubber \geq 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) $>$ 14 mils or Viton \geq 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant apron, when mixing/loading, cleaning up spills, or cleaning equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

See **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** for additional requirements.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(d-e)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Use Restriction: Aerial application is prohibited.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. This pesticide contains atrazine, which has been shown to be toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Runoff and drift from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Atrazine can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can enter groundwater which may be used as drinking water. Atrazine has been found in groundwater. Users are advised not to apply atrazine to sand and loamy sand soils where the water table (groundwater) is close to the surface and where these soils are very permeable, i.e., well-drained. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

Metolachlor is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks or months after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential

loading of metolachlor from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

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

REPORTING ECOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

To report ecological incidents, including mortality, injury, or harm to plants and animals, call Rotam Agrochemical Co. Ltd. at 1-866-927-6826.

MIXING/LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

This product must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning into wells and prevent spills. Dispose of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates properly.

Mixing equipment must have check valves or anti-siphoning devices in use.

Do not mix or load this product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This restriction does not apply to plugged abandoned well or wells that are properly capped and does not apply to impervious pads or mixing/loading areas that are properly diked. This product must not be applied within 66 ft. of points where field surface water runoff enters perennial or intermittent streams and rivers or within 200 ft. of natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. If this product is applied to highly erodible land, the 66-foot buffer or setback from runoff entry points must be planted to crop, or seeded with grass or other suitable crop.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well is strictly prohibited unless on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that could be on or moved across the pad. The pad must be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water must not be allowed to flow over or from the pad. To facilitate material removal, the pad must be sloped. A pad that is not under cover must have capacity to hold a minimum of 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide product container or application equipment that will be on the pad. Covered pads that are completely protected from precipitation must have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment that will be on the pad. The containment capacities must be as specified and maintained at all times. Minimum specific containment capacities do not apply to vehicles that deliver pesticides to the mixing/loading site. There may be additional state requirements regarding containment and well setback restrictions. Consult local authorities for additional information.

Tile-Outletted Terraced Fields Containing Standpipes: One of the following restrictions must be used when making applications with atrazine to tile-terraced fields containing standpipes:

- Do not make applications within 66 ft. of standpipes in tile-outletted terraced fields.
- Make applications of this product to the entire tile-outletted terraced field. Incorporate it to a depth of 2 to 3 inches in the entire field immediately after application.
- Applications of this product may be made under a no-till practice to the entire tile-outletted terraced field only when a high crop residue management practice is practiced. This is described as a management practice where little or no crop residue is removed from the field during and after the crop is harvested.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et al. v. EPA, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to <https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/endangered-species-case-washington-toxics-coalition-v-epa>.

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not mix or allow to come in contact with oxidizing agents, as a hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in an unauthorized "take" (e.g., kill or otherwise harm) of an endangered species and certain threatened species under the Endangered Species Act section 9. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. You must obtain a Bulletin no earlier than six months before using this product. To obtain Bulletins, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/>, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

ANY USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN AN AREA WHERE USE IS PROHIBITED IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW. Before using this product, you must consult the Atrazine Watershed Information Center (AWIC) to determine whether the use of this product is prohibited in your watershed. AWIC can be accessed through www.atrazine-watershed.info or 1-866-365-3014. If use of this product is prohibited in your watershed, you may return this product to your point of purchase or contact Rotam Agrochemical Co. Ltd. for a refund.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Failure to follow the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE, RESTRICTIONS** and **PRECAUTIONS** on this label may result in reduced weed control, adverse crop response, or illegal crop residues.

Use on roadsides; Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land; conifers, including Christmas Tree plantings; timber; forestry; and, Miscanthus and other perennial bioenergy crops is prohibited.

NOTE: Not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau or Suffolk Counties in New York.

Not for use in the states of Hawaii or Alaska, or in the U.S. territories (Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the North Mariana Islands).

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, natural rubber \geq 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) $>$ 14 mils or Viton \geq 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% is a mixture of three herbicides, metolachlor, mesotrione, and atrazine with a safener added. Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% works to control weeds by interfering with the plant's ability to germinate and develop. See **Weeds Controlled** section for additional information and a list of target weed species.

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% is a pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicide for use in corn (field corn, field corn seed, and field corn silage). Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% may also be applied to sweet corn, yellow popcorn, and grain sorghum in pre-emergence application prior to crop emergence.

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% may be used as a pre-emergence application for control of most annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in the crops described above. Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% may also be applied as an early post-emergence application for the control of broadleaf weeds in field corn. See **Weeds Controlled** section for additional information. Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% will not provide consistent control of grasses that have emerged at the time of application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Read all label directions and use instructions before using.

Use Rates

Before making applications of this product, determine the soil organic matter content of the field.

For soils with <3% organic matter content – use 2.5 quarts of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% per acre.

For soils with >3% organic matter content – use 3.0 quarts of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% per acre.

Amount of Product	Lbs. Active Ingredient
1 quart	0.66 lb. metolachlor 0.066 lb. mesotrione 0.24 lb. atrazine
2.5 quarts	1.64 lbs. metolachlor 0.165 lb. mesotrione 0.60 lb. atrazine
3 quarts	1.98 lbs. metolachlor 0.198 lb. mesotrione 0.72 lb. atrazine

Use Restrictions

- Do not make applications more than 14 days before planting or to field corn that is taller than 12 inches.
- Do not apply more than 3.0 quarts/A of product per year.
- Aerial application is prohibited.
- In sweet corn, yellow popcorn and grain sorghum, do not apply this product after crop has emerged.
- Do not use this product on soils with >10% soil organic matter.
- **Grazing Restriction:** Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 45 days following last application, to avoid possible illegal crop residues.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Do not harvest forage, grain, or stover within 60 days after last application of product. Field corn may be treated up to 12 inches tall. Do not harvest sweet corn forage within 45 days after application.
- Do not make applications with this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not make applications under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion to soil that has been treated with this product or drift to non-target areas.
- Do not exceed 3.0 qts. of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% per acre per year.
- Do not make applications of other solo HPPD inhibitor post-emergence herbicides including mesotrione, topamezone, or tembotrione to areas that have been treated with Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% during the same year.
- Do not make applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% in a tank mix with any carbamate or organophosphate insecticide to corn that has emerged.
- Do not make applications with Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% on any crop other than field corn (for grain, seed, or silage), sweet corn (pre-emergence applications only), yellow popcorn (pre-emergence applications only) or grain sorghum (pre-emergence applications only).
- Do not make applications with Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% in white popcorn or ornamental (Indian) corn.
- Do not contaminate water used for domestic purposes or irrigation water used for crops other than field corn.
- Do not contaminate feed or food with this product.
- Do not store product near seeds, fertilizers, or foodstuffs.
- Keep all containers of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% tightly closed when not in use.
- Do not apply atrazine and propazine products to the same sorghum acre.
- **Atrazine Herbicide Rate Limitations:**
There may be use rate limitations established in certain states within specific geographical areas for the use of atrazine. These more restrictive and protective requirements must be followed. Consult your State pesticide control agency for additional information. It is a violation of the law and this label to deviate from State use regulations.

- Maximum application rates for atrazine in field corn, field corn seed, field corn silage, sweet corn, and yellow popcorn must be as follows:
 - If no applications of atrazine were made prior to corn emergence, apply a maximum of 2.0 lbs. a.i./A broadcast. If a post-emergence treatment will be required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied must not exceed 2.5 lbs. a.i./A per calendar year. When tank mixing or making applications sequentially with atrazine or products containing atrazine to corn, the total pounds of atrazine applied (lbs. a.i./A) must not exceed 2.5 pounds a.i./A per year.
 - Apply a maximum of one 2.0 lbs. a.i./A pre-emergence application on soils that are not highly erodible or on highly erodible soils if at least 30% of the soil is covered with plant residues; or
 - Apply a maximum of one 1.6 lbs. a.i./A pre-emergence application on highly erodible soils if less than 30% of the surface is covered with plant residues, or 2.0 lbs. a.i./A if only applied post-emergence.

Note: For calculating total atrazine active ingredient in applications, Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% contains 0.98 lb. a.i. atrazine plus atrazine related compounds per gallon.

Use Precautions

- To prevent movement to off-site areas due to runoff or wind erosion:
 - When conditions are favorable for wind erosion, avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils. Allow the soil surface to settle by rainfall or irrigation first under these types of conditions.
 - Do not make applications to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
 - Unless at least 0.5 inch of rainfall has occurred between the time of application and the first irrigation, do not use tail water from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops.
- Weed control effectiveness may be reduced in dry weather conditions following pre-emergence application of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94%. Cultivate the field if weeds develop in conventional tillage corn.
- Thoroughly clean sprayer or other application device before using. Dispose of cleaning solution in a responsible manner. Do not use a sprayer or applicator contaminated with other materials, or crop damage or sprayer clogging of the application device may occur.
- This product will not provide consistent control of most emerged grass weeds.
- Severe adverse crop response and corn injury can result if applying Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% post-emergence to corn that has emerged and that has received an at-plant application of terbufos insecticide. If Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% is applied to emerged corn where an organophosphate insecticide other than terbufos has been applied at planting temporary corn injury may occur.
- Severe crop injury may result to corn that has emerged with application of any carbamate or organophosphate insecticide applied within 7 days before or 7 days after a Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% application.
- Avoid drift onto adjacent crops and non-target areas. Avoid spray overlap, as adverse crop response or crop injury may result.

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% will not harm the treated crop if applications are made according to directions and under normal growing conditions. Extended periods of unusually cold and wet or hot and dry weather, insect or plant disease attack, carryover pesticide residues, the use of certain soil-applied systemic insecticides, improperly placed fertilizers or soil insecticides, may weaken crop seedlings during germination and early stages of growth. Using Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% under these conditions could result in adverse crop response or crop injury.

Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled or suppressed, this can be defined as inconsistent control from good to poor or consistent control at a level below what is typically considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% contains metolachlor, atrazine, and mesotrione, classified in Groups 15, 5, and 27 herbicide modes of action, respectively. 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 Metolachlor+Atrazine+Mesotrione and other Group 15, 5, and 27 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 15 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 15, 5, and 27 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 Metolachlor+Atrazine+Mesotrione or other Group 15, 5, and 27 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best practices for resistance management:

- Rotate the use of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% or other Group 15, 5, and 27 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Rotam Agrochemical Co. Ltd.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management

Integrate Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

Soil Organic Matter

Before making applications of this product, determine the soil organic matter content of the field. The application use rate for Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% is based on percent soil organic matter.

Reduced and No-Till Systems

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% may be used in reduced and no-till systems. To obtain optimum control, make applications as close to planting as possible. In reduced or no-till systems where weeds are present at application and the corn has not yet emerged, it is recommended to tank mix Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% with a burndown herbicide including paraquat dichloride, glyphosate, glyphosate-isopropylammonium or equivalents. 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

Ground Application

Space spray nozzles uniformly using the same size and type nozzle to provide accurate and uniform application. To avoid drift and produce good coverage, use nozzles that will produce medium to coarse size droplets. Only use 50-mesh or coarser screens in all inline strainer and nozzle screens. Using agitation, maintain proper product dispersion in the tank, and use a pump that can maintain pressure of at least 35 to 40 PSI at the nozzles. If using extended range or drift reduction nozzles, reduced pressure may be used provided that adequate coverage is maintained. Ensure proper and consistent agitation during spraying through duration until spraying is complete – even when there are brief periods of time where spraying has stopped. Stop and run a full agitation before resuming spray if the spray tank is allowed to sit for more than 5 minutes to re-suspend the solution.

Pre-Emergence Applications

Make pre-emergence applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% in a spray volume of 10 to 80 gals./A.

Early Post-Emergence Applications

For optimum weed control, good weed coverage is essential. For broadcast, over-the-top applications, boom height should be at least 15 inches above the crop canopy, but just high enough to give good, uniform coverage. Make applications in a spray volume of 10 to 30 gals./A. If weed pressure is high and foliage is dense, use a minimum spray volume of 20 gals./A. For post-emergence applications, use flat fan nozzles of 80° or 110° angled forward at 45° for best coverage. Do not use flood jet nozzles or controlled droplet application.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- User must maintain a 15 foot (4.6 meter) in-field downwind buffer (in the direction in which the wind is blowing) from the edge of streams and rivers, as well as high-tide line for all estuarine/marine environments.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- User must maintain a 15 foot (4.6 meter) in-field downwind buffer (in the direction in which the wind is blowing) from the edge of streams and rivers, as well as high-tide line for all estuarine/marine environments.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

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.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boomless 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.

ADDITIVES

For applications where an adjuvant will be used, it is recommended to select one that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification.

A non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt./100 gals.) may be used when Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% is applied after field corn has emerged. Using a crop oil concentrate (COC) may result in temporary crop injury. If COC is used as an adjuvant, use at a rate that does not exceed 1% v/v (1 gal./100 gals.) or no more than 1 qt./A. Unless directed for a specific tank mix on this label or as a part of a supplemental Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% label, do not use methylated seed oil (MSO) or nitrogen based adjuvants (AMS or UAN) with Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% when applied alone to emerged field corn, or when the application of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% is made as a post-emergence tank mixture with other products. Any of these adjuvants may be used at pre-plant or pre-emergence timing (where the corn plant has not yet emerged) to increase burndown activity on existing weeds.

Use Restriction: Do not make applications Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% to emerged sweet corn, yellow popcorn, or grain sorghum.

Tank Mixtures with Liberty® or Ignite®: AMS may be added as directed on the Liberty® or Ignite® label for Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% tank mixture applications with either of these products to emerged field corn (LibertyLink® hybrids only). AMS should be the only adjuvant added to this tank mixture, or severe adverse crop response or crop injury may result. 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.

Sprinkler Irrigation: After application of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94%, a sprinkler irrigation system set to deliver 0.5 to 1 inch of water may be used to incorporate the product.

Use Restrictions:

- Do not make applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% by sprinkler irrigation.
- Do not make applications or incorporate this product with flood irrigation.

CULTIVATION

A shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing will typically improve weed control if weeds should develop. Cultivate less than half the depth of incorporation if Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% was incorporated.

If cultivation becomes necessary because of escaped weeds, compaction, or soil crusting, adjust equipment to run shallow and minimize soil movement. This will decrease the potential of diluting or moving the herbicide away from the weed control zone.

MIXING PROCEDURES**Carrier**

Pre-Emergence Applications: Use either clean water or liquid fertilizers (excluding suspension fertilizers) as carriers for pre-emergence applications. If using fluid fertilizers, a compatibility test must be conducted. See **COMPATIBILITY TEST** section for additional information. Even if Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% is determined to be physically compatible with a fluid fertilizer, constant agitation will be necessary to maintain a uniform solution during application.

Post-Emergence Applications: When making applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% after field corn emergence, use only clean water as the carrier. Do not apply Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% to sweet corn or yellow popcorn that has emerged.

Adding Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% to the Spray Tank

The spray tank must be thoroughly rinsed, decontaminated and clean before adding either Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% alone or with tank mix partners. Use only clean water, if water is used as the carrier.

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% Applied Alone: If making applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% alone, add the specified amount of product to the spray tank when the tank is half full of the carrier, then add the remaining water or fluid fertilizer. Provide agitation during mixing and application so that uniform mixture is maintained.

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% Applied in Tank Mixtures: Refer to specific tank mix recommendation sections in this label. Always refer to the tank mix partner label(s) for mixing directions and precautions.

Use Restrictions:

- Do not exceed maximum label use rates, or combined total maximum yearly use rates for mesotrione, metolachlor, or atrazine.
- Do not mix this product with any product bearing a label prohibition against such mixing.
- If a tank mixture is used, a compatibility test must be conducted. See **COMPATIBILITY TEST** section below for information on conducting a compatibility test.

COMPATIBILITY TEST (Based on a 25 gals./A spray volume)

To ensure compatibility of a tank mix partner with Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94%, a compatibility test should be conducted. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Complete liquid fertilizers or nitrogen solutions (excluding suspension fertilizers) may replace all or part of the water in the spray, as written in directions for use. Always conduct compatibility test and make actual applications according to label directions and use recommended carrier. Always check compatibility of liquid fertilizers with pesticide(s) before use because, even within the same analysis, liquid fertilizers vary. Tank mixtures incompatibility is more common with mixtures of fertilizers and pesticides.

COMPATIBILITY TEST PROCEDURE

1. Add 1.0 pt. of water or fertilizer carrier to each of **two** - 1 quart jars with tight lids. It is important to use the same source of water that will be used in the tank mix and to conduct the test at the same temperature the tank mix will be applied as water and temperature can affect compatibility.
2. Add ¼ tsp. or 1.2 mL of a compatibility agent approved for the intended use to **one of the jars** (¼ tsp. equals 2.0 pts/100 gals. of spray). Mix by shaking or gently stirring (if shaking place lid on jar).
3. Add the appropriate amount of pesticide(s) based on specified label rates to **both jars**. If more than one pesticide product will be used, add them separately in the order as described in the **MIXING PROCEDURES** section of this label. Shake or stir gently after each addition to thoroughly mix (if shaking place lid on jar).
4. After all ingredients have been added, place lids on tightly, and invert each jar ten times. Allow the mixtures to stand 15 to 30 minutes. Look for separation, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, large flakes, or other signs of incompatibility. Compare the two jars to determine if the compatibility agent is needed. If mixtures separate, but can be easily and readily remixed, the mixture can be sprayed but good agitation must be used. If it is determined the mixtures are incompatible, use the following methods to test for improving compatibility:
 - a) Make a slurry of the dry pesticide(s) in water before addition, or
 - b) Add ½ of the compatibility agent to the carrier (fertilizer or water) and the other ½ to the emulsifiable concentrate (EC) or flowable pesticide before adding to the mixture. If mixture is still not compatible, do not use the mixture.
5. Dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the Storage and Disposal section in this label.

Tank Mix Instructions

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

If the tank mix partner is determined to be compatible, fill the tank half full of the carrier. Begin agitation and maintain throughout mixing and application. Make sure all return lines to the spray tank discharge below the liquid level. Prepare the tank mixture components and add to the tank in the following order:

1. If using a wettable powder or dry flowable formulation, make a slurry with water first and then add it slowly through the screen into the tank. Maintain agitation during this step.
2. If using a flowable formulation, add slowly through screen into the tank. Diluting the flowable with water before adding to the tank may improve mixing and compatibility with dry flowable formulations.
3. Add Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94%.
4. Add any other tank mix products, adding emulsifiable concentrates last.
5. If an adjuvant will be used, add as the final step. Maintain agitation.
6. Complete filling the spray tank with the carrier and maintain agitation. Make application as soon as possible after spray mixture is prepared. Do not leave mixture in spray tank overnight unattended or without agitation.

Cleaning Equipment Post-Application

Careful attention must be used when cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than field corn following applications with this product. Mix the volume of spray solution based on the area of application and mix only as much spray solution as needed.

Tank and Sprayer Clean Out

1. Use clean water to flush the tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles.
2. Add 1 gal. of household ammonia per 25 gals. of water. Or alternatively, use a commercially available spray tank cleaner.
3. Using pressure washer, clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution. Wash all parts of the tank, including the inside and top surface. If there is not a pressure washer available, fill the sprayer completely with the cleaning solution to provide contact with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Begin agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the solution in the tank for at least 15 minutes. Remove all visible deposits from the spray equipment.
4. Use the cleaning solution to flush the hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least 1 minute.
5. Flush dead space areas with water by removing boom end caps, and then replace caps.
6. Dispose of rinsate from the clean-out according to all local State and Federal regulations.
7. Repeat the steps 2 to 5 above.
8. After completing the above procedures, remove and clean the nozzles, screens, and strainers separately in the cleaning solution.
9. Completely rinse the spray tank and equipment with clean water.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Make a burndown herbicide application or till the field to destroy emerged or germinating weeds before planting. Immediately after tillage, plant crop into moist soil.

Make applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% as directed in this label to control or suppress the weeds listed in the tables below. Tank mixtures may control additional weeds. See the **Tank Mixture** sections of this label for specific and additional information. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Weed control may be reduced, if a sufficient rainfall is not received within 7 days after application. Apply 0.5 to 1 inch of water, if irrigation is available. Conduct a uniform, shallow cultivation as soon as weeds emerge, if irrigation is not available.

Pre-Emergence Applications: Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control S=Suppressed
BROADLEAF WEEDS		
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C
Amaranth, Powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	C
Bedstraw, catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>	S
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	C
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	C
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	C
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C

Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	S
Deadnettle, purple	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	C
Devil's claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	C
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	C
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	C
Horseweed (maretail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	C
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	S
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	S
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	C
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	C
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	C
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	S
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	C
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	C
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	S
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	S
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	C
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	C
Sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	S
Smartweed, ladythumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	C
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	S
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	C
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	C
Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control S=Suppressed
GRASSES		
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	C
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.	C
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	C
Cupgrass, prairie	<i>Eriochloa contracta</i>	C
Cupgrass, Southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>	C
Cupgrass, woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	S
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	C
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C
Foxtail, robust (purple, white)	<i>Setaria</i> spp.	C
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	C
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	S
Millet, foxtail	<i>Setaria italica</i>	C
Millet, wild proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	S
Panicum, browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>	C
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	C
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	S
Rice, red	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	C
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	S
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	S
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	S
Signalgrass, narrowleaf	<i>Brachiaria piligera</i>	C
Sprangletop, red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>	C

Starbur, bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	C
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	C
Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control S=Suppressed
SEDGES		
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	C

Early Post-Emergence Applications*: Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control S=Suppressed
BROADLEAF WEEDS		
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C
Amaranth, Powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	C
Bedstraw, catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>	S
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	C
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	C
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	C
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale Weber</i>	S
Deadnettle, purple	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	C
Devil's claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	C
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	C
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	C
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	C
Horsenettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	C
Horseweed (maretail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	C
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	C
Marestail	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	C
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	C
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	C
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	C
Potatoes, volunteer	<i>Solanum spp.</i>	C
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	C
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	C
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	C
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	C
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	C
Sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	C
Smartweed, ladythumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	C
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	C
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	C
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	C
Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control S=Suppressed

GRASSES		
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	C**
Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control S=Suppressed
SEDGES		
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	S

*This product will not provide consistent control of most grass weeds that have already emerged.

**Make application prior to weed reaching 2 inches in height.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Following application of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% refer to the following rotational crop information.

Crop	Crop Rotation Interval
Field corn, field corn seed, field corn silage, sweet corn, yellow popcorn, and grain sorghum	May be replanted immediately.
Barley, rye, or winter wheat	May be planted 4 ½ months following application.
Dry beans*	May be planted 10 months following application.
All other crops	May be planted 18 months following application.
*Applies only to areas west of Highway 83 in the state of Nebraska if Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% was applied to ground that was under center pivot irrigation and the soil pH is greater than 6.	

Rotational Crop Use Precautions:

- If application of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% is made after June 1, rotating to crops other than corn (all types) or sorghum the following spring may result in crop injury.
- Injury may occur to soybeans planted the year following application on soils having a calcareous surface layer if additional atrazine or atrazine-containing products are used.

Rotational Crop Use Restrictions:

- Do not rotate to food or feed crops other than those listed on this label.
- If crop is lost and field is replanted to field corn, field corn seed, field corn silage, sweet corn, yellow popcorn, or grain sorghum, do not make another application of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94%.
- Where rainfall is sparse or erratic or where irrigation is required, in the High Plains and Intermountain areas of the West, use only when corn (all types) or sorghum is to follow field corn, or a crop of untreated corn (all types) or sorghum is to precede other rotational crops.
- Do not rotate to crops other than corn (all types), cotton, small cereal grains, soybeans, sorghum or peanuts the spring following application of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94%.
- Do not rotate to soybeans for at least 18 months following application of this product if the combined atrazine rate applied was greater than 2.0 lbs. a.i./A, or equivalent band application rate in the Dakotas (eastern region), KS, MN (western region), and NE.

CORN - USE DIRECTIONS

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% may be used as a pre-emergence application for control of listed annual grass and broadleaf weeds in field corn, field corn seed, field silage corn, sweet corn, and yellow popcorn. Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% may also be applied as an early post-emergence for the control of broadleaf weeds in field corn, field corn seed, and field silage corn.

Use Restrictions – Corn

- Do not make applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% to emerged sweet corn or yellow popcorn.
- Do not make applications to field corn taller than 12 inches, or apply greater than 3.0 qts./A of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% per year.
- Do not use Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% on soils that have greater than 10% organic matter.
- Application to sweet corn via mechanically pressurized handgun is prohibited.

See the **Weeds Controlled** tables for a list of weeds controlled or suppressed. Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% will not provide consistent control of grasses that have already emerged at the time of application.

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% Use Rate:

- Use 2.5 qts. of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% per acre, if soil organic matter content is less than 3%.
- Use 3.0 qts. of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% per acre, if soil organic matter content is 3% or greater.

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% Applications - Alone

Early Pre-Plant: Make applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% up to 14 days before planting.

Pre-Emergence Surface: Make applications to the soil surface as a broadcast or banded application.

Pre-Emergence Surface Use Restriction:

- Do not exceed 3.0 qts. of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% per acre per year.

Banded Pre-Emergence: Make applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% in a 10- to 15-inch band after corn planting but before corn has emerged.

Band Applications: Using row and band width measurements in inches, calculate the amount of product to be applied per acre as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Band width (inches)}}{\text{Row width (inches)}} \times \text{Rate/acre for a broadcast treatment} = \text{Amount needed per acre}$$

Early Post-Emergence: Make applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% after field corn has emerged. See the **ADDITIVES** section of this label for specific recommendation if using an adjuvant. Make applications of this product to small broadleaf weeds (no greater than 5 inches tall) and before the field corn reaches 12 inches in height.

Early Post-Emergence Use Precaution:

- Field corn leaf burn may result, but this will not affect later crop growth or yield.

Early Post-Emergence Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply early post-emergence to field corn in liquid fertilizer.
- Do not make applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% to sweet corn or yellow popcorn that has emerged.

This product will not provide consistent control of grass weeds that have emerged. A tank mix with another herbicide may be required for control of emerged weed grasses (Refer to the **Tank Mix** section of this label). It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

If applications of Atrazine + Metolachlor or Atrazine + S-Metolachlor, Atrazine, Metolachlor or S-Metolachlor have been made before this product, limit the amount of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% as an early post-application to no greater than a total of 2.5 lbs. of active ingredient of atrazine or 3.75 lbs. of metolachlor active ingredient per acre.

Split Application: Split applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% may be made in field corn, field corn seed, and field silage corn. For a split application program, make applications of 1.5 - 2.0 qts./A of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% before crop has emerged, followed by a second application of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% at a rate of 1.0 - 1.5 qts./A as a post-application after corn has emerged. Reference the **Early Post-Emergence** section above for additional information on post-emergence applications.

Use Restrictions:

- The total amount of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% applied in the split application program must not exceed 2.5 qts./A in soils with less than 3% soil organic matter and must not exceed 3.0 qts./A in soils with greater than 3% organic matter.

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% Applications - Tank Mixtures**Use of Spray Adjuvants in Tank Mixtures**

Used as a pre-emergence herbicide, prior to weed emergence, spray adjuvants make little or no impact on product performance. Where weeds have emerged and the corn has not, an adjuvant may be used with Metolachlor 29.4% +

Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% applied alone or applied in tank mixture as a burndown application with a tank mix partner burndown herbicide as directed on the individual tank mix partner label(s). Use only adjuvants approved for agricultural crop use. Refer to the **ADDITIVES** section for additional information and directions. 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.

Reduced Tillage Burndown Combinations In reduced or no-till corn and prior to crop emergence, Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% tank mixtures with paraquat dichloride or glyphosate products will burndown weeds that have emerged. For optimum results, tank mix applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% plus paraquat dichloride should be made to weeds that are 1 to 6 inches in height. Refer to the paraquat dichloride or glyphosate product label for additional information on weeds controlled, directions for use, restrictions, and precautions.

Applications Prior to Crop Emergence: Pre-Emergence Tank Mixtures

The tank mix products listed in the table below may be used in conventional, reduced, or no-till cropping systems and be applied using the same methods and same application timings as Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% unless otherwise directed in the tank mix partner label. Follow all tank mix product labels for directions for use and restrictions. Be sure to conduct a compatibility test to application. 2,4-D products, vary greatly with regard to compatibility and should be checked during every application where a water or carrier source, water or carrier temperature, product source, or tank mixture recipe is altered. Tank mixtures with 2,4-D may be made, but extreme care should be taken to ensure compatibility before mixing a load or making an application. 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.

Tank Mix Recommendations for Pre-Emergence Applications with Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94%

Tank Mix Recommendation	Target Use
Atrazine	Broadleaf and grass weed control improved
Paraquat dichloride	Burndown of emerged existing weeds
Simazine	Broadleaf and grass weed control improved
Glyphosate	Burndown of emerged existing weeds.
Glyphosate-isopropylammonium	Burndown of emerged existing weeds
Lambda-cyhalothrin	Insect control (see product label)

Applications after Crop Emergence: Early Post-Emergence Tank Mix Recommendations

The tank mix products listed in the table below may be used in conventional, reduced, or no-till systems and may be applied using the same methods and same application timings as Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% unless otherwise directed in the tank mix partner label. Follow all tank mix product label directions for use and restrictions. Conduct a compatibility test before spraying the tank mixture. Do not make applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% tank mixtures to sweet corn or yellow popcorn crops that have emerged.

Tank Mix Recommendations for Early Post-Emergence Weed Control with Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94%

Tank Mix*	Objective
Atrazine	Broadleaf and grass weed control improved
Lambda-cyhalothrin	Insect control (see product label)
Nicosulfuron	Control of grass weeds that have emerged
Rimsulfuron + Thifensulfuron methyl	Control of grass weeds that have emerged
Nicosulfuron + Rimsulfuron	Control of grass weeds that have emerged
Nicosulfuron + Rimsulfuron + Atrazine	Control of grass weeds that have emerged

*Refer to the **ADDITIVES** section of this label for recommendations when making applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% alone or in tank mixture to field corn that has emerged.

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% Applications with Glyphosate to Glyphosate Tolerant Corn

Make applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% early post-emergence at 2 qts./A in tank mix with a solo glyphosate product (example: Touchdown® or Roundup® brands) that is registered for use for over-the-top use in glyphosate tolerant field corn (example: Roundup® Ready or Agrisure™ GT Corn). To reduce weed competition with the crop, application of this mixture should be targeted to weeds in that are 1 to 2 inches. Do not make applications of this mixture to corn that is higher than 12 inches. If the glyphosate product has an adjuvant included in the formulation

(the product label does not call for an adjuvant being added), only spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 lbs./100 gals. should be added to the tank mixture. If the glyphosate product label recommends an adjuvant in addition to AMS, add a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v and AMS to this spray tank mixture. Do not use urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), crop oil concentrate (COC), or methylated seed oil (MSO) type adjuvants in these tank mixtures. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

As an alternative, a pre-emergence application of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% may be made at 2 qts./A as part of a two-pass weed control program when followed by a post-emergence application of a glyphosate-containing product in glyphosate tolerant corn (example: Roundup® Ready or Agrisure® GT Corn). When this type of application is made, Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% will provide reduced competition of the weeds listed in the **Pre-Emergence Applications: Weeds Controlled or Suppressed** table for a period of 30+ days, improving the flexibility in application timing and effectiveness of the glyphosate-based product application. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% Applications in LibertyLink Corn

Make early post-emergence applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% at 2 qts./A in tank mixture with either glufosinate or glufosinate ammonium applied over-the-top in LibertyLink® field corn. To reduce weed competition with the crop, application of this mixture should be targeted to weeds that are 1 to 2 inches in height.

Use Restrictions:

- Do not make applications of this mixture to corn that is higher than 12 inches.
- Ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be used as a spray adjuvant as directed on the glufosinate or glufosinate ammonium label. AMS should be the only adjuvant used in this tank mix.
- Do not use urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), crop oil concentrate (COC), non-ionic surfactants (NIS), or methylated seed oil (MSO) type adjuvants in these tank mixes.

As an alternative, a pre-emergence application of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% may be made at 2 qts./A as part of a two-pass weed control program when followed by a post-emergence application of glufosinate or glufosinate ammonium in field corn designated as LibertyLink®. When this type of application is made, Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% will provide reduced competition of the weeds listed in the **Pre-Emergence Applications: Weeds Controlled or Suppressed** table for a period of 30+ days, improving the flexibility in application timing and effectiveness of the glufosinate or glufosinate ammonium application.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

GRAIN SORGHUM - USE DIRECTIONS

Make a non-incorporated, pre-plant application of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% in sorghum up to 21 days before planting and up through pre-emergence for weed control. See the **Pre-Emergence Applications: Weeds Controlled or Suppressed** table for a listing of weeds.

Make a broadcast, non-incorporated spray application at 2.5 qts./A starting at 21 days pre-plant and up through planting, but before sorghum has emerged.

Use Precautions:

- Making application less than 7 days before the sorghum planting can increase the risk of crop injury, particularly if there is rainfall or irrigation after the application. Symptoms of crop injury include temporary bleaching of young sorghum leaves, or in severe conditions, stunting or partial stand loss.
- Making the application of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% at greater than 7 days (and no more than 21 days) before the sorghum planting will reduce the risk of adverse crop response.
- When Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% application is made before planting, do not incorporate and minimize soil disturbance of the treatment area during planting to minimize the potential for reduced weed control.

Split applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% may be made to sorghum as an early pre-plant (7 to 21 day prior to planting), non-incorporated application at 1.25 to 1.5 qts./A of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine

11% + Mesotrione 2.94% following with a second application of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% made at 1.0 to 1.25 qts./A before the sorghum has emerged.

Sorghum Split Application Use Restrictions: Do not exceed 2.5 qts./A of product for the split applications.

It is recommended to use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant at 0.25% v/v or a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v in the spray solution if weeds are present at the time of application. A spray grade UAN at 2.5% v/v or AMS at 8.5 lbs./100 gallons of spray may also be added in addition to the COC or NIS to the mixture to improve control of weeds that have already emerged.

Additive Use Restrictions: If weeds have not emerged at the time of application, do not use additives.

Use Restrictions - Sorghum:

- Do not make applications of more than 2.5 quarts of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% per acre per year.
- Do not make applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% to sorghum that is grown on sandy soils (sand, sandy loam, or loamy sand).
- Do not make applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% to grain sorghum that has emerged.
- Do not make applications of Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% to sorghum grown for forage, sweet sorghum (sorgo), sudangrass, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, or dual-purpose sorghum.
- Do not apply Metolachlor 29.4% + Atrazine 11% + Mesotrione 2.94% to sorghum that is grown south of Interstate 20 (I-20) or east of Highway 277 in the state of Texas.
- Do not apply atrazine and propazine products to the same sorghum acre.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, or foodstuffs. Keep away from heat and flame. Can be stored at temperatures as low as -10°F.

Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material.

Pesticide Disposal

Open dumping is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Rinse spray equipment. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of as described above, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling [less than 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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 and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallon]

Refillable container. Refill this container with 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 person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times.

Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities. Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with this herbicide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage including cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

DO NOT USE CONTAINERS FOR THE STORAGE OF FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

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 this 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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