



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
 Office of Pesticide Programs  
 Registration Division (7505P)  
 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
 Washington, D.C. 20460

**EPA Reg. Number:**

83529-290

**Date of Issuance:**

12/04/2023

**NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:**

Registration  
 Reregistration  
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

**Term of Issuance:**

Unconditional

**Name of Pesticide Product:**

**Bus Way**

**Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):**

Sharda USA LLC  
 PO Box 640  
 Hockessin DE 19707

**Note:** Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

**Signature of Approving Official:**

*Heather E McFarley*

Heather McFarley, Acting Product Manager 24  
 Fungicide and Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)  
 Office of Pesticide Programs

**Date:**

**12/04/2023**

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 83529-290.”
3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 1/09/2023

If you have any questions, please contact Sayed Islam by phone at 202-566-2796, or via email at [islam.sayed@epa.gov](mailto:islam.sayed@epa.gov)

Enclosure:

- Accepted label

# BUS WAY

Sulmeturon-methyl	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
Metsulfuron-methyl	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

Dispersible Granules

### Active Ingredients:

Sulfometuron-methyl

{Methyl 2-[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate}.....56.25%

Metsulfuron-methyl

Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate.....15.00%

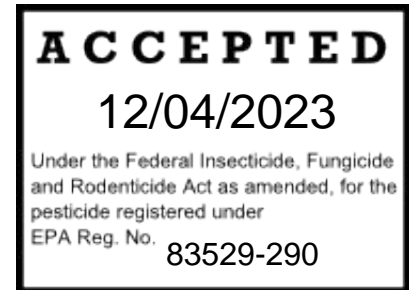
**Other Ingredients:**.....28.75%

**TOTAL** **100.00%**

EPA Reg. No. 83529-

EPA Est. No.

Produced for  
SHARDA USA LLC  
PO BOX 640  
HOCKESSIN DE 19707



### Nonfillable Container

Net:

OR

### Refillable Container

Net:

[Editorial Note- [Bracketed text] is optional]

## 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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See [Back][Side] Panel for First Aid Instructions and [Leaflet][Booklet] for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use. (Note to reviewer: Location of additional precautionary statements, directions for use will vary between those listed, depending on container type/size.)

FIRST AID	
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>IF IN EYES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
For medical emergencies, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. For general information on this product contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8 am to 12pm PST, or at <a href="http://nipc.orst.edu">http://nipc.orst.edu</a> .	

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

### User Safety Requirement

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 Statement:** Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

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

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

### USERS SHOULD:

- 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. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, except under the forest canopy, **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 by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely effected from drift and run-off. Exposure to BUS WAY can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto cropland. Sulfometuron-methyl and metsulfuron-methyl are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. These chemicals may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

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

### 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 Management 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.**

BUS WAY must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in Sharda USA LLC supplemental labeling.

Sharda USA LLC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically instructed by Sharda USA LLC. User assumes all risks associated with such non-labeled use to the extent consistent with applicable law.

**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.

## MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

### 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.
- Applicators are required to use an Extremely Coarse or Coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.

- 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 specified by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless making an industrial turf application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the crop or target vegetation.
- Applicators are required to use an Extremely Coarse 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.

#### Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use an Extremely Coarse 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**

#### 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.

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 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. Generally, 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 aurally 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 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.

## **WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES RESTRICTION**

Applications may not be made to soil that is subject to wind erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also tend to be prone to wind erosion.

## **RESTRICTIONS**

### **Maximum Rate - Annual**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 10 2/3 ounces BUS WAY (0.375lbs a.i. of sulfometuron-methyl and 0.10lbs a.i. metsulfuron-methyl) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.375 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl per acre per year when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.15 pounds of the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl per acre per year when using any combination of products containing metsulfuron-methyl.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two applications per year for all uses
- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of a previous application.

### **Maximum Rate – Single Application Agricultural sites including conifers and hybrid poplar plantations.**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 2/3 ounces BUS WAY (0.199lbs a.i. sulfometuron-methyl and 0.053lbs a.i. of metsulfuron-methyl) per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.199 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl per acre when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.

**Maximum Rate – Single Application Non-Agricultural sites of private, public and military lands as including: Uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way (ROW), sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas—noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites--outdoor(including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms.**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 ounces BUS WAY (0.281lbs a.i. of sulfometuron-methyl and 0.075lbs a.i. of metsulfuron-methyl) per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.281 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl per acre when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.

## **ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS AGRICULTURAL AND NON- AGRICULTURAL USES**

- **DO NOT** treat frozen or snow covered soil.
- **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- **DO NOT** apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **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.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 10.666 ounces BUS WAY (contains 0.375 pounds of sulfometuron-methyl and 0.10 pounds of metsulfuron-methyl) per acre per year.
- **For spot treatment applications:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.13 oz of BUS WAY (0.073 oz of sulfometuron-methyl, 0.020 oz of metsulfuron-methyl) per 1000 sq ft per application.
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.24 oz of BUS WAY (0.14 oz sulfometuron-methyl, 0.036 oz of metsulfuron-methyl) per 1000 sq ft per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two applications per year for all uses
- **DO NOT** reapply within 30 days of previous application.
- **DO NOT** use on food or feed crops.
- **DO NOT** use on sod farms.

## **PRODUCT INFORMATION**

BUS WAY is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray or impregnated on dry, bulk fertilizer. BUS WAY controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in conifer plantations and non-agricultural use sites. It also may be used to control certain hardwoods and vines when applied in site preparation treatments.

BUS WAY may be used for general weed control and for selective weed control in certain types of industrial turfgrasses on these same sites. BUS WAY may be used for the control of certain woody plants, vines, and herbaceous weeds in site preparation and release of

various conifers. BUS WAY can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in conifer plantations and non-crop sites; when tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of both products. 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.

Herbaceous weeds are controlled by both preemergence and postemergence activity. The best results are obtained when the application is made before or during the early stages of weed growth before weeds develop an established root system. Moisture is required to move BUS WAY into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control. The best results on undesirable hardwoods and vines are obtained with a foliar spray between full leaf expansion in the spring and normal defoliation in the fall.

In the application of BUS WAY, a drift control agent may be used per the manufacturer's guideline. BUS WAY is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

For best postemergence results, apply BUS WAY to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed species, weed size at application, and soil texture. 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

Use a high rate on established plants and on fine-textured soils and a lower rate on smaller weeds and coarse-textured soils.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

When applied as a spray, BUS WAY is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. When applied on dry fertilizer, BUS WAY is absorbed primarily by the roots. Two to 3 weeks after application to weeds, leaf growth slows, and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within 4 to 6 weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become discolored, and the growing points subsequently die.

Warm, moist conditions following application accelerate the herbicidal activity of BUS WAY; cold, dry conditions delay the herbicidal activity. In addition, undesirable hardwoods, vines and weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to BUS WAY. Moisture is needed to move BUS WAY into the soil for preemergence weed control.

#### **INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT**

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is advised, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

#### **WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

BUS WAY contains the active ingredients sulfometuron-methyl and metsulfuron-methyl which are Group 2 Herbicides based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected.

Follow the best management practices listed below to delay the development of herbicide resistant weeds.

- Fields must be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields must be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program must consider all of the weeds present.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent 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 actions for



each target weed.

- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Sharda distributor or Sharda representative.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- To the extent possible, **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weeds in the field.
- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program.
- **DO NOT** use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- 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 Sharda USA at [info@shardausa.com](mailto:info@shardausa.com).

## INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

## PREPARING FOR USE – Site Specific Considerations

Understanding the risks associated with the application of BUS WAY is essential to aid in preventing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement both during and after application may be affected by a number of site specific factors including the nature, texture and stability of the soil, the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, drainage patterns, and other local physical and environmental conditions. A careful evaluation of the potential for off-site movement from the intended application site, including movement of treated soil by wind or water erosion, must be made prior to using BUS WAY. This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for which the use of BUS WAY is not labeled. If prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement and cause damage to neighboring desirable vegetation or agricultural crops, **DO NOT** apply BUS WAY.

Before applying BUS WAY the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you **DO NOT** understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult your local agricultural dealer, cooperative extension service, land managers, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated.

## 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, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks.



## CONIFER PLANTATIONS

### APPLICATION INFORMATION

When applied as a spray, BUS WAY controls certain undesirable woody plants, vines and many broadleaf weeds and grasses in conifer plantation sites. Apply sprays by ground equipment or by helicopter. Apply impregnated fertilizer by ground equipment or by air (helicopter or fixed wing aircraft) to control broadleaf weeds and grasses.

When applied as a spray, BUS WAY controls woody plants and vines by post emergent foliar activity. The best results are obtained with a foliar spray between full leaf expansion in the spring and normal defoliation in the fall.

BUS WAY may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in conifer plantations; when tank mixing use the most restrictive limitations from the labels of both products. 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.

### APPLICATION TIMING

To control broadleaf weeds and grasses, apply BUS WAY sprays before herbaceous weeds emerge or shortly thereafter. Apply impregnated fertilizer before weeds emerge.

### APPLICATION RATES

Apply BUS WAY at the rates indicated by conifer species. Use a lower rate on coarse-textured soils (i.e., loamysands, sandy loams) and a higher rate on fine textured soils (i.e. sandy clay loams and silty clay loams).

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

BUS WAY effectively controls or suppresses the weeds and vines listed under the WEEDS CONTROLLED in the NON-AGRICULTURAL USE section of this label when applied at the rates specified.

## CONIFER SITE PREPARATION

### APPLICATION BEFORE TRANSPLANTING

Make all applications before transplanting to control specified hardwoods, vines, broadleaf weeds and grasses. To improve control of targeted pests, add a surfactant at the rate specified on the manufacturer's label or as limited by the companion product (tank mixtures) label.

## USE RATES FOR SELECTED SPECIES

### USE RATES BEFORE TRANSPLANTING CONIFERS

Species	Rate (ounces/acre)	When to Transplant into Treated Areas
Loblolly Pine	3 to 5.333 (0.105-0.187 lb sulfometuron-methyl) (0.027- 0.048 lb metsulfuron-methyl)	Planting season following application
Longleaf Pine	3 to 4* (0.105- 0.14 lb sulfometuron-methyl) (0.027- 0.036 lb metsulfuron-methyl)	Planting season following application
Slash Pine	3 to 4 (0.105- 0.14 lb sulfometuron-methyl) (0.027- 0.036 lb metsulfuron-methyl)	Planting season following application
Black Spruce	2.666 to 5.333 (0.0933-0.187 lb sulfometuron-methyl) (0.024-0.048 lb metsulfuron-methyl)	Not less than 13 months following application
Red Pine	1.333 to 2.666 (0.0467-0.0933 lb sulfometuron-methyl) (0.012-0.024 lb metsulfuron-methyl)	The following spring or summer but not less than 3 months after application. Areas receiving 2/3 to 1 1/3 oz/acre may be transplanted in a min. of 30 days following application.
Douglas Fir	2.666 to 5.333 (0.0933-0.187 lb sulfometuron-methyl) (0.024-0.048 lb metsulfuron-methyl)	Planting season following application
Sitka Spruce	2.666 to 5.333 (0.0933-0.187 lb sulfometuron-methyl) (0.024-0.048 lb metsulfuron-methyl)	Planting season following application
Western Hemlock	2.666 to 5.333	Planting season following application

	(0.0933-0.187 lb sulfometuron-methyl) (0.024-0.048 lb metsulfuron-methyl)	
Ponderosa Pine	2.666 to 5.333 (0.0933-0.187 lb sulfometuron-methyl) (0.024-0.048 lb metsulfuron-methyl)	Arid regions: Apply in fall and plant the next spring West of Cascades: Planting season following application
Western Red Cedar	2.0 to 3.0 (0.07-0.105 lb sulfometuron-methyl) (0.018- 0.027 lb metsulfuron-methyl)	Planting season following application
Grand Fir	2.0 to 3.0 (0.07-0.105 lb sulfometuron-methyl) (0.018- 0.027 lb metsulfuron-methyl)	Planting season following application

Other species of conifers may be planted providing the user has experience indicating acceptable crop safety to BUS WAY. Without prior experience, it is advised that small area plantings be tested for crop safety to BUS WAY before large scale plantings are made. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species not listed above to the extent consistent with applicable law.

## TANK MIXTURES

### South/Southeast US

BUS WAY may be tank mixed with site preparation treatments applied beginning in the late summer to broaden the spectrum of undesirable hardwoods controlled and provide herbaceous weed control in the year following transplanting. The list of herbicides that can be tank mixed with BUS WAY include but is not limited to ESPLANADE® F (EPA Reg. # 432-1517, Indaziflam), glyphosate, imazapyr, and triclopyr. 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.

**IMPROVED BRUSH CONTROL** Following a spring VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE, or VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE application, a tank mixture of BUS WAY at 4 ounces per acre plus imazapyr will provide improved brush control.

These brush species include but are not limited to:

American beautyberry  
Southern dewberry  
Huckleberry

*Callicarpa americana*  
*Rubus* spp  
*Vaccinium* spp.

Application must be made in the summer or fall following a spring application of VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE (EPA Reg. # 432-1576, Hexazinone), or VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE (EPA Reg. # 432-1573, Hexazinone). For best results make the application after brush species have completely defoliated twice following the VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE, or VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE application and refoilation of target brush species is evident.

BUS WAY applied at this time will provide herbaceous weed control into the early growing season of the year following application. This treatment also targets brush species remaining after a spring VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE (EPA Reg. # 432-1576, Hexazinone), or VELPAR® LVU HERBICIDE (EPA Reg. # 432-1573, Hexazinone) application.

Loblolly, slash, and longleaf pine may be transplanted the planting season following application

Where burning is desired, burn only after adequate rainfall has occurred to move BUS WAY into the soil. Soil disturbance from bedding or plowing may reduce spring herbaceous weed control.

## CONIFER RELEASE

### APPLICATION AFTER TRANSPLANTING

Apply BUS WAY after transplanting to control certain species of hardwoods, broadleaf weeds and grasses as listed in the Weeds Controlled list in the Non-Crop section of this label.

## USE RATES FOR SELECTED SPECIES

### Use Rates After Transplanting Conifers

Species	Rate (ounces/acre)
Loblolly Pine	2 2/3 to 4 (0.0933-0.14 lb sulfometuron-methyl) (0.024- 0.038 lb metsulfuron-methyl)
Slash Pine	2 2/3 to 3

	(0.0933-0.105 lb sulfometuron-methyl) (0.024- 0.027 lb metsulfuron-methyl)
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**TANK MIXTURES**

**HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL**

For loblolly pines, apply BUS WAY at 2 to 4 ounces (0.07- 0.14lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.018-0.038 lb metsulfuron-methyl) per acre plus imazapyr at rate according to their label.

For slash pines, apply BUS WAY at 2 ounces (0.07 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.0188 lb metsulfuron-methyl) per acre plus active ingredient imazapyr at rate according to their label.

This tank mixture controls:

Common ragweed	Fireweed	Panicgrass
Dogfennel	Late boneset	Pokeweed

In addition to the herbaceous weeds listed, this tank mixture will aid in the suppression of perennial grasses, including, bermudagrass and johnsongrass.

**UNDESIRABLE HARDWOOD CONTROL**

**BROADCAST APPLICATIONS**

For loblolly pine, apply 4 ounces of BUS WAY (0.14 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.038 lb metsulfuron-methyl) with imazapyr (at rate according to their label) per acre to control herbaceous weeds, grasses and undesirable hardwoods. Some minor conifer growth inhibition may be observed when release treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth. To minimize potential conifer height growth inhibition, broadcast release treatments may be made late in the growing season.

For slash pine, over the top broadcast release treatments must be made after mid-August and only in stands 2 to 5 years old. Apply 3 to 4 ounces of BUS WAY (0.14 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.038 lb metsulfuron-methyl) with imazapyr (at rate according to their label) per acre to suppress undesirable hardwoods and control herbaceous weeds and grasses. For over the top applications to slash pine **DO NOT** add a surfactant.

For understory applications BUS WAY may be tank mixed with any herbicide product registered for use on the site. The list of herbicides that can be tank mixed with BUS WAY include but is not limited to ESPLANADE® F (EPA Reg. # 432-1517, and Active ingredient Indaziflam), glyphosate, imazapyr and triclopyr. In addition to loblolly and slash, stands of other conifer species may be treated providing the user has experience indicating acceptable crop safety to BUS WAY. Without prior experience it is advised that a small area be tested for crop safety to BUS WAY before large scale applications are made. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species noted above to the extent consistent with applicable law.

**FERTILIZER IMPREGNATION**

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with BUS WAY for application in the establishment of conifer plantations.

**IMPREGNATION**

To impregnate the fertilizer, use a system consisting of a conveyor or closed drum used to blend dry bulk fertilizer. Some fertilizers including potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate and triple super phosphate are not compatible with BUS WAY. Diammonium phosphate, potassium chloride, 16-16-16 and 24-4-4 have been used successfully. **DO NOT** use BUS WAY on limestone.

If fertilizer materials are excessively dusty, use a suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation. Dusty fertilizer may result in poor distribution and excessive risk of drift during application. The dry fertilizer must be properly impregnated and uniformly applied to avoid potential tree injury or mortality and poor weed control.

Consult the Application Rates section of this label for the appropriate rate of BUS WAY to be used per acre. Apply this amount of BUS WAY to the volume of fertilizer to be applied per acre. To impregnate dry bulk fertilizer, mix the amount of BUS WAY as prescribed above in a sufficient quantity of water to uniformly coat the desired amount of fertilizer. Suspensions of BUS WAY will require thorough agitation. Direct the spray nozzles to deliver a fine spray of the mixture toward the fertilizer for uniform coverage. The use of a colorant may be beneficial to visually determine the uniformity of impregnation.

Impregnation of BUS WAY to dry bulk fertilizer may vary. If absorption of the impregnating spray by the fertilizer is not adequate, the use of an absorptive powder or additive, including Microcel E (Johns Manville Product Company) or HiSil - 233 (Pittsburg Plate Glass) may be required to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture.

Apply impregnated fertilizer as soon as possible after impregnation for optimum performance. Impregnated fertilizer may become lumpy and difficult to apply following storage. Uniform and precise application of the fertilizer impregnated with BUS WAY is essential for satisfactory weed control and to minimize tree injury.

Follow the instructions for spray tank cleanout on this label for cleaning the equipment used to impregnate, transport, and apply the fertilizer.

Low rates of BUS WAY can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a BUS WAY application, the use of spray equipment to apply

other pesticides to crops on which BUS WAY or its active ingredients are 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.

### **BROADCAST APPLICATION**

Applications may be made by ground or air (helicopter or fixed wing aircraft). Accurate calibration of the application equipment is essential for uniform distribution on the soil surface. Overlaps or skips between adjoining swaths or non-uniform distribution of impregnated fertilizer within the swath will deliver poor results and may result in tree injury or mortality.

### **USE RESTRICTIONS CONIFER PLANTATIONS**

- **DO NOT** apply BUS WAY to conifers grown for Christmas trees or ornamentals.
- **DO NOT** use a surfactant with BUS WAY for herbaceous weed control when making over the top applications to conifer seedlings in the spring after transplanting. A surfactant specifically registered for conifer release may be used when targeting specific weed problems, including, undesirable hardwoods. Refer to the surfactant label for use rates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 10.666 ounces BUS WAY (contains 0.375 pounds of sulfometuron-methyl and 0.10 pounds of metsulfuron-methyl) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.666 ounces BUS WAY (contains 0.199 pounds of sulfometuron-methyl and 0.053 pounds of metsulfuron-methyl) per acre per single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two applications per year for all uses
- **DO NOT** reapply within 30 days of previous application.

### **USE PRECAUTIONS CONIFER PLANTATIONS**

- Applications of BUS WAY made to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, previous agricultural practices, or other stresses, may injure or kill the trees.
- After transplanting, apply BUS WAY only after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots of the pine seedlings.
- BUS WAY applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of trees when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding instructions for conifer plantations uses.

### **HYBRID POPLAR PLANTATIONS NEW MEXICO**

#### **SITE PREPARATION: APPLICATION BEFORE TRANSPLANTING**

For hybrid poplar, apply 1 to 3 ounces (0.035-0.105 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.009-0.028 lb metsulfuron-methyl) per acre of BUS WAY. Use 2 to 3 ounces (0.07-0.105 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.018-0.028 lb metsulfuron-methyl) per acre of BUS WAY for heavy weed infestations and where maximum residual control is desired. Use 1 to 2 ounces (0.035-0.07 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.009-0.0188 lb metsulfuron-methyl) per acre of BUS WAY for light weed infestations or when small diameter cuttings have been planted. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and planting. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of BUS WAY on specific clones. BUS WAY must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of BUS WAY may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.

#### **RELEASE: APPLICATION AFTER TRANSPLANTING**

For hybrid poplar, apply 1 to 3 ounces (0.035-0.105 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.009-0.028 lb metsulfuron-methyl) per acre of BUS WAY. Use 2 to 3 ounces (0.07-0.105 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.0188-0.028 lb metsulfuron-methyl) per acre of BUS WAY for heavy weed infestations and where maximum residual control is desired. Use 1 to 2 ounces (0.035-0.07 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.009-0.0188 lb metsulfuron-methyl) per acre of BUS WAY for light weed infestations or when small diameter cuttings have been planted.

### **SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS KOCHIA AND RUSSIAN THISTLE**

Since biotypes of kochia and Russian thistle are known to be resistant to BUS WAY, tank mixture combinations with herbicides having different modes of action must be used. To slow the development of resistant biotypes, minimize kochia or Russian thistle forming mature seed.

### **TANK MIXES**

BUS WAY can be tank mixed with other products that are registered for use on hybrid poplars and where the labeled method of application and timing of application are the same as for BUS WAY. 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.

### **USE RESTRICTIONS HYBRID POPLAR PLANTATIONS**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 10.666 ounces BUS WAY (contains 0.375 pounds sulfometuron-methyl and 0.10 pounds metsulfuron-methyl) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.666 ounces BUS WAY (contains 0.199 pounds sulfometuron-methyl and 0.053 pounds of metsulfuron-methyl) per acre per single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two applications per year for all uses.
- **DO NOT** reapply within 30 days of previous application.

### **USE PRECAUTIONS HYBRID POPLAR PLANTATIONS**

- Apply only to trees which have been established for a minimum of 1 year. Apply when the trees are dormant and avoid contact of the spray with green buds or tissue as injury to the trees may result. Avoid applications during the period when the hybrid

poplar are actively growing; from bud-swell in the spring to leaf drop in the fall. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of BUS WAY on specific clones. BUS WAY must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of BUS WAY may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.

- Applications of BUS WAY made to hybrid poplar trees that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, previous agricultural practices, or other stresses, may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of BUS WAY made for release (trees present) must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- If a surfactant is used with BUS WAY, allowing the spray to contact tree foliage may injure or kill trees. The user assumes all responsibility for tree injury if a surfactant is used with BUS WAY treatments applied afterplanting to the extent consistent with applicable law.
- BUS WAY applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of trees when they are present on sites.

## 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.

Use on non-crop sites, including industrial turfgrasses, are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

**DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

## NON-AGRICULTURAL SITES

### APPLICATION INFORMATION

BUS WAY is labeled for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way (ROW), sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas—noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites—outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms).

### RESTRICTIONS:

**DO NOT** apply to recreation areas, sod farms, or to paved areas or surfaces.

Apply BUS WAY as a preemergence or early postemergence spray before or during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

Apply by ground or helicopter.

Combination with other herbicides broadens the spectrum of weeds controlled. In addition, total vegetation control can be achieved with higher rates of BUS WAY plus residual-type companion herbicides. To improve the control of weeds, add surfactant at the rate of 0.25% by volume or at the rate specified on the manufacturer's label.

Apply BUS WAY at the rates indicated by weed type. When applied at lower rates, BUS WAY provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

BUS WAY effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown in non-crop sites:

#### **BUS WAY---- 2.666 TO 3 OUNCES (0.0933- 0.105 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.024-0.028 lb metsulfuron-methyl) PER ACRE**

Annual bluegrass	Chicory	Crown vetch
Annual sowthistle	Clover	Dandelion
Aster	Cocklebur	Downy brome (cheat)
Bahiagrass	Common chickweed	False chamomile
Barnyard grass	Common groundsel	Fescue
Beackchervil (bur, woodland)	Common mallow	Fiddleneck tarweed
Bearded sprangletop	Common mullein	Field Pennycress
Beebalm	Common purslane	Flixweed
Bitter sneezeweed	Common ragweed	Florida pusley
Black mustard	Common speedwell	Foxtail barley
Blackeyed-susan	Common Tansy	Foxtail fescue
Blue mustard	Common Vetch	Goldenrod
Bouncingbet	Common Yarrow	Green foxtail
Bur buttercup	Conical catchfly	Hairy vetch
Bur clover	Corn cockle	Hop Clover
Carolina geranium	Cow cockle	Houndstongue

Italian ryegrass	Red fescue	Tansy ragwort
Japanese stiltgrass	Redroot pigweed	Tansymustard
Johnsongrass	Redstem filaree	Treacle mustard
Jointed goatgrass	Reed Canarygrass	Tumble mustard
Lambsquarters	Ripgut brome	Tumble pigweed
Little barley	Rough fleabane	Western ragweed
Marestail/horseweed*	Rye	Wheat
Maximillion sunflower	Salsify	Whitetop
Medusahead	Sandbur (southern, field)	Whitestem filaree
Miners lettuce	Seashore saltgrass	Wild barley
Mouseear chickweed	Seaside heliotrope	Wild carrot
Oxeye daisy	Shepherd's purse	Wild garlic
Pennsylvania smartweed	Signalgrass	Wild lettuce
Pepperweed	Silky crazyweed	Wild mustard
Plains coreopsis	Smallseed falseflax	Wild oat
Plantain	Smooth pigweed	Wood sorrel
Poison hemlock	Snowberry, western	Woolly croton
Prickly coontail	Spreading orach	Yankeweed
Red brome	Sweet clover	Yellow foxtail

\* Certain biotypes of marestail/horseweed are less sensitive to BUS WAY and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.

### **BUS WAY--- 3 TO 4 OUNCES (0.105-0.14 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.027-0.038 lb metsulfuron-methyl) PER ACRE**

Black henbane	Fireweed	Rosering gaillardia
Blackberry	Gorse	Scotch thistle
Broom snakeweed	Gumweed	Seaside arrowgrass
Buckhorn plantain	Halogeton	Sericea lespedeza
Bull thistle	Henbit	Snowberry
Common crupina	Honeysuckle	St. Johnswort
Common sunflower	Multiflora rose (wild rose)	Teasel
Crabgrass	Musk Thistle	White snakeroot
Curly dock	Panicums (annual)	Whitetop, hairy
Dewberry	Plumeless thistle	Wild caraway
Dogfennel	Poorjoe	
Dye's woad	Prostrate knotweed	

### **BUS WAY—4 TO 5.333\* OUNCES (0.14-0.187 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.036-0.05 lb metsulfuron-methyl) PER ACRE**

Crimson clover  
Dogfennel  
Giant foxtail  
Giant ragweed  
Little mallow  
Palmer pigweed  
Perennial pepperweed  
Purple starthistle  
Rush  
Yellow nutsedge  
Yellow rocket

\* 5.333 ounces of BUS WAY contains 0.187 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl and 0.050 pounds of the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl

NOTE: Use the higher level of the labeled rate ranges under the following conditions:

- heavy weed growth
- soils containing more than 2.5% organic matter
- high soil moisture areas, including along road edges or railroad shoulders

### **SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS**

#### **KOCHIA, RUSSIAN THISTLE, AND PRICKLY LETTUCE**

Since biotypes of kochia, marestail, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are known to be resistant to BUS WAY, tank mixture combinations with herbicides having different modes of action, for example HYVAR® X HERBICIDE (EPA Reg. # 5481-632, Bromacil) or KROVAR® I DF HERBICIDE (EPA Reg. # 5481-635, Bromacil and Diuron), must be used. In areas where resistance is known to exist, these weeds must be treated postemergence with other herbicides registered for their control, including 2,4- D or dicamba. **DO NOT** allow kochia, Russian thistle, or prickly lettuce to form mature seed.

#### **KUDZU**

BUS WAY applied at 8 ounces (0.281 pounds of sulfometuron-methyl and 0.075 pounds of metsulfuron-methyl) per acre may be used as part of a kudzu abatement program. Retreatment of any resprouting kudzu crowns following the initial treatment is necessary to fully control kudzu. Make applications to kudzu after leaves are fully mature and the plant has begun to bloom. Applications may continue until first frost. Apply BUS WAY as a broadcast treatment for the initial application. Use spot-spray or broadcast follow-up applications as needed for thorough coverage. Thoroughly treat foliage and stems (spray-to-wet) without excess runoff. For handgun applications use a minimum of 100 gallons per acre. Boom or boom-less sprayer applications made by ground or air (helicopter only) equipment must use a minimum of 30 gallons per acre per application pass. Double pass applications from different directions can improve spray coverage. Use a non-ionic surfactant (minimum 70% active ingredient) or crop oil concentrate at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25% v/v).

#### **TANK MIX COMBINATIONS**

To improve preemergence to early postemergence control of weeds and grasses, add 2.666 to 5.333 ounces of BUS WAY per acre to the labeled rates of the following herbicides: HYVAR® X HERBICIDE (EPA Reg. # 5481-632, Bromacil), KROVAR® I DF HERBICIDE (EPA Reg. # 5481-635, Bromacil and Diuron), VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE (EPA Reg. # 432-1573, Hexazinone), VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE (EPA Reg. # 432-1576, Hexazinone), TELAR® HERBICIDE (EPA Reg. # 432-1561, Chlorsulfuron), diuron, glyphosate, dicamba, or 2,4-D.

Apply BUS WAY plus a companion herbicide at the rates and timing as shown on package labels for target weeds. For application method and other use specifications, use the most restrictive directions for the intended combination. 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.

**DO NOT** tank mix BUS WAY with HYVAR® X-L HERBICIDE (EPA Reg. # 5481-634, Lithium salt of Bromacil).

### **INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS**

#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

BUS WAY may be used to control weeds on industrial turfgrass, on roadsides, or on right-of-ways where the turfgrass is well established as a ground cover. Applications may temporarily suppress grass growth and inhibit seedhead formation (chemical mowing).

### **BERMUDAGRASS RELEASE**

#### **APPLICATION TIMING**

Apply BUS WAY at 0.5 to 2 ounces (0.0175-0.07 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.0045-0.0188 lb metsulfuron-methyl) per acre after bermudagrass has broken dormancy and is well established, usually 30 days after initial spring flush. If additional applications are necessary, apply BUS WAY again during late spring to early summer. On established weeds, apply BUS WAY 1 to 2 weeks after mowing for the best results.

BUS WAY may also be applied in late fall or early winter. Use the lower rates on small seedling weeds and a higherrate on larger weeds.

#### **TANK MIX COMBINATIONS—BERMUDAGRASS (SOUTH ONLY)**

Apply 1 to 2 ounces BUS WAY (0.035-0.07 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.009-0.0188 lb metsulfuron-methyl) per acre as a tank mix with 3 to 4 pounds active ingredient of MSMA per acre on well established bermudagrass during the summer. Refer to the MSMA package label for a list of additional weeds that may be controlled. Two or more sequential applications of MSMA alone may be necessary to maintain weed control. 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.

### **CENTIPEDEGRASS RELEASE**

#### **APPLICATION TIMING**

Apply 0.5 to 2 ounces per acre of BUS WAY (0.0175-0.07 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.0045-0.0188 lb metsulfuron-methyl) in the fall or early winter, or in the early summer following green-up of the centipede. Refer to the listing of Weeds Controlled in this section for use rates and species controlled by BUS WAY.

### **SMOOTH BROME AND CRESTED WHEATGRASS RELEASE AND SUPPRESSION**

#### **APPLICATION TIMING**

Apply 0.5 to 1.5 ounce per acre of BUS WAY (0.0175 - 0.0527 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.0045 - 0.0141 lb metsulfuron-methyl) per acre to turfgrass after green-up and before seedheads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well-established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction of desirable turfgrass. Make only one application per year.

#### **WEEDS CONTROLLED**

BUS WAY may be used to control the following weeds in industrial turfgrass when applied at the use rates shown.

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#### **BUS WAY— 0.5 TO 1 OUNCE (0.0175- 0.035 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.0045-0.009 lb metsulfuron-methyl) PER ACRE**

Asters (except health aster)

Buttercups

Common broomweed



Common chickory	False chamomile	Redroot pigweed
Common chickweed	Field pennycress	Sweerclover
Common Sunflower	Fleabanes	Tansymustard
Common vetch	Goldenrod	White clover
Common yarrow	Little barley	Wild garlic
Curly dock	Mousear chickweed	

**BUS WAY--- 1 TO 2 OUNCES (0.035-0.07 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.009-0.0188 lb metsulfuron-methyl) PER ACRE**

Bitter sneazeweed	Eveningprimrose	Musk thistle
Buckhorn plantain	Foxtail barley	Prairie coneflower
Carolina geranium	Gaint ragweed	Redstem filaree
Cheat (Downy brome)	Hairy vetch	Tumble mustard
Common dandelion	Hoclover	Wild carrot
Common mullein	Japanese stiltgrass	Wild oats
Common ragweed	Jointed goatgrass	Wild Parsnip
Crimson clover	Medusahead	

**USE RESTRICTIONS INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 10.666 ounces BUS WAY (contains 0.375 pounds sulfometuron-methyl and 0.10 pounds metsulfuron-methyl) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 ounces BUS WAY (contains 0.281 pounds sulfometuron-methyl and 0.075 pounds metsulfuron-methyl) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two applications per year for all uses
- **DO NOT** reapply within 30 days of previous application.

**USE PRECAUTIONS INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS**

- Excessive injury to turfgrass may result if a surfactant is used with BUS WAY applications made to actively growing turfgrass. The user assumes all responsibility for turfgrass injury if a surfactant is used with BUS WAY treatments applied to actively growing turfgrass to the extent consistent with applicable law.
- BUS WAY may temporarily discolor or cause top kill of turfgrass. Applications made while turfgrass is dormant may delay green-up in the spring.
- Annual retreatments may reduce vigor, particularly at the higher labeled rates, where bahiagrass, crested wheatgrass and smooth brome are grown.
- BUS WAY application on turfgrass that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures or late spring frost, may result in injury.

**GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS**

Following a treatment with BUS WAY at use rates up to 2 ounces (0.07 lb sulfometuron-methyl and 0.0188 lb metsulfuron-methyl) per acre the following grasses may be replanted:

Alta fescue	Orchardgrass	Sheep fescue
Meadow foxtail	Smooth brome	Western wheatgrass

Soils having a pH greater than 7.5 will require longer intervals. The replant intervals are for applications made in the spring. Because BUS WAY degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the fall must consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment.

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

**ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS, PRECAUTIONS AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL USES**

- Injury to or loss of desirable species may result if equipment is drained or flushed 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.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to BUS WAY may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. **DO NOT** apply BUS WAY when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials including asphalt or concrete, or soils through

which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of BUS WAY.

- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for BUS WAY movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.
- Low rates of BUS WAY can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a BUS WAY application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which BUS WAY 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.
- If non-crop sites treated with BUS WAY are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, **DO NOT** plant the treated sites for at least one year after the BUS WAY application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crops.

#### **FIELD BIOASSAY**

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop(s) you plan to grow the following year. The test strips must cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops(s) grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected off-site movement of BUS WAY to cropland, soil samples may be quantitatively analyzed for BUS WAY or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the above-described bioassay.

#### **TANK MIX COMBINATIONS**

BUS WAY may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for use in conifer plantations, noncrop sites, and industrial turfgrass.

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 BUS WAY can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a BUS WAY application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which BUS WAY or its active ingredients are 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.

#### **APPLICATION**

##### **GROUND**

Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage when applying BUS WAY as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and 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 species.

##### **AIR**

Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning or slowing to avoid injury to desired species.

#### **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. With the agitator running, add the proper amount of BUS WAY.
3. If using a companion product, add the labeled amount.
4. For postemergent applications, add the proper amount of spray adjuvants.
5. Add the remaining water.
6. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

BUS WAY spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100° F.

#### **SPRAYER CLEANUP**

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment following applications of BUS WAY as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal 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 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.

Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a commercial cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. If a commercial cleaner is used, carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

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. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used follow the directions for rinsate disposal on the label.

#### **Notes:**

1. **DO NOT** use chlorine bleach in combination with ammonia when cleaning spray equipment. **DO NOT** clean spray equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised before performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any

caked deposits.

3. When BUS WAY is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures must be examined and the most rigorous procedure followed.

#### DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

#### UPWIND SWATH DISPLACEMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind. Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.

**Pesticide Storage:** Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Container Handling:** Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

**Nonrefillable Plastic (Capacity Equal to or 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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. 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.

**Nonrefillable Plastic (Capacity Greater 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 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this 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. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. 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.

**Nonrefillable Plastic Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):** Nonrefillable 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. 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.

**Nonrefillable Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Plastic Liners:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

**Refillable Fiber Drums With Plastic Liners:** Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with BUS WAY containing sulfometuron-methyl and metsulfuron-methyl, only. **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging

particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment.

**Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Plastic Liner: DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles.

Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

## CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

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