



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs  
Registration Division (7505T)  
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

85678-86

Date of Issuance:

4/21/25

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☒ Registration

☐ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Metolachlor 58.2% & Metribuzin  
13.8% EC

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Redeagle International, LLC  
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A  
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 (FIFRA).

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.

*Continues page 2*

Signature of Approving Official:

*Derek Corbin*

for Mindy Ondish

Mindy Ondish, Product Manager 23  
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505T)

Date:

4/21/25

2. Submit one copy of the 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 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 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.

The alternate brand name, "**Meto-Metri**" has been added to the product record.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF:

- Basic CSF dated 03/08/2022

If you have any questions, please contact Curtis Hildebrandt at 202-566-2770 or at [hildebrandt.curtis@epa.gov](mailto:hildebrandt.curtis@epa.gov).

Enclosure

[MASTER LABEL]

METRIBUZIN	GROUP	5	HERBICIDE
METOLACHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDE



## Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC

### ABN: Meto-Metri

An Herbicide For use in Potatoes, Tomatoes and Soybeans for Control of Certain Grass Weeds and Broadleaf Weeds.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:****WT. BY %**

Metolachlor: 2-chloro- N-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)-N-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl) acetamide ..... 58.2%

Metribuzin: 4-Amino-6-tert-butyl-3-methylthio-1,2,4-triazin-5-one ..... 13.8%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS\*:** ..... 28.0%**TOTAL:** ..... **100.0%**

Contains 5.29 lbs. of metolachlor and 1.26 lbs. of metribuzin per gallon.

\*Contains petroleum distillate

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN****WARNING/AVISO**

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

(If you **DO NOT** understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
<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 treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> give any liquid to the person.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
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 Poison Control at: <b>1-800-222-1222</b> . For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call CHEMTREC: <b>1-800-424-9300</b> .	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:]

[See label booklet for [complete] [additional] [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements,] [Directions For Use,] and [Storage and Disposal].]

**Manufactured For [By]:**

RedEagle International LLC  
5143 S. Lakeland Dr., Suite 4  
Lakeland, FL 33813

**ACCEPTED**

Apr 21, 2025

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide  
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the  
pesticide registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 85678-86

EPA Reg. No.: 85678-86

EPA Est. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Net Contents: \_\_\_\_\_ [Gals./L.]

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### WARNING

Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. **DO NOT** get on skin or on clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, or Viton  $\geq$  14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Users should:**

- 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

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

#### Surface Water Advisory

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

#### Groundwater Advisory

Metribuzin and S-metolachlor 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 very permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

#### 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, contact RedEagle International LLC at 1-863-682-6698

#### MIXING/LOADING/APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Care must be taken when using **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates. Check-valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft. of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft. of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft. of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash-water, and rain water that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or

application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

### Endangered Species Protection Requirements

It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in an unauthorized "take" (e.g., kill or otherwise harm) of an endangered species and certain threatened species, under the Endangered Species Act section 9. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. You must obtain a Bulletin no earlier than 6 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.

**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.

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

**New York State:** Not for sale or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

### 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), notification to workers, 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.

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

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, or Viton  $\geq$  14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** is a selective herbicide for the control or suppression of certain grass, broadleaf and sedge weeds in potatoes, tomatoes, and soybeans. **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** is a mixture of the active ingredients metolachlor and metribuzin.

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** must be activated by a small amount of soil moisture following application. In areas of low rainfall, follow a pre-emergence application with light irrigation of 0.25 - 0.5 inch of water. **DO NOT** apply heavy irrigation immediately after application. As with many surface-applied herbicides, weed control and crop tolerance may vary with rainfall and/or soil texture.

**Application Rate Ranges:** Where a rate range is provided within a soil texture or organic matter classification, use a lower rate on soils that are relatively coarse-textured and/or low in organic matter. Use a higher rate on soils that are relatively fine-textured and/or high in organic matter.

**Crop Rotation:** See the **CROP ROTATION** section of this label for specific instructions on crop rotation. Crop injury may result if crop rotation guidelines are not followed.

**Replanting:** If replanting is necessary in fields previously treated with **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**, the field may be replanted to potatoes, tomatoes, or soybeans. Before replanting, refer to the specific crop use sections for directions, precautions, and restrictions about replanting.

### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** contains metolachlor which is classified as a Group 15 herbicide and metribuzin which is classified as a Group 5 herbicide. 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 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** and other Group 15 and Group 5 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 15 and Group 5 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 15 and Group 5 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 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** or other Group 15 and Group 5 herbicides.

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

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices including mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds must be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- 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.
- 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 weed 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 2 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 resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to RedEagle International LLC or their representative.

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.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

#### INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrate **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** 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) must be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

#### MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

##### Aerial Applications:

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

##### Ground Boom Applications:

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

##### Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.3) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

### SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

#### Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

#### Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

### BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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.

### 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.

### 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.

### Chemigation Application

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be applied through a center pivot irrigation system only. **DO NOT** apply **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** through any other type of irrigation system. See the **Center Pivot Application** section of this label for more information.

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be made by ground spray equipment (including center pivot) and aerial spray equipment. As detailed below, use a minimum of 10 gallons spray volume per acre for ground application and 2 gallons spray volume per acre for application made by air. When using center pivot treatment, make application in 0.5 - 1 inch of water. Low-

pressure and high volume hand wand equipment is prohibited. **DO NOT** apply this product using low-pressure or high-volume hand wand equipment.

Prepare only enough spray volume for the area that will be immediately treated. Before using this product, the sprayer must be completely clean and free of pesticide residue, rust or corrosion or other debris. Remove and inspect strainers and screens to be sure the equipment is clean from previously used pesticides, residues, or other debris.

When tank mixing and making applications with this product, maintain constant, vigorous agitation of spray mixture and apply immediately. **DO NOT** allow tank mixtures to stand for extended periods of time or overnight. After application, flush the spray equipment thoroughly and apply the rinsate to a treated area following **Sprayer Clean-Up** instructions below.

### Ground Application

Make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** alone or in tank mixtures by ground spray equipment in a minimum of 10 gals. spray volume per acre, unless otherwise directed. Use equipment that provide accurate and uniform application. Sprayers must be calibrated prior to application and often. If application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** is made in combination with a wettable powder or dry flowable formulation, use screens and strainers with a minimum 50-mesh size.

If application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** is made in a band, use the formula below to calculate the amount of herbicide needed for band treatment:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre of Field}$$

### Aerial Application

Make application **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** in water with a minimum of 2 gals. spray volume per acre.

### Restrictions

- **DO NOT** make treatments under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur. Apply at a maximum height of 10 ft. above the crop with low drift nozzles using a maximum pressure of 40 PSI.
- **DO NOT** apply or allow to drift to humans or animals.
- **DO NOT** apply this product using low-pressure or high-volume hand wand equipment.

### Center Pivot Application

If using chemigation, make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** only through a center pivot irrigation system. **DO NOT** make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from distribution of treated water that is not uniform. Contact your local State Extension specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts if you have questions about calibration. **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

### Center Pivot Application Operating Instructions

1. The system must contain a functional check-valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump or piston pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. **DO NOT** make application when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Prepare a mixture with a minimum of 1 part water to 1 part herbicide(s) and inject this mixture into the center pivot system. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture per hour will usually provide more accurate calibration of metering equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the herbicide in suspension.
9. Meter into irrigation water during entire period of water application.
10. Make application in 0.5 - 1 inch of water. Use the lower water volume (0.5 inch) on coarse-textured soils and the higher volume (1 inch) on fine-textured soils. More than 1 inch of water at application may reduce weed control by moving the herbicide below the effective zone in the soil.



**Important:** When using chemigation with **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** through center pivot, insufficient weed control may occur if the sprinkler distribution patterns **DO NOT** overlap adequately. In addition, if sprinkler distribution patterns overlap in excess, crop injury may occur.

#### Application by Impregnated Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizers

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be coated or impregnated on a variety of dry bulk granular fertilizers and applied with the fertilizers to control weeds. When making application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** with dry bulk fertilizers, follow all restrictions and precautions on the **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** label regarding target crops, rates per acre, soil texture, methods of application, rotational crops, and other directions for use.

It is the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the herbicide/fertilizer mixture to comply with all individual State regulations relating to dry bulk granular fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application.

Prepare the mixture using any closed drum, belt, ribbon, or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender. Space the nozzles used to make the application **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** onto the fertilizer so that they provide uniform spray coverage. Take care to aim the spray onto the fertilizer only, avoiding the walls of the blender.

If the fertilizer/herbicide mixture is too wet, add a highly absorptive material, including Agsorb® FG or Celatom MP-79®, or similar granular clay or diatomaceous earth materials, so that the end product is dry and free-flowing. Add absorptive materials only after the herbicide has been thoroughly blended into the fertilizer mixture. Optimum application results will be obtained using a granule of 6/30 particle size or of a size similar to that of the fertilizer materials being used. Typically, less than 2% by weight of absorptive material will be required. Avoid using more than 5% absorptive material by weight.

Use the following formula to calculate the amount of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** to be used per ton of fertilizer:

$$\frac{2,000}{\text{Pounds of Fertilizer Desired per Acre}} \times \frac{\text{Number of Pints of } \mathbf{Metolachlor\ 58.2\% + Metribuzin\ 13.8\% EC} \text{ Required per Acre}}{1} = \frac{\text{Pints of } \mathbf{Metolachlor\ 58.2\% + Metribuzin\ 13.8\% EC} \text{ per Ton of Fertilizer}}{1}$$

#### Pneumatic (Compressed Air) Equipment Application

The following conditions may result in fertilizer mixture build-up or plugging the distributor head, air tubes or nozzle deflector plates: High humidity, high urea concentrations, low fertilizer use rates, and dusty fertilizer. To minimize plugging or build up, mix **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** with Exxon Aromatic 200 at a rate of 2 - 2.5 pints per gallon of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** before mixing with other products or preparing the spray tank. Aromatic 200 is a non-combustible/non-flammable petroleum product. Aromatic 200 may be used in either a fertilizer blender or through direct injection systems. When using Aromatic 200, drying agents must not be used.

#### Restrictions:

- Combinations of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** and Aromatic 200 must only be used on dry fertilizer. Poor results or crop injury may occur if these mixtures are used in water or liquid fertilizer solutions for spray treatments.
- **To Avoid Explosion Potential:**
  - **DO NOT** impregnate **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** on the following: ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate, either alone or in blends with other fertilizers.
  - **DO NOT** mix **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** with a single superphosphate (1-20-0) or triple superphosphate (0-46-0).
  - **DO NOT** impregnate **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** on straight limestone, since absorption will not be achieved. Fertilizer blends containing limestone may be impregnated.

#### Precaution:

- For On-The-Go impregnation equipment, drying agents are not recommended.

When using a blender to impregnate **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**, a drier mixture can be obtained by substituting a drying agent for Aromatic 200. The use of a drying agent with a particle size of 6/30 such as Agsorb FG is recommended.

#### Application of Impregnated Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizer

Make application of 200 - 700 pounds of the fertilizer/herbicide mixture per acre. For optimum performance, make application of the mixture uniformly to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately following blending. Uniform application of the fertilizer/herbicide mixture is essential to prevent possible crop injury to subsequent crops. Non-uniform application may also result in insufficient weed control. In areas where conventional tillage is used, a shallow incorporation of the mixture into the soil is recommended to obtain sufficient weed control. On fine- or medium-textured soils in areas where soil incorporation is not planned, for instance, reduced-tillage situations or in some conventional till situations, apply treatment approximately 30 days prior to planting so that moisture moves the fertilizer/herbicide mixture into the soil. On coarse-textured soils, apply treatment approximately 14 days before planting. To help avoid injury to rotational crops, make application as early as possible, since **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** impregnated onto dry bulk fertilizers is expected to have a longer residual in the soil than **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** applied as a spray in water or fluid fertilizer.

### TANK MIXING INSTRUCTIONS AND SPRAYER CLEAN-UP

Prepare only enough spray volume for the area that will be immediately treated. Before using this product, the sprayer must be completely clean and free of pesticide residue, rust or corrosion or other debris. Remove and inspect strainers and screens to be sure the equipment is clean from previously used pesticides, residues, or other debris.

When tank mixing and making applications with this product, maintain constant, vigorous agitation of spray mixture and apply immediately. **DO NOT** allow tank mixtures to stand for extended periods of time or overnight. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

#### Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC in Water or Liquid Fertilizers

When using **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** alone, add 1/3 of the specified amount of water or fluid fertilizer to the tank and then, while the agitator is running, add **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water or fluid fertilizer. Start application of the spray solution after **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** has completely dispersed in the water or fluid fertilizer. Continue agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

When using **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** with tank mixtures, add 1/3 of the specified amount of water or fluid fertilizer to the mix tank. Start the agitator running before adding any tank mix partners. In general, tank mix partners must be added in this order: products packaged in water-soluble packaging, wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables), liquid flowables, liquids such as **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**, and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

**Important:** When using **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** in tank mixtures, all products in water-soluble packaging must be added to the tank and mixed with plain water before any other tank mix partner, including **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank mix partner product to the tank. Water-soluble packets will not properly dissolve in most spray solutions that contain fluid fertilizers.

When using **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label. 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.

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** is compatible with most commonly used tank mixtures. However, always conduct a compatibility test using the jar test method with any proposed tank mixture to ensure compatibility before use following the procedure below.

#### Compatibility Testing

The test below is for a spray volume of 25 gals. per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly.

**Note:** Water may be replaced all or in part by nitrogen solutions or complete fluid fertilizers for pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence applications only. **Always check compatibility before use** because liquid fertilizers vary, and results may vary. Incompatibility of tank mixtures is more common when using suspensions of fertilizer and pesticides.

#### Test Procedure

1. Add 1 pt. of selected carrier (fertilizer or water) to two, 1 quart jars with tight lids. **Note:** The same source of water at the same temperature that the actual application will be made with must also be used for the test.
2. Add 1/4 teaspoon of a compatibility agent approved for this use to one of the jar (such as Compex® or Unite®). 1/4 teaspoon is equivalent to 2 pt.s per 100 gals. spray. Place lid on jar and mix gently by shaking.
3. Add the pesticide(s) in their relative proportions based on listed label rates to both jars. If using more than one pesticide, add separately with dry pesticides first, flowables next, and emulsifiable concentrates last. Shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix after each addition.
4. Following the addition of all ingredients, place lids on and tighten, and invert each jar 10 times to mix. Let mixtures stand for 15 - 30 minutes and then inspect for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if a compatibility agent is needed by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is maintained. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods for improving compatibility: Slurry the dry pesticide(s) in water before addition, or add ½ the compatibility agent to the fertilizer or water and the other half to the emulsifiable concentrate or flowable pesticide before addition to the mixture. If incompatibility is still observed, **DO NOT** use the mixture.
5. After testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section of this label.

#### Sprayer Equipment Clean-Up

Prior to application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**, spray equipment must be cleaned. Follow clean-up procedures specified on the labels of products used previously. If no clean-up directions are provided, use the steps provided below.

After application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**, equipment clean-up is very important. - Special attention must be given to cleaning equipment if spray equipment will be used to make applications to a crop other than those registered for use on this label because some crops are sensitive to low rates of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**.

### Sprayer Clean-Up

To avoid adverse crop response or crop injury to non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to make applications of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** each use. Cleaning must occur as soon as possible after application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**. Use the following procedure to clean the spray equipment:

1. Drain any remaining spray tank mixture with **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Use a hose to spray down the interior surfaces of the tank with water. Flush booms, nozzles, hoses, and tank with clean water for 15 minutes.
3. Prepare a cleaning solution of 1 gal. of household ammonia per 50 gals. of water. Commercial spray tank cleaners may be used, as well. Consult your RedEagle International LLC representative for a listing of approved tank cleaners and more information about proper tank cleaning procedures. **DO NOT** use chlorine-based cleaners such as Clorox®.
4. Use a pressure washer to clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution if available. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. Completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Using agitation, thoroughly re-circulate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 above two times.
6. Remove and clean the nozzles and screens separately.
7. Thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom, if the spray tank equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for use with **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**.
8. Rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, State, and Federal guidelines.

### USE PRECAUTIONS

When using **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**, observe all precautions and limitations on the **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** label as well as on the labels of each product that might be used in tank mixtures. 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** make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** to non-target areas.

In order to prevent off-site movement of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** in runoff or wind erosion, the below guidelines must be followed:

- Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under such conditions, the soil surface must first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
- **DO NOT** make application to impervious substrates, including paved or highly compacted surfaces.
- **DO NOT** use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops, unless at 0.5 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

### POTATOES

(Except Kern County, CA)

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be applied to potatoes for pre-emergence weed control if application is made before or after potato emergence. Although **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** has some post-emergence activity, the spectrum of weeds controlled, level of control and consistency of control is better when it the application is made before weeds have emerged. **DO NOT** make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** as a pre-plant incorporated treatment because of the increased risk for crop injury. **DO NOT** rotate to food or feed crop other than listed. When used according to label directions, **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** provides control or suppression of the weeds listed in the table below.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed <sup>1</sup> in Potatoes							
ANNUAL GRASSES		BROADLEAVES <sup>2</sup>				SEDGES	
Barley, volunteer	S	Anoda, spurred	C	Pigweed spp.	C	Yellow nutsedge	C
Barnyardgrass	C	Beggarweed, Florida	C	Purslane, common	C		
Bluegrass, annual	C	Carpetweed	C	Pusley, Florida	C		
Crabgrass	C	Chickweed, common	C	Ragweed, common	S		
Crowfootgrass	C	Cocklebur	S	Redweed	C		
Cupgrass, prairie	C	Copperleaf, hophornbeam	C	<i>Sesbania</i> spp.	C		
Cupgrass, southwestern	C	<i>Galinsoga</i> spp.	C	Shepherd's purse	C		
Foxtail spp.	C	Henbit	C	Sicklepod	C		
Goosegrass	C	Jimsonweed	C	Sida, prickly/teaweed	C		
Johnsongrass, seedling	S	Knotweed spp.	C	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	C		
Junglerice	C	Kochia	S	Spurge, spotted	C		

Panicum, fall	C	Ladysthumb	C	Starbur, bristly	C
Panicum, Texas	S	Lambsquarters, common	C	Sunflower, common	S
Sandbur spp.	S	Lettuce, prickly	C	Thistle, Russian	C
Shattercane	S	Mallow, Venice	C	Velvetleaf	S
Rice, red	C	Mustard spp.	C	Waterhemp spp.	C
Signalgrass, broadleaf	C	Nightshade, black	C		
Sorghum, volunteer	S	Nightshade, hairy	S		
Wheat, winter	S	Pennycress, field	C		
Witchgrass	C	Pepperweed, Virginia	C		

C = Controlled

S = Suppressed

<sup>1</sup>Suppression means significant activity, but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control.<sup>2</sup>**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** will provide control of these annual broadleaf weeds except triazine-resistant biotypes other than *Galinsoga* spp., black nightshade, pigweed spp., and waterhemp spp.

### Pre-Emergence Applications

Make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** following planting but prior to crop emergence, or make application after drag-off if this operation is part of the usual cultural practice. **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be used with ground spray equipment, aerial spray equipment, or by center pivot irrigation equipment that is capable of making a uniform broadcast application.

### Post-Emergence Applications

Make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** only in center pivot irrigation water, after drag-off if that is the usual cultural practice. **DO NOT** make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** within 60 days of harvest. Consult the **Center Pivot Application** section of this label for application information.

### Application Rates

Application use rates for **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** in potatoes are provided in the tables below, **Pre-Emergence Use Rates for Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC in Potatoes** and **Post-Emergence Use Rates for Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC in Potatoes (For Application in Center Pivot Irrigation Water Only)**. If a rate range is given, use lower rates on the more coarse-textured soils within that group and/or where weed pressures are known to be light; use the higher end of the rate range on fine-textured soils listed within the group and/or where the weed pressure is known to be high.

#### Pre-Emergence Use Rates for Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC in Potatoes

Soil Texture	0.5 - 3% Organic Matter Pts./Acre	> 3% Organic Matter Pts./Acre
<b>Coarse<sup>1</sup></b> (Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam)	1.5 - 2	2 - 2.4
<b>Medium or Fine</b> (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam)	2.4 - 2.75	2.75 - 2.9

<sup>1</sup>On soils that classify as a "sand" texture **DO NOT** use more than 1.5 pts. per acre of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**, or more than 0.5 lb. a.i./A of metribuzin in total, or crop injury may occur.

#### Post-Emergence Use Rates for Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC in Potatoes (For Application in Center Pivot Irrigation Water Only)

Soil Texture	0.5% Organic Matter and Above Pts./Acre
<b>Coarse<sup>1</sup></b> (Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam)	1.5
<b>Medium or Fine</b> (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam)	1.5 - 2.2

<sup>1</sup>Crop injury may occur on soils that classify as a "sand" texture and have less than 0.5% organic matter.

### Use Precautions - Potatoes:

- Post-emergence applications must be made only on russetted or white skinned varieties of potatoes that are not early maturing, to avoid crop injury. Avoid post-emergence applications on Atlantic, Bellchip, Centennial, Chipbelle, Shepody, and Superior varieties. Applications made pre-emergence on these varieties may cause crop injury under adverse weather conditions, on coarse soils, under high soil pH and with higher use rates.
- Potato varieties may vary in their response and sensitivity to a given herbicide application. When making application with **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** for the first time on a particular variety, always determine crop tolerance prior to use on a field-scale.
- The planting of sensitive crops including lettuce, cole crops, and cucurbits during the next growing season after application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may result in injury to that crop.
- Certain cereal varieties are sensitive to metribuzin (Ex. Refer to the cereal section of the Sencor 4 or Sencor DF labels) and must not be planted during the next growing season unless the following cultural practices are followed:

- a) Distribute potato vines that have been left in the row as a result of harvest uniformly over the soil surface before plowing, and
- b) Use a moldboard plow to a depth sufficient to mix the upper 8 inches of soil.

**Use Restrictions - Potatoes:**

- **DO NOT** make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** as a pre-plant incorporated application in potatoes, or crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 treatments per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.5 pts. (3 lbs. a.i. metolachlor, 0.7 lbs. a.i. metribuzin) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 lb. a.i. of metribuzin per acre per year from any source.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.4 lbs. a.i. of metolachlor per acre per year from any source.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** to muck or peat soils.
- **DO NOT** apply **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** post-emergence if the weather in the next 3 days is predicted to be cool, wet, or cloudy, as crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** harvest within 60 days of the last **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** application.
- **DO NOT** make application after June 30<sup>th</sup> in Idaho, Oregon, or Washington if the treated land will be planted to a crop other than potatoes in the fall.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** to sweet potatoes or yams.

**Tank Mixtures with Other Products Registered for Use in Potatoes**

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be tank mixed with other pesticide products and applied pre-emergence in potatoes. Make sure the other products are registered for pre-emergence use in potatoes and follow the directions for use, observe the stated precautions, and abide by the limitations and restrictions on the most restrictive of the product labels. If you **DO NOT** have prior experience mixing these products under similar conditions, perform a compatibility test prior to large-scale mixing (refer to the **Compatibility Testing** section of this label).

For applications made post-emergence (center pivot irrigation applications only), i.e. where potato vines are exposed, the risk of crop injury from certain product mixtures may be increased. During this application timing, only tank mix **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** with pesticide products that allow tank mixing and post-emergence chemigation on their product label. 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.

**SOYBEANS**  
**(Except California)**

To control or suppress the weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled or Suppressed in Soybeans** table (below), application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be made to soybeans as a pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, pre-emergence, or as a sequential application.

- Treated soybean plants may be grazed or fed to livestock 40 days after the last application.
- When a rate range is listed, use a lower use rate of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** on soils that are coarse-textured and/or low in organic matter. Use a higher use rate on soils that are relatively fine-textured and/or high in organic matter.
- The field may be replanted to soybeans if replanting is necessary in fields previously treated with **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**. Minimum tillage is recommended. **DO NOT** make a second treatment as injury to soybeans may result.

**Use Precautions - Soybeans:**

Soybean injury or reduced weed control may result when application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** is made under certain conditions. The conditions listed below must be avoided whenever possible if making applications of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** to soybeans:

- Application to any soil with less than 0.5% organic matter.
- When soil incorporation is deeper than recommended.
- When spray equipment is not calibrated accurately.
- Where soils have a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher.
- When application is made in conjunction with soil-applied organic phosphate pesticides.
- When high soil levels of atrazine are present.
- Due to the sensitivity of certain soybean varieties, **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** is not recommended for use on Altona, AP 55, AP 71, Asgrow 6520, Burlison, Coker 102, Coker 156, Dassel, GL 3202, Govan, Maple Amber, NB 3665, NKS 1884, Paloma 350, Portage, Regal, Semmes, Terra-Vig 505, Terra-Vig606, Tracy, Vansoy, and Vinton 81. If you decide to plant a newly released soybean variety, contact your seed supplier for information on its tolerance to metribuzin (an active ingredient in **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**) prior to using this product.
- Uneven application or improper incorporation of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** can decrease the level of weed control and/or increase the level of crop injury.
- When heavy rains happen soon after application, especially in poorly drained areas where water may stand for several days.

- When soybeans are planted less than 1.5 inches deep, particularly if a pre-emergence application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** is applied.
- If using poor quality soybean seed.

#### Use Restrictions - Soybeans:

- DO NOT** apply more than 2 treatments per year.
- DO NOT** apply more than 1 lb. a.i. of metribuzin per acre per year from any source.
- DO NOT** apply more than 3.71 lbs. a.i. of metolachlor per acre per year from any source.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 2 weeks
- Pre-Harvest Interval:** 75 days
- DO NOT apply more than 3.6 pts/A (2.38 lbs. metolachlor and 0.57 lb. metribuzin) per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 3.6 pts/A (2.38 lbs. metolachlor and 0.57 lb. metribuzin) per year.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed <sup>1</sup> in Soybeans					
ANNUAL GRASSES		BROADLEAVES <sup>2</sup>			
Barley, volunteer	S	Anoda, spurred	C	Pigweed spp.	C
Barnyardgrass	C	Beggarweed, Florida	C	Purslane, common	C
Bluegrass, annual	C	Carpetweed	C	Pusley, Florida	C
Crabgrass spp.	C	Chickweed, common	C	Ragweed, common	S
Crowfootgrass	C	Cocklebur	S	Redweed	C
Cupgrass, prairie	C	Copperleaf, hophornbeam	C	<i>Sesbania</i> spp.	C
Cupgrass, southwestern	C	<i>Galinsoga</i> spp.	C	Shepherd's purse	C
Foxtail spp.	C	Henbit	C	Sicklepod	C
Goosegrass	C	Jimsonweed	C	Sida, prickly/teaweed	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	S	Knotweed spp.	C	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	C
Junglerice	C	Kochia	S	Spurge, spotted	C
Panicum, fall	C	Ladysthumb	C	Starbur, bristly	C
Panicum, Texas	S	Lambsquarters, common	C	Sunflower, common	S
Rice, red	C	Lettuce, prickly	C	Thistle, Russian	C
Sandbur spp.	S	Mallow, Venice	C	Velvetleaf	S
Shattercane	S	Mustard spp.	C	Waterhemp spp.	C
Signalgrass, broadleaf	C	Nightshade, black	C		
Sorghum, volunteer	S	Nightshade, hairy	S		
Wheat, volunteer	S	Pennycress, field	C		
Witchgrass	C	Pepperweed, Virginia	C		
C = Controlled					
S = Suppressed					
<sup>1</sup> Suppression means significant activity, but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control.					
<sup>2</sup> <b>Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC</b> will provide control of these annual broadleaf weeds except triazine-resistant biotypes other than <i>Galinsoga</i> spp., black nightshade, pigweed spp., and waterhemp spp.					

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC as a Foundation Treatment for Planned Two-Pass Weed Control Systems:** Application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be made pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence at 1.5 - 1.8 pts. per acre on all soils to reduce competition from the weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled or Suppressed in Soybeans** table (see above), for a 30-day period when followed by a planned post-emergence weed control application. Recommended post-emergence treatments include any product or combination of products labeled to control the specific weeds that are left in the field including Roundup® brand (for use only on Roundup Ready® or glyphosate tolerant soybean varieties). Follow all directions for use for **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** used alone, either pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence. For the post-emergence herbicide application, refer to the selected post-emergence herbicide manufacturer's label for a list of weeds controlled, weed size, application rate, additional use directions, precautions, and limitations before use. 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.

**Restriction:** On soils that have a pH above 7.0, use only the 1.5 pts. per acre rate of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**.

#### Conventional Soybean Tillage Systems

**Pre-Plant Incorporated Application:** Incorporate **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** uniformly into the top 2 inches of soil within 14 days prior to planting using a disk, field cultivator, rolling cultivator, or similar implement. Make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** pre-plant incorporated if furrow irrigation is used or if there is a period of dry weather following application is expected. If soybeans are planted on beds, make application, and incorporate the tank mixture following bed formation.

**Pre-Emergence Application:** Dry weather that follows pre-emergence application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may reduce product effectiveness. If weeds develop, cultivate uniformly with shallow tilling equipment that will not damage the soybeans.

For information on application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** in fluid or dry fertilizer, consult the sections of the label on **Spray Tank Preparation, Application of Impregnated Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizers** and **Application by Impregnated Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizers**.

#### Conventional Soybean Tillage Systems Use Rates (Broadcast) for Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC

Soil Texture	0.5 - 3% Organic Matter Pts./Acre	>3% Organic Matter <sup>2</sup> Pts./Acre
<b>Coarse<sup>1</sup></b> (Loamy sand, sandy loam)	1.2 - 1.5 <sup>3</sup>	1.5 - 1.8
<b>Medium</b> (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.8 - 2.1	2.1 - 2.4
<b>Fine</b> (Silty clay, silty clay loam <sup>4</sup> , clay, clay loam)	2.4 - 2.7	2.4 - 3

<sup>1</sup>**DO NOT** use on sand soils. On coarse-textured soils, **DO NOT** use on loamy sand soils with less than 2% organic matter.

<sup>2</sup>For pre-plant incorporated application, use the lower rate.

<sup>3</sup>For Southern and Southeastern states, see the below **In Coarse (Light) Soils** section.

<sup>4</sup>Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**, treat this soil as "fine-textured soil".

**Restrictions:** On soils that have a pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may result at rates higher than 1.5 pts. per acre. To avoid injury, **DO NOT** use **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** at rates more than 1.5 pts. per acre on soils that have a pH above 7.0.

#### In Coarse (Light) Soils

(Only in AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, and VA)

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be used as a pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence application in coarse-textured, low organic matter soils in the states listed above. See the **Weeds Controlled or Suppressed in Soybeans** table for the list of weeds controlled or suppressed.

#### Soybean Use Rates (Broadcast) for Pre-Emergence Application of Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC

Soil Texture	Organic Matter	Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC <sup>2</sup> Pts./Acre
<b>Coarse (Light) Soils</b> (Sand <sup>1</sup> , loamy sand, sandy loam)	0.5% or above	1.2 - 2.1

<sup>1</sup>**DO NOT** use on sand with less than 1% organic matter.

<sup>2</sup>Use the higher rate under heavy weed pressures and/or on soils higher in organic matter. For maximum control of sicklepod, use a pre-emergence application.

**Restrictions:** On soils that have a pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may result at rates higher than 1.5 pts. per acre. To avoid injury, **DO NOT** use **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** at rates more than 1.5 pts. per acre on soils that have a pH above 7.0.

#### Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC plus metribuzin and chlorimuron Tank Mix Application

Application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be made with metribuzin and chlorimuron as a pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence application for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in soybeans. Refer to the product label for specific directions on use, recommendations, and restrictions not specified on this label.

#### Weeds Controlled

In addition to weeds controlled by **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** alone (see the **Weeds Controlled or Suppressed in Soybeans** table), **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** plus metribuzin and chlorimuron<sup>5</sup> will provide improved control of cocklebur and velvetleaf. **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** plus metribuzin and chlorimuron will also provide additional suppression (reduced competition) of giant ragweed, common ragweed, and morningglory spp. Please refer to tank mix partner label for use rates.

#### Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC plus metribuzin and chlorimuron Application (Broadcast Rates)

Soil Texture <sup>1</sup>	Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC <sup>2</sup> Pts./Acre
<b>Coarse</b> (Loamy sand, sandy loam)	1.2 - 1.5 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Medium</b> (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.5 - 2.1
<b>Fine</b> (Silty clay, silty clay loam <sup>4</sup> , clay, clay loam)	2.1 - 2.7

<sup>1</sup>**DO NOT** use on soils with pH greater than 7.0.

<sup>2</sup>Use higher rate on soils with more the 3% organic matter.

<sup>3</sup>For Southern and Southeastern states, see the above **In Coarse (Light) Soils** section.

<sup>4</sup>Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**, treat this soil as "fine-textured soil".

<sup>5</sup>**DO NOT** use metribuzin and chlorimuron as a mix partner on soils with pH above 6.8.

**Restrictions:** On soils that have a pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may result at rates higher than 1.5 pts. per acre. To avoid injury, **DO NOT** use **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** at rates more than 1.5 pts. per acre on soils that have a pH above 7.0.

#### **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC plus clomazone Tank Mix Application**

Application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be made with clomazone as a pre-plant or shallow incorporated broadcast application in soybeans for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses. Clomazone may also be applied pre-emergent. Refer to the product label for specific directions for use, recommendations, and restrictions not specified on this label.

#### **Weeds Controlled**

In addition to weeds controlled by **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** (see the **Weeds Controlled or Suppressed in Soybeans** table), **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** plus clomazone will also provide improved control of heavy infestations of velvetleaf, jimsonweed, and common ragweed. Please refer to tank mix partner label for use rates.

#### **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC plus Clomazone Application (Broadcast Rates)**

Soil Texture	Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC <sup>1</sup> Pts./Acre
<b>Coarse</b> (Loamy sand, sandy loam)	1.2 - 1.5 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Medium</b> (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.5 - 2.1
<b>Fine</b> (Silty clay, silty clay loam <sup>3</sup> , clay, clay loam)	2.1 - 2.7
<sup>1</sup> Use higher rate on soils with more the 3% organic matter. <sup>2</sup> For Southern and Southeastern states, see the above <b>In Coarse (Light) Soils</b> section. <sup>3</sup> Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using <b>Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC</b> , treat this soil as "fine-textured soil".	

**Restrictions:** On soils that have a pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may result at rates higher than 1.5 pts. per acre. To avoid injury, **DO NOT** use **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** at rates more than 1.5 pts. per acre on soils that have a pH above 7.0.

- DO NOT** plant wheat, oats, barley, rye, or alfalfa in the fall or following spring after application as crop injury may result.
- DO NOT** make application where weather conditions favor drift.

#### **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC plus chloransulam-methyl Tank Mix Application**

Application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be made with chloransulam-methyl herbicide as a pre-plant, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence application in soybeans for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses. Refer to the product label for specific directions on use, recommendations, and restrictions not specified on this label.

#### **Weeds Controlled**

In addition to weeds controlled by **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** alone (see the **Weeds Controlled or Suppressed in Soybeans** table), **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** plus chloransulam-methyl will provide improved control of cocklebur, giant ragweed, common ragweed, common sunflower, and velvetleaf. **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** plus chloransulam-methyl<sup>1</sup> will also provide additional suppression (reduced competition) of morningglory species. Please refer to tank mix partner label for use rates.

#### **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC plus Chloransulam-methyl Application (Broadcast Rates)**

Soil Texture	Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC Pts./Acre
<b>Coarse</b> (Loamy sand, sandy loam)	1.2 - 1.5 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Medium</b> (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.5 - 2.1
<b>Fine</b> (Silty clay, silty clay loam <sup>3</sup> , clay, clay loam)	2.1 - 2.7
<sup>1</sup> Use higher rate on soils with more the 3% organic matter. <sup>2</sup> For Southern and Southeastern states, see the above <b>In Coarse (Light) Soils</b> section. <sup>3</sup> Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using <b>Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC</b> , treat this soil as "fine-textured soil".	



**Restrictions:** On soils that have a pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may result at rates higher than 1.5 pts. per acre. To avoid injury, **DO NOT** use **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** at rates more than 1.5 pts. per acre on soils that have a pH above 7.0.

#### **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC plus pendimethalin Tank Mix Application**

Application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be made with pendimethalin as a pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence broadcast application in soybeans for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses. Refer to the product label for specific directions for use, recommendations, and restrictions not specified on this label.

#### **Weeds Controlled**

In addition to weeds controlled by **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** alone (see the **Weeds Controlled or Suppressed in Soybeans** table), **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** plus pendimethalin will provide improved control of triazine-resistant weeds including common lambsquarters, pigweed spp., etc. Please refer to tank mix partner label for use rates.

#### **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC plus Pendimethalin Application (Broadcast Rates)**

Soil Texture	Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC <sup>1</sup> Pts./Acre
<b>Coarse</b> (Loamy sand, sandy loam)	1.5 - 1.8 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Medium</b> (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.8 - 2.1
<b>Fine</b> (Silty clay, silty clay loam <sup>3</sup> , clay, clay loam)	2.1 - 2.7
<sup>1</sup> Use higher rate on soils with more the 3% organic matter. <sup>2</sup> For Southern and Southeastern states, see the above <b>In Coarse (Light) Soils</b> section. <sup>3</sup> Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using <b>Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC</b> , treat this soil as "fine-textured soil".	

**Restrictions:** On soils that have a pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may result at rates higher than 1.5 pts. per acre. To avoid injury, **DO NOT** use **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** at rates more than 1.5 pts. per acre on soils that have a pH above 7.0.

#### **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC plus flumetsulam Tank Mix Application**

Application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be made with flumetsulam herbicide as a pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence application in soybeans for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses. Refer to the product label for specific directions on use, recommendations, and restrictions not specified on this label.

#### **Weeds Controlled**

In addition to weeds controlled by **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** alone (see the **Weeds Controlled or Suppressed in Soybeans** table), **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** plus flumetsulam will provide improved control of Palmer amaranth, velvetleaf, common ragweed, wild sunflower, waterhemp spp., kochia, and triazine-resistant common lambsquarters (**Note:** Flumetsulam will not improve control of ALS-resistant weeds). Please refer to tank mix partner label for use rates.

#### **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC plus Flumetsulam Herbicide Application (Broadcast Rates)**

Soil Texture	Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC <sup>1</sup> Pts./Acre
<b>Coarse</b> <sup>2</sup> (Loamy sand, sandy loam)	1.2 - 1.5
<b>Medium</b> (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.5 - 2.1
<b>Fine</b> (Silty clay, silty clay loam <sup>3</sup> , clay, clay loam)	2.1 - 2.7
<sup>1</sup> Use higher rate on soils with more the 3% organic matter. <sup>2</sup> For Southern and Southeastern states in course soils, refer to the section above <b>In Coarse (Light) Soils</b> . <sup>3</sup> Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using <b>Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC</b> , treat this soil as "fine-textured soil".	

**Restrictions:** On soils that have a pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may result at rates higher than 1.5 pts. per acre. To avoid injury, **DO NOT** use **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** at rates more than 1.5 pts. per acre on soils that have a pH above 7.0.

#### **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC plus imazaquin Tank Mix Application**

Application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be made with imazaquin herbicide as a pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence application in soybeans for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses. Refer to the product label for specific directions on use, recommendations, and restrictions not specified on this label.

### Weeds Controlled

In addition to weeds controlled by **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** alone (see the **Weeds Controlled or Suppressed in Soybeans** table), **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** plus imazaquin<sup>2</sup> provides improved control of a number of annual broadleaf weeds including buffalobur, cocklebur, pitted morningglory, smallflower morningglory, common ragweed, sicklepod and sunflower. **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** plus imazaquin will also provide suppression (reduced competition) of ivyleaf and tall morningglory and giant ragweed. Please refer to tank mix partner label for use rates.

### Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC plus Imazaquin Application (Broadcast Rates)

Soil Texture	Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC <sup>1</sup> Pts./Acre
<b>Coarse</b> (Loamy sand, sandy loam)	1.2 - 1.5 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Medium</b> (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.5 - 2.1
<b>Fine</b> (Silty clay, silty clay loam <sup>4</sup> , clay, clay loam)	2.1 - 2.7
<sup>1</sup> Use higher rate on soils with more the 3% organic matter. <sup>2</sup> For pre-emergence application, use the higher rate. For maximum control of moderate to heavy infestations of cocklebur, giant ragweed and sicklepod, use the higher rate and a pre-plant incorporated application. <sup>3</sup> For Southern and Southeastern states, see the section above <b>In Coarse (Light) Soils</b> . <sup>4</sup> Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using <b>Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC</b> , treat this soil as "fine-textured soil".	

**Restrictions:** On soils that have a pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may result at rates higher than 1.5 pts. per acre. To avoid injury, **DO NOT** use **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** at rates more than 1.5 pts. per acre on soils that have a pH above 7.0.

### Herbicides That May Be Applied Post-Emergence After Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC

If additional control of certain weeds is needed, application of a post-emergence herbicide may be made after an application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** alone or in tank mixture. Post-emergence herbicides that may be applied with **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** include products containing:

- ammonium salt of imazamox
- ammonium salt of imazethapyr
- carfentrazone-ethyl
- chloransulam-methyl
- chlorimuron-ethyl
- clethodim
- fluzafop-p-butyl
- flumiclorac pentyl ester)
- glufosinate-ammonium<sup>2</sup>
- glyphosate<sup>1</sup>
- glyphosate, imazethapyr<sup>1</sup>
- lactofen
- quizalofop-P-ethyl
- sethoxydim
- sodium salt of acifluorfen
- sodium salt of bentazon
- sodium salt of fomesafen
- thifensulfuron methyl
- thifensulfuron methyl, chlorimuron ethyl<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Use on glyphosate-tolerant soybean varieties only.

<sup>2</sup>Use on LibertyLink® soybean varieties only.

<sup>3</sup>Use on STS™ soybean varieties only.

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

### Reduced Rate Imazaquin Application Following Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC

If necessary, an application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** alone or in tank mixture may be followed by an early post-emergence application of a reduced rate of Imazaquin herbicide to improve control of cocklebur. Use the lower use rate of Imazaquin if cockleburs are less than 3 inches tall or have fewer than 3 leaves and are actively growing; use the use higher rate if cockleburs are 3 - 6 inches tall and actively growing. **DO NOT** use Imazaquin when plants are under conditions of stress. Use of a NIS (non-ionic surfactant) or COC (crop oil concentrate) is recommended for Imazaquin applications. See the label of product containing imazaquin for additional use directions, precautions, and restrictions.

**Burndown Weed Control**

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be used as part of a burndown herbicide spray program for control of existing vegetation before soybean emergence in conservation tillage (reduced-tillage/no-till) systems. **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be mixed with 2,4-D low volatile ester (LVE), paraquat dichloride, glyphosate, fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, sethoxydim, or clethodim for control of emerged weeds before crop emergence. **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** burndown tank mixes can be applied prior to planting or before crop emergence. Make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** up to 30 days prior to planting or pre-emergence. Make application only by ground equipment when **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** is used for burndown of existing vegetation in conservation tillage systems. Use the higher end of the use rate range for **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** applications that are made 14 - 30 days prior to planting. See the **Annual Grasses and Broadleaves Controlled by Burndown Rates of Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC Tank Mixtures** table for use rates of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** and the table below for rates of tank mix partners.

**Rates of Tank Mix Partners to be Used in Combination with Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC for Burndown Applications**

Product	Rate of Tank Mix Partner	Directions and Remarks
2,4-D LVE	0.25 - 1 lb. a.i./A	Make application at least 7 days pre-plant when using 2,4-D LVE at 0.25 - 0.5 lb. a.i./A and at least 30 days pre-plant with rates greater than 0.5 lb. a.i./A. Include COC at the rate of 1 gal./100 gals. of spray solution (1% v/v).
paraquat dichloride	Refer to product label for use rates	Application must be made before crop emergence. Use 1.3 - 2.7 fl. oz. of paraquat dichloride for weeds less than 4 inches in height and 40 - 64 fl. oz. when weeds are 4 - 6 inches in height. Make application in 20 - 60 gals. of water per acre. Include either a NIS at the rate of 1 qt./100 gals. (0.25% v/v) or COC at 1 gal./100 gals. (1% v/v) of spray solution.
paraquat dichloride + 2,4-D LVE	Refer to product label for use rates + 0.25 - 1 lb. a.i./A	Follow the <b>Directions and Remarks</b> section above for 2,4-D LVE and paraquat dichloride. Special attention must be made to crop planting restrictions with 2,4-D LVE. Include either NIS or COC in this tank mix.
glyphosate	Refer to product labels for use rates	Must be applied prior to crop emergence. Use the higher use rates as weeds approach the maximum weed heights listed in the <b>Annual Grasses and Broadleaves Controlled by Burndown Rates of Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC Tank Mixtures</b> table below. Make application in 10 - 20 gals. of water per acre. See the product label for use rates and spray adjuvant recommendations. Any glyphosate formulation registered and labeled for use in soybeans may be tank mixed with <b>Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC</b> .
glyphosate + 2,4-D LVE	Refer to product labels for use rates + 0.25 lb. a.i./A	Follow the <b>Directions and Remarks</b> section above for 2,4-D LVE and glyphosate. Special attention must be made to planting restrictions with 2,4-D LVE. See the product label for use rate and spray adjuvant recommendations. <b>DO NOT</b> use COC.
clethodim + 2,4-D LVE	Refer to product label for use rates + 0.25 - 1 lb. a.i./A	Follow the planting restrictions under the <b>Directions and Remarks</b> section above for 2,4-D LVE. The 3 and 4 fl. oz. rates of clethodim will control certain grasses up to 3 and 4 inches in height, respectively. Include COC at the rate of 1 qt. per acre and 28% UAN (urea ammonium nitrate) at a rate of 1 - 2 qts. per acre. See the product label for use rate and additional information.

**Precautions for Burndown Weed Control - Soybeans:**

- **DO NOT** make application of these treatments after crop has emerged.
- Follow all precautions and limitation on the labeling of all products used in tank mixtures.
- 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.
- Make application of only 2,4-D low volatile ester formulations that are registered for pre-plant or burndown use.
- **DO NOT** make tank mixture applications that contain 2,4-D LVE if wind is blowing toward desired susceptible plants (ex. cotton, tobacco, tomato, etc.) or when wind speeds exceed 6 miles per hour.

**Weeds Controlled**

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** in tank mixtures with the herbicides listed in the above **Rates of Tank Mix Partners to be Used in Combination with Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC for Burndown Applications** table will provide burndown control of the weeds listed below in the **Annual Grasses and Broadleaves Controlled by Burndown Rates of Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC Tank Mixtures** table below.

**Annual Grasses and Broadleaves Controlled by Burndown Rates of Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC Tank Mixtures**

Weeds Controlled	Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC +							
	2,4-D LVE	Sethoxydim + 2,4-D LVE	Clethodim + 2,4-D LVE	Fenoxaprop -P-ethyl + 2,4-D LVE	Glyphosate	Glyphosate + 2,4-D LVE	Paraquat dichloride	Paraquat dichloride + 2,4-D LVE
<b>Annual Grasses</b>	<b>Maximum Burndown Height (Inches)</b>							
Barley	Does not improve control	-	-	-	8	8	4 - 6	4 - 6
Barnyardgrass		2 - 3	3 - 4	-	6	6	4 - 6	4 - 6
Crabgrass spp.		2 - 3	-	-	6	6	4 - 6	4 - 6
Foxtail spp.		2 - 3	3 - 4	2 - 6	8	8	4 - 6	4 - 6

Johnsongrass, Seedling	of these species.	2 - 3	-	-	8	8	4 - 6	4 - 6
Panicum, Fall		2 - 3	3	2 - 6	6	6	4 - 6	4 - 6
Sandbur, Field		-	-	-	8	8	4 - 6	4 - 6
Shattercane		2 - 3	-	-	8	8	4 - 6	4 - 6
Wheat, Volunteer		-	-	-	6	6	4 - 6	4 - 6
Witchgrass		2 - 3	-	-	6	6	4 - 6	4 - 6
<b>Broadleaves</b>	<b>Maximum Burndown Height (Inches)</b>							
Buffalobur	-	-	-	-	6	6	4 - 6	4 - 6
Chickweed, Common	6	6	6	6	6	6	4 - 6	4 - 6
Cocklebur, Common	6	6	6	6	6	8	4 - 6	4 - 6
Dandelion, Common	6 dia <sup>1</sup>	6 dia <sup>1</sup>	6 dia <sup>1</sup>	6 dia <sup>1</sup>	2 dia <sup>2</sup>	6 dia <sup>1</sup>	4 dia <sup>3</sup>	6 dia <sup>1</sup>
Henbit	4	4	4	4	4	4	4 - 6	4 - 6
Horseweed (Marestail)	6 <sup>1</sup>	6 <sup>1</sup>	6 <sup>1</sup>	6 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>2</sup>	6	3	6 <sup>1</sup>
Jimsonweed	6	6	6	6	6	6	4 - 6	4 - 6
Kochia	4 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	4	4	4	4
Ladysthumb	6	6	6	6	6	8	4 - 6	4 - 6
Lambsquarters, Common	6	6	6	6	6	8	4 - 6	4 - 6
Lettuce, Prickly	6	6	6	6	4	6	4 - 6	4 - 6
Mallow, Venice	6	6	6	6	6	6	4 - 6	4 - 6
Morningglory spp.	6	6	6	6	2	4	2	4
Mustard spp.	6	6	6	6	6	8	4 - 6	4 - 6
Pennycress, Field	6	6	6	6	6	6	4 - 6	4 - 6
Pigweed spp. (Annual)	6	6	6	6	6	8	4 - 6	4 - 6
Ragweed, Common	6	6	6	6	6 <sup>2</sup>	8	4 - 6	4 - 6
Ragweed, Giant	6 <sup>1</sup>	6 <sup>1</sup>	6 <sup>1</sup>	6 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>2</sup>	6	4	6
Shepherd's Purse	6	6	6	6	6	6	4 - 6	4 - 6
Sida, Prickly	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6	6	6	6	6	8	4 - 6	4 - 6
Sunflower, Common	6	6	6	6	6	6	4 - 6	4 - 6
Thistle, Russian	4 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	2 - 4 <sup>2</sup>	4	4	4 - 6
Velvetleaf	6	6	6	6	6	8	4 - 6	4 - 6
Waterhemp spp.	6	6	6	6	6	8	4 - 6	4 - 6

<sup>1</sup>Use 2,4-D LVE at 0.5 pound active ingredient per acre.<sup>2</sup>Use a minimum of 0.75 pound active ingredient per acre of glyphosate.<sup>3</sup>Suppression only.

dia = diameter

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC Use Rates for Reduced- and No-Till Systems**

**Pre-Plant Surface Application:** Application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may also be made in reduced-till and no-till systems. Treatments may be made up to 30 days prior to planting or following planting, but prior to soybean emergence. Residual herbicides including metribuzin and chlorimuron, chloransulam-methyl, imazaquin, clomazone, flumetsulam, and pendimethalin may be tank mixed for additional weed control. If weeds are present at time of application, burndown herbicides may be added to the tank mixes (refer to the **Burndown Weed Control** section). See the tank mix partner product labels for specific rates and use directions.

**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC Rates for Reduced- and No-Till Systems (Broadcast Rates)**

Soil Texture <sup>1</sup>	Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC Pts./Acre <sup>1</sup>
<b>Coarse<sup>2</sup></b> (Loamy sand, sandy loam)	1.2 - 2.1
<b>Medium</b> (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	2.1 - 3
<b>Fine</b> (Silty clay, silty clay loam <sup>4</sup> , clay, clay loam)	2.7 - 3.6

<sup>1</sup>Use low rate in specified range for low residue level or soils with less than 3% organic matter. Use the higher rate in specified range for high residue level or soils with greater than 3% organic matter.<sup>2</sup>**DO NOT** use on sand soils. On coarse-textured soils, **DO NOT** use on loamy sand soils with less than 2% organic matter.<sup>3</sup>Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**, treat this soil as "fine-textured soil".**Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC Sequential Application**

Improved weed control of broadleaf and grass weeds may be obtained by an application that is made early pre-plant (surface-applied or shallow incorporated) with **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**, followed by a second pre-emergence application after planting but prior to soybean emergence. A sequential application will decrease the need for tillage and/or burndown herbicides to control existing vegetation prior to planting, while also providing residual control of weeds after planting.

### Application

An early pre-plant treatment may be applied 15 - 30 days prior to planting soybeans. Follow this application with a pre-emergence overlay application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** following planting but prior to crop emergence. Observe directions on this label for sequential applications from 0 - 14 days prior to planting.

When a rate range is listed, use the higher use rates:

- In fields that have a history of severe weed pressure.
- if the time between early pre-plant and pre-emergence overlay applications approaches the maximum 30 days.
- if the organic matter content of the soil is over 3%.
- if heavy crop residues are present on the soil surface.

If weeds exceed 1 - 1.5 inches in height or diameter at the time of application, use a burndown herbicide, including glyphosate, paraquat dichloride, or 2,4-D LVE.

### Weeds Controlled

In addition to weeds controlled by **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** alone (see the **Weeds Controlled or Suppressed in Soybeans** table), the sequential application provides improved control of annual broadleaf weeds including buffalobur, cocklebur, common ragweed, sunflower, and velvetleaf.

### Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC Sequential Application (Broadcast Rates)

Soil Texture	Early Pre-Plant Application Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC <sup>2</sup> Pts./Acre	Followed By	Pre-Emergence Overlay Application Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC <sup>2</sup> Pts./Acre
<b>Coarse</b> <sup>1</sup> (Loamy sand, sandy loam)	1.2 - 1.8	Followed By	0.3 - 0.9
<b>Medium</b> (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.5 - 2.1	Followed By	0.6 - 1.2
<b>Fine</b> (Silty clay, silty clay loam <sup>3</sup> , clay, clay loam)	1.8 - 2.4	Followed By	0.9 - 1.5
<sup>1</sup> <b>DO NOT</b> use on sand soils with less than 1% organic matter. On coarse-textured soils, with a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher, <b>DO NOT</b> use on sand soils with less than 2% organic matter, or on loamy sand or sandy loam soils with less than 1% organic matter. <sup>2</sup> <b>DO NOT</b> exceed a total of 3.9 pts. of <b>Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC</b> per acre per use season. <sup>3</sup> Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using <b>Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC</b> , treat this soil as "fine-textured soil".			

### TOMATOES

(Except Kern County, CA)

Make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** herbicide with ground equipment to seeded and transplanted tomatoes as specified below. Application by air is prohibited.

#### Transplanted Tomatoes

- **Pre-Plant Incorporated Before Transplanting:** Make application at specified rate in 10 or more gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray to the soil surface immediately prior to transplanting. Incorporate to a depth of 2 - 4 inches with equipment capable of uniformly mixing the chemical into the soil. When transplanting tomatoes, place the root system of the plant below the herbicide incorporation zone or injury may result.
- **Post-Directed to Transplants:** **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may also be applied as a post-directed spray to transplants following the first settling rain or irrigation. When an application is made post-directed, make application in a minimum of 20 gals. of water per acre avoiding contact with tomato plants. **DO NOT** make application until transplants have recovered from transplant shock and new growth is evident. **DO NOT** make application to tomatoes within 24 hours of applications of other pesticides. When banding, refer to the appropriate section in this label.
- **Row Middles:** **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may also be applied to treat row-middles in bedded tomatoes, as long as the total amount of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** does not exceed the maximum dose allowed per crop.

#### Seeded Tomatoes

- **Post-Directed to Seeded Tomatoes:** Application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may be made post-directed to direct seeded tomatoes. Tomato plants must be at least 4 inches tall at the time of application and the product must be applied in a minimum of 20 gals. of water per acre. Avoid spray contact with tomato plants.

#### Tomato Use Rates

##### Pre-Plant Incorporated to Transplanted Tomatoes:

- For coarse soils, make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** at 1.5 - 2 pts. per acre if organic matter content is less than 3% or 2 pts. per acre if the organic matter is 3% or greater.
- For medium soils, make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** at 2 - 2.5 pts. per acre.
- For fine soils, make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** at 2 - 2.5 pts. per acre if organic matter content is less than 3% or 2.5 - 3 pts. per acre if the organic matter content is 3% or greater.

**Post-Emergence Directed Sprays to Established Tomatoes:**

- For coarse soils, make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** at 1.5 - 2 pts. per acre if organic matter content is less than 3% or 2 pts. per acre if the organic matter is 3% or greater.
- For medium soils, make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** at 2 - 2.5 pts. per acre.
- For fine soils, make application **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** at 2 - 2.5 pts. per acre if organic matter content is less than 3% or 2.5 - 3 pts. per acre if the organic matter content is 3% or greater.

**Transplanted Tomatoes: Pre-Plant Incorporated and Pre-Plant Applications**

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass) Carpetweed Crabgrass Crowfootgrass Cupgrass, Prairie Cupgrass, Southwestern Foxtail, Bristly Foxtail, Giant Foxtail, Green Foxtail, Millet Foxtail, Yellow Foxtails, Robust (Purple and White) Galinsoga Goosegrass Lambsquarters Nightshade, Eastern Black Nutsedge, Yellow Panicum, Fall Pigweed Pusley, Florida Rice, Red Signalgrass ( <i>Brachiaria</i> ) Waterhemp, Common Waterhemp, Tall Witchgrass	Beggarweed, Florida* Cupgrass, Woolly Eclipta Johnsongrass, Seedling Nightshade, Hairy Proso Millet, Wild Purslane, Common Sandbur Shattercane Sorghum, Volunteer
*For partial control of this weed, use a minimum of 3 pts. per acre and apply pre-emergence.	

**Established Tomatoes: Post-Emergence Directed Sprays**

For effective control of weeds with post-emergence application, apply **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** before weeds are 1-inch tall.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED
Carpetweed Foxtail, Yellow* Fumitory Galinsoga Goosegrass Johnsongrass* Ladysthumb* Lambsquarters Mustard, Wild Pigweeds Purslane Ragweed, Common* Smartweed, Pennsylvania* Toadflax Velvetleaf*	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass
*For optimum control of these weeds, use the highest rate listed on the label for the type of application to be made.	

**Use Precautions - Tomatoes:**

- DO NOT** make application to varieties or cultivars with unknown tolerance to **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**.
- Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** may damage transplants that have been weakened by any factor.
- To prevent damage, plant only healthy transplants. **DO NOT** plant when there are wet, cool, or unfavorable growing conditions.
- In transplanted tomatoes, if application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** is made pre-plant incorporated, incorporate to a depth less than the depth of transplanting, and use the lower end of the use rate range for the given soil type, or damage may result.
- There is potential for crop injury to occur in the form of leaf epinasty when row middle applications are made to tomatoes that are grown on sandy soils and when high soil moisture conditions may exist (low binding and high evaporation conditions), in

areas including the states of Florida, Georgia, Maryland and Virginia. The risk of this type of injury may be reduced by incorporating **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** immediately following application, making the application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** 7 or more days prior to transplanting (but only after the beds have been formed), minimizing the application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** onto the plastic on the bed, or any combination of the above.

#### Use Restrictions - Tomatoes:

- DO NOT** make application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** within 90 days of tomato harvest.
- DO NOT** exceed the maximum label use rate of:
  - 2 pts. (1.322 lbs. metolachlor, 0.3148 lb. metribuzin) per acre per year of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** for course soil.
  - 2.5 pts. (1.6528 lbs. metolachlor, 0.3936 metribuzin) per acre per year of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** for medium soils.
  - 3 pts. (1.9833 lbs. metolachlor, 0.4723 lb. metribuzin) per acre per year of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** for fine soils.
- DO NOT** make application of more than 1 lb. a.i./A of metribuzin or 1.88 lbs. a.i./A of metolachlor per crop per season from any source.
- DO NOT** make application of the total maximum use amount of 1 lb. a.i./A of metribuzin or 1.88 lbs. a.i./A of metolachlor within a period of less than 35 days except in the case of directed sprays.
- Allow a minimum of 14 days between metribuzin applications from any source regardless of dosage or method of application or severe crop injury may result.
- Make application by ground application only.
- Aerial application is prohibited.
- DO NOT** make application of more than 1 post-emergence treatment per year.
- DO NOT** make application within 3 days after periods of cool, wet, or cloudy weather or crop injury will result.
- DO NOT** use hot caps on tomatoes within 7 days prior to or at any time after treatment of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**. **DO NOT** treat seeded tomatoes until plants have reached the 5- to 6-leaf stage or severe crop injury may result.
- Crop injury or delayed maturity may occur from broadcast or directed spray applications if tomatoes are growing under stress conditions including periods of drought or cool, wet, and cloudy weather preceding treatment.
- For newly introduced tomato varieties with unknown tolerance to **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC**, make application on a small area to determine if **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** can be used without injury to the crop.

#### CROP ROTATION INTERVALS

**DO NOT** rotate to any food or feed crops after application of **Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC** other than those listed in the below table or injury could occur.

#### Planting Crop Rotation Intervals Between Treatment with Metolachlor 58.2% + Metribuzin 13.8% EC<sup>1,2,3</sup>

Crop	Crop Rotation Intervals (Months)
Alfalfa; Barley <sup>4</sup> ; Wheat <sup>4</sup>	4.5
Corn; Barley; Peas; Wheat (Spring)	8
Asparagus; Forage Grasses; Lentils; Sainfoin; Sugarcane; Tomatoes; Rice <sup>5</sup>	12
Cotton; Onions; Sugar Beets; Other crops not listed on this label	18

<sup>1</sup>Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted any time, but **DO NOT** graze or harvest for food or feed. Stand reductions may occur in some areas.

<sup>2</sup>Crop rotation intervals on this label **DO NOT** include restrictions for the tank mix partner. Refer to the label of the other product for additional restrictions.

<sup>3</sup>Refer to the specific crop use sections for additional crop rotation precautions.

<sup>4</sup>Following peas, lentils, or soybeans

<sup>5</sup>Do not rotate rice after any application to a primary crop great than 1.0 pounds of active ingredient per acre of metribuzin per crop season.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store product in original container only.

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

#### CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):] Nonrefillable 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 and 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 or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or

reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

**[Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons):]** Nonrefillable 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. Fill the container ¼ 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

**[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons):]** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage including cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and 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.

**CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.**

#### WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER STATEMENT

**NOTICE:** 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.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

**CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of RedEagle International LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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