

Sulfomet™ XP

Herbicide

Dispersible Granules

<i>Active Ingredient</i>	<i>By Weight</i>
Sulfometuron methyl {Methyl 2-[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate}	75%
<i>Other Ingredients</i>	25%
TOTAL	100%
EPA Reg. No. 352-601-85588	EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container

Net: _____

OR

Refillable Container

Net: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-888-261-1410 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes (moderate) eye injury (irritation). Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product and as soon as possible wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray or impregnated on dry, bulk fertilizer. Sulfomet™ XP herbicide controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in forestry and noncrop sites.

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide may be used for general weed control on terrestrial noncrop sites and for selective weed control in certain types of unimproved turf grasses on these same sites. Sulfomet™ XP herbicide may also be used for selective weed control in forest site preparation and in the release of certain conifers and hardwoods. Sulfomet™ XP herbicide can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in forestry and noncrop sites; when tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of both products.

When applied as spray, Sulfomet™ XP herbicide controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. When applied on dry fertilizer, Sulfomet™ XP herbicide controls weeds by preemergence activity. When applied as a spray, the best results are obtained when the application is made before the early stages of weed growth before weeds develop an established root system. When applied on dry fertilizer, the best results are obtained when the application is made before weed emergence. The best results are obtained when the application is made before or during the early stages of weed growth before weeds develop an established root system. Moisture is required to move Sulfomet™ XP herbicide into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control.

This product may be applied on forestry and noncrop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonal dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

A drift control agent may be used at the manufacturer's recommended rate in the application of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide. Sulfomet™ XP herbicide is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

For best postemergence results, apply Sulfomet™ XP herbicide to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed species, weed size at application, and soil texture. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment
- soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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

Warm, moist conditions following application accelerate the herbicidal activity of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide; cold, dry conditions delay the herbicidal activity. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to Sulfomet™ XP herbicide. Moisture is needed to move Sulfomet™ XP herbicide into the soil for preemergence weed control.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

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

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices such as using a retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published Agsurf labeling.

Agsurf will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically instructed by the label. User assumes all risks associated with such non-labeled use.

Do not apply more than 8 oz per acre per year.

Do not use on food or feed crops.

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

AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

Coveralls.

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

Shoes plus socks.

FORESTRY

Application Information

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide is recommended to control many broadleaf weeds and grasses in forestry sites. Apply sprays by ground equipment or by helicopter or as otherwise directed by Supplemental or Special Local Need labeling. Apply impregnated fertilizer by ground equipment or by air (helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft).

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in forestry; when tank mixing use the most restrictive limitations from the labels of both products.

Application Timing

Apply Sulfomet™ XP herbicide sprays before herbaceous weeds emerge or shortly thereafter. Apply impregnated fertilizer before weeds emerge.

Weeds Controlled

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the use rates indicated for the respective crop species:

Chickweed	Nutsedge (yellow)
Crabgrass	Panicums (broadleaf, fall, narrow)
Dogfennel	Pokeweed
Fescue	Ragweed
Fireweed (willowweed)	Shepherd's purse
Goldenrod	White snakeroot
Horseweed	Yellow sweetclover
Kentucky bluegrass	

See also weeds controlled under **Application Information—Noncrop (Industrial) Sites**

Application Rates

Apply Sulfomet™ XP herbicide at the rates indicated by region. Use a low rate on coarse-textured soils (i.e., loamy sands, sandy loams) and a higher rate on fine-textured soils (i.e. sandy clay loams and silty clay loams).

CONIFERS

Conifer Site Preparation —Application Before Transplanting

Make all applications before transplanting to control herbaceous weeds.

Southeast—Apply 2 to 8 oz per acre for loblolly, longleaf, slash, and Virginia pine. Pines may be transplanted in treated areas in the planting season following application.

Northeast and Lake States—Apply 2 to 4 oz per acre for black spruce. Transplant not less than 13 months after treatment.

Apply 1 to 2 oz per acre for red pine. Transplant the following spring or summer but not less than 3 months after application. Areas receiving 1/2 to 1 oz per acre may be transplanted a minimum of 30 days following application.

Apply 2-1/2 to 4 oz Sulfomet™ XP herbicide plus glyphosate (as registered) for larch and tamarack. Transplant the following spring or summer but not less than 8 months after treatment.

West—Apply 2 to 4 oz per acre for coastal redwood, Douglas fir, grand fir, hemlock, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, western larch, western white pine and white fir. Where western red cedar is a primary species apply 2 to 3 oz per acre, as higher rates may cause unacceptable injury. Other species of conifers may be planted providing the user has experience indicating acceptable tolerance to Sulfomet™ XP herbicide. Without prior experience, it is recommended that small area plantings be tested for tolerance to Sulfomet™ XP herbicide before large scale plantings are made. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species not listed above. For ponderosa pine in California and other arid areas, apply in the fall and transplant the following spring.

Conifer Release —Application After Transplanting

Apply Sulfomet™ XP herbicide after transplanting to control herbaceous weeds.

Southeast—Apply 2 to 8 oz per acre for loblolly, longleaf, slash or Virginia pine. Apply 1 to 1 1/2 oz per acre for eastern white pine. Apply 1 to 2 ounces per acre for shortleaf pine.

To control a broader spectrum of weeds in stands of loblolly, longleaf, or slash pine, apply 2 to 4 oz of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide plus 2 to 3 pt of “Velpar” L herbicide or 2/3 to 1 lb of “Velpar” DF herbicide. Tank mix may injure or kill trees when applied during high humidity and temperature.

To enhance control of bermudagrass and Johnsongrass in stands of loblolly pine, apply 2 oz of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide plus 4 to 6 fl oz of imazapyr (4 lbs active per gallon). For the best results, make the application during late winter through spring when weeds first emerge. Imazapyr may temporarily inhibit pine growth if it is applied when pine is actively growing.

For control of many annual weeds particularly on crop land conversion areas, apply 2 to 4 oz of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide plus 4 to 8 pt of atrazine (4 lbs active per gallon) per acre. Use the higher rates on medium to fine texture soils where organic matter exceeds 2%. Use only on tree species specifically listed on both the Sulfomet™ XP herbicide and atrazine (4 lbs active per gallon) labels.

Northeast and Lake States—Apply 2 to 8 oz per acre for jack or Virginia pine.

Apply 1 to 1-1/2 oz per acre for eastern white pine.

Apply 1-1/2 to 3 oz per acre for white spruce.

Apply 1/2 to 2 oz per acre for red pine not less than 1 year following transplanting.

Make applications when trees are dormant. Applications at budbreak and later stages of active growth may severely injure or kill trees.

West—Apply 2 to 4 oz per acre for coastal redwood, Douglas fir, grand fir, hemlock, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, western larch, western white pine and white fir. Where western red cedar is a primary species apply 2 to 3 oz per acre, as higher rates may cause unacceptable injury. Other species of conifers may be treated providing the user has experience indicating acceptable tolerance to Sulfomet™ XP herbicide. Without prior experience, it is recommended that small areas be treated with Sulfomet™ XP herbicide to determine selectivity on specific conifer species before large scale treatments are made. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species not listed above. Dormant trees are less susceptible to injury. Applications where the spray comes into direct contact with conifers after dormancy break in the spring or before the final resting bud has hardened in the fall may severely injure or kill the trees. For ponderosa pine in California and other arid areas, Sulfomet™ XP herbicide should be applied over dormant seedlings in the spring following fall planting or in the fall over dormant trees following spring planting.

FERTILIZER IMPREGNATION

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide is recommended to impregnate or coat dry bulk fertilizer to be applied on forested areas. Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated with Sulfomet™ XP herbicide for application in the establishment of loblolly and slash pine.

IMPREGNATION

To impregnate the fertilizer, use a system consisting of a conveyor or closed drum used to blend dry bulk fertilizer. Some fertilizers such as potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate and triple super phosphate are not compatible with Sulfomet™ XP herbicide. Diammonium phosphate, potassium chloride, 16-16-16 and 24-4-4 have been successfully used. Do not use Sulfomet™ XP herbicide on limestone.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BROADCAST APPLICATION

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

HARDWOODS

Hardwood Site Preparation

—Application Before Transplanting

Apply 3 to 5 oz per acre on sites where northern red oak, white oak, chestnut oak, American sycamore, ash (white or green), red maple, sweetgum, or yellow poplar are to be planted. Make all applications before transplanting.

West—For hybrid poplar west of the Cascade mountains, apply 1/2 to 1 1/4 oz per acre. Use 1 to 1 1/4 oz per acre for heavy weed infestations and where maximum residual control is desired. Use 1/2 to 3/4 oz per acre for light weed infestations or where small diameter cuttings are to be planted. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and planting. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide on specific clones. Sulfomet™ XP herbicide must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.

Hardwood Release

—Application After Transplanting

Apply 1 to 4 oz per acre in stands of American sycamore, ash (white or green), bald cypress, oaks (such as chestnut, northern red, southern red, overcup, pin, swamp chestnut, cherrybark, water, white, etc.), red maple, sweetgum, or yellow poplar.

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide should be applied before the hardwood tree seedlings or transplants break dormancy (bud swell stage). Applications made over the top after the trees have broken dormancy may injure or kill the trees.

West—For hybrid poplar west of the Cascade mountains, apply 1/2 to 1 1/4 oz per acre. Use 1 to 1 1/4 oz per acre for heavy weed infestations and where maximum residual control is desired. Use 0.5 to 0.75 oz per acre for light weed infestations or when small diameter cuttings have been planted. Apply only to trees which have been established for a minimum of 1 year. Apply when the trees are dormant and avoid contact of the spray with green buds or tissue as injury to the trees may result. Avoid applications during the period when the hybrid poplar are actively growing; from bud-swell in the spring to leaf drop in the fall. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide on specific clones. Sulfomet™ XP herbicide must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.

Lake States—For hybrid poplar in the Lake States, apply at the rate of 1 to 2 oz per acre in the fall or early winter. When late winter or early spring applications are made use 1 oz per acre. Apply when the trees are dormant and avoid contact of the spray with green buds or tissue as injury to the trees may result. Avoid applications during the period when the hybrid poplar are actively growing; from bud-swell in the spring to leaf drop in the fall. Apply only to trees which have been established for a minimum of 1 year. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide on specific clones. Use of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.

Natural Hardwood Regeneration

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide is recommended for herbaceous weed control in commercial reforestation areas where hardwood seedling regeneration is desired following shelterwood seed cuts. Apply 2 to 5 oz per acre using appropriate ground equipment. For control of striped maple and beech, tank mix with 1 to 2 qts per acre of glyphosate. For best results, apply from late summer to mid-fall. Note that hardwood seedlings present at the time of application may be severely injured or killed.

USE PRECAUTIONS—FORESTRY ONLY

- Sulfomet™ XP herbicide applications made with boomless nozzle spray equipment may cause severe injury to conifers and/or poor weed control performance due to the inherent variability (rate and coverage) in the uniformity of the application.
- Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for Sulfomet™ XP herbicide movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Applications of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide made to trees, conifers, or hardwoods that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, previous agricultural practices, or other stresses, may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide made for release (trees present) should only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- Do not apply Sulfomet™ XP herbicide to conifers or hardwoods grown for Christmas trees or ornamentals.
- If a surfactant is used with Sulfomet™ XP herbicide, allowing the spray to contact tree foliage may injure or kill trees. The user assumes all responsibility for tree injury if a surfactant is used with Sulfomet™ XP herbicide treatments applied after planting.

- Sulfomet™ XP herbicide applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of trees when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding recommendations for forestry uses.
- Use on hardwood trees growing in soils having a pH of 7 or greater may injure or kill the trees.
- Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of the hardwood tree species to the conditions of the site. Treatment of species mismatched to the site may injure or kill the trees.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Use on noncrop sites and turf (unimproved) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

NONCROP SITES

Application Information

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide is recommended for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated nonagricultural areas (such as airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, etc.); uncultivated agricultural areas--noncrop producing (such as farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips, etc.); industrial sites--outdoor (such as lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms, etc.)

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide is not recommended for use on recreation areas or for direct application to paved areas (surfaces).

Apply by ground or helicopter or as otherwise directed by Supplemental or Special Local Need Labeling.

Combination with other herbicides broadens the spectrum of weeds controlled. In addition, total vegetation control can be achieved with higher rates of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide plus residual-type companion herbicides. To improve the control of weeds, add surfactant at 0.25% by volume.

AREAS OF 20" OR LESS ANNUAL RAINFALL (ARID AREAS)

Application Timing

Apply Sulfomet™ XP herbicide as a preemergence or early postemergence spray before or during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

Weeds Controlled

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown.

Application Rates

Apply Sulfomet™ XP herbicide at the rates indicated by weed type. When applied at lower rates, Sulfomet™ XP herbicide provides short-term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

Broadleaf Weeds—1-1/3 to 2 oz per acre

Annual sowthistle	Common yarrow
Black mustard	Curly dock
Buckhorn plantain	Prickly coontail
Burclover	Seaside heliotrope
Carolina geranium	Spreading orach
Chickweed	Sunflower
Common mallow	Western ragweed
Common speedwell	Whitestem filaree

Grasses (up to 6 to 12" tall)—3/4 to 1 1/2 oz per acre

Cheat	Medusahead
Downy brome	

Grasses (up to 6 to 12" tall)—1-1/3 to 2 oz per acre

Annual bluegrass
Barnyardgrass
Foxtail barley
Foxtail fescue
Italian ryegrass
Jointed goatgrass

Red brome
Reed Canarygrass
Ripgut brome
Seashore saltgrass
Signalgrass
Yellow foxtail

Grasses —2 to 3 oz per acre

Smooth brome

The weeds listed in **Areas Of 20" Or More Annual Rainfall** can also be controlled in arid areas; however, Sulfomet™ XP herbicide must be applied at 3 to 8 oz per acre to control those weeds. These higher rates also provide control of severe infestations and longer term control of weeds listed for arid areas.

AREAS OF 20" OR MORE ANNUAL RAINFALL

Application Timing

Apply Sulfomet™ XP herbicide as a preemergence or early postemergence spray before or during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

Weeds Controlled

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown.

Application Rates

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

Broadleaf Weeds—3 to 5 oz per acre

Annual sowthistle
Bouncingbet
Burclover
Carolina geranium
Common chickweed
Common dandelion
Common speedwell
Common yarrow
Crimson clover
Dogfennel
Hoary cress (whitop)
Little mallow
Mustard
Ox-eye daisy

Pepperweed
Pigweed
Purple starthistle
Ragweed
Sunflower
Sweet clover
Tansymustard
Tansy ragwort
Tumble mustard
Vetch
Wild carrot
Wild oats
Yellow rocket

Broadleaf Weeds—6 to 8 oz per acre

Bedstraw
Canada thistle
Curly dock
Redstem filaree
Goldenrod

Horsetail (Equisetum)
Kudzu
Musk thistle
Turkey mullein
Wild blackberry

Grasses—3 to 5 oz per acre

Alta fescue
Annual bluegrass
Annual ryegrass
Bahagrass
Barnyardgrass
Downy brome
Fescue
Foxtails (except green)
Foxtail barley
Indiangrass
Italian ryegrass

Kentucky bluegrass
Little barley
Red brome
Red fescue
Reed canarygrass
Ripgut brome
Ryegrass
Smooth brome
Sprangletop (annual)
Wheat (volunteer)

Grasses—6 to 8 oz per acre

Johnsongrass

For short-term (up to 3 months) control of johnsongrass, apply early postemergence. Repeat treatment if additional control is desired or if regrowth occurs.

Note: Use the higher level of listed dosage ranges under the following conditions:

- heavy weed growth
- soils containing more than 2-1/2% organic matter
- high soil moisture areas, such as along road edges or railroad shoulders

For planting areas treated with Sulfomet™ XP herbicide refer to the GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS section of this label.

Specific Weed Problems —Noncrop Sites

Kochia, Russian Thistle, and Prickly Lettuce

Since biotypes of kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are known to be resistant to Sulfomet™ XP herbicide, tank mixture combinations with herbicides having different modes of action, such as “Karmex” DF, “Hyvar” X or “Krovar” I DF, must be used. In areas where resistance is known to exist, these weeds should be treated postemergence with other herbicides registered for their control, such as 2,4-D or dicamba. Do not allow kochia, Russian thistle, or prickly lettuce to form mature seed.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

To improve preemergence to early postemergence control of weeds and grasses, add 2 to 8 oz of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide per acre to the listed rates of the following herbicides: "Hyvar" X herbicide, "Karmex" DF herbicide, "Krovar" I DF herbicide, "Velpar" L herbicide, "Velpar" herbicide, "Escort" herbicide (do not use in California), "Telar" herbicide, glyphosate, dicamba, or 2,4-D.

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

Do not tank mix Sulfomet™ XP herbicide with “Hyvar” X-L herbicide.

UNDER ASPHALT AND CONCRETE PAVEMENT

Application Information

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide can be used to control weeds under asphalt and concrete pavement, such as that used in parking lots, highway shoulders, median strips, roadways, and other industrial sites.

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide will not control tubers, rhizomes, woody vegetation such as small trees, brush or woody vines.

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide should only be used in an area that has been prepared according to good construction practices. Use sufficient water to ensure uniform coverage, generally 100 gal per acre. Agitate the tank continuously to keep Sulfomet™ XP herbicide in suspension.

Application Timing

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide should be applied immediately before paving to avoid lateral movement of the herbicide as a result of soil movement due to rainfall or mechanical means.

Application Rate

Apply Sulfomet™ XP herbicide at 4 to 8 oz per acre. Use a higher rate on hard-to-control weeds and for long-term control.

Tank Mix Combinations

—Under Asphalt and Concrete Pavement

For broader spectrum control or for an extended period of control under asphalt or concrete pavement, Sulfomet™ XP herbicide may be applied as a tank mix with “Hyvar” X at 6 to 15 lb per acre or “Krovar” I DF at 7 to 15 lb per acre.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—UNDER ASPHALT ONLY

- Do not use Sulfomet™ XP herbicide under pavement in residential properties such as driveways, or in recreational areas, including jogging or bike paths, tennis courts, or golf cart paths.
- Desirable plants may be injured if their roots extend into treated areas or if planted in treated areas.

INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

Application Information

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide is recommended to control weeds on industrial turfgrass, on roadsides, or on other noncrop sites where the turfgrass is well established as a ground cover. Applications may temporarily suppress grass growth and inhibit seedhead formation (chemical mowing).

Bermudagrass Release

Application Timing

Apply Sulfomet™ XP herbicide after bermudagrass has broken dormancy and is well established, usually 30 days after initial spring flush. If additional applications are necessary, apply Sulfomet™ XP herbicide again during late spring to early summer. On established weeds, apply Sulfomet™ XP herbicide 1 to 2 weeks after mowing for the best results.

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide may also be applied in late fall or early winter. Use the lower rates on small seedling weeds and a higher rate on larger weeds. Also, refer to the listing of Weeds Controlled under Noncrop Weed Control.

Weeds Controlled

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide may be used to control the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown.

Late Spring to Early Summer—1 to 2 oz/acre

Carolina Geranium
Fescue
Foxtail

Goldenrod
Spotted Spurge
Wild carrot

Spring to Fall—2 to 3 oz/acre

Johnsongrass

Late Fall to Early Winter—1 to 4 oz/acre

Carolina geranium
Common chickweed
Fescue

Little barley
Wild blackberry

Tank Mix Combinations—Bermudagrass (South Only)

Apply 1 to 2 oz Sulfomet™ XP herbicide per acre as a tank mix with 3 to 4 lb active ingredient of MSMA per acre on well-established bermudagrass during the summer. Refer to the MSMA package label for a list of additional weeds that may be controlled. Two or more sequential applications of MSMA alone may be necessary to maintain weed control.

Centipedegrass Release

Application timing

Apply 1 to 2 oz per acre of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide in the fall or early winter, or in the early summer following greenup of the centipede. Refer to the listing of Weeds Controlled under Bermudagrass Release.

Bahiagrass Release and Seedhead Suppression

Application Timing

Apply 1/2 to 1 oz Sulfomet™ XP herbicide per acre to turfgrass after green-up and before seedheads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well-established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction of desirable turfgrass. Make only one application per year.

Smooth Brome and Crested Wheatgrass Release and Suppression

Application Timing

Apply 1 oz Sulfomet™ XP herbicide per acre to turfgrass after green-up and before seedheads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well-established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction of desirable turfgrass. Make only one application per year.

Weeds Controlled

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide may be used to control the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown.

Downy Brome
Foxtail

Goldenrod

USE PRECAUTIONS —INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

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

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following a treatment with Sulfomet™ XP herbicide at use rates up to 2 oz per acre the following grasses may be replanted at least 3 months after a spring application:

Green needlegrass, meadow brome, Russian wild rye and switchgrass.

The following grasses may be replanted at least 6 months after a spring application:

Alta fescue, meadow foxtail, orchard grass, smooth brome, sheep fescue and western wheatgrass.

The intervals recommended are for soils with a pH of less 7.5. Soils having a pH greater than 7.5 will require longer intervals. The recommended intervals are for applications made in the spring. Because Sulfomet™ XP herbicide degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among species and types of grasses when seeded into areas treated with Sulfomet™ XP herbicide. If species other those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with Sulfomet™ XP herbicide a field bioassay should be performed, or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated areas.

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL USES

- Injury to or loss may occur if equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for Sulfomet™ XP herbicide movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to Sulfomet™ XP herbicide may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply Sulfomet™ XP herbicide when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide.
- Do not treat frozen soil.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

- Low rates of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a Sulfomet™ XP herbicide application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which Sulfomet™ XP herbicide is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.
- If noncrop or forested sites treated with Sulfomet™ XP herbicide are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after the Sulfomet™ XP herbicide application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crops.

FIELD BIOASSAY

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

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

APPLICATION

Ground

Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage when applying Sulfomet™ XP herbicide as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

Air

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

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

Sulfomet™ XP herbicide spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100° F.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment following applications of Sulfomet™ XP herbicide as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.

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

3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used follow the directions for rinsate disposal on the label.

Notes:

1. **Caution:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended before performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When Sulfomet™ XP herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Surface Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they effect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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 a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g, when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation. Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

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

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with Sulfomet™ XP herbicide containing sulfometuron methyl only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

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

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact Agsurf at 1-888-261-1410, day or night.

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