



Group **2** Herbicide

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG

A Selective Post-Emergence Herbicide for Control of Actively Growing Weeds in Peanuts, Soybeans, and Non-Crop Areas

Active Ingredient:		By Wt.
Chlorimuron-ethyl*		
Ethyl 2-[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	25%	
Other Ingredients:	75%	
Total:	100%	

*Contains 0.0156 pound of Chlorimuron-ethyl per ounce of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal), call: 1-800-222-1222 . For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300	

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

Manufactured For:
Red Eagle International LLC
5143 S. Lakeland Dr., Suite 4
Lakeland, FL 33813

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Causes moderate eye 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride

See **ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS** for additional requirements.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

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

Important: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for **"Applicators and other handlers"** and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

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. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not apply where or when conditions favor runoff.

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES** section of this label.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES: **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

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. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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 intervals. 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 12 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 such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG is a water dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water for selective post-emergence weed control of listed broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge in peanuts, soybeans, and non-crop areas. This product provides control of listed weeds that are actively growing. This product may be tank mixed with glyphosate products or other registered soybeans herbicides for increased weed control. For peanuts or soybeans, include a spray adjuvant as directed in this label. Application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** may be made by ground (broadcast or band) or by air. Certain crop rotation and pH restrictions apply. Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES** for more details. Always read and follow label directions for use.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Use only in the geographies identified in the “**ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES**” section of this label.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG contains chlorimuron-ethyl and is classified as a Group 2 herbicide, Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) inhibitor.

Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** or other Group 2 herbicides.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed. If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** or other target site of action Group 2 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.

Users should scout before and after application. Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG 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.

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

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

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

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SPRAY DRIFT (continued)

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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

Importance of Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure 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 should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height – Ground Boom

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

Release Height – Aircraft

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

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature

with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind

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

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers

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

APPLICATION INFORMATION PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Routinely check spray equipment to ensure it is in good working order.
- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water and away from well site(s).
- Ensure that all operation employees measure pesticides accurately.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates or uses.

- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- Be sure to add a rinsate to the spray mix when triple-rinsing the pesticide container.
- 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.

GROUND APPLICATION
(See also **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES** section)

Broadcast Application

- Make application using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre in post-emergence applications. Increase minimum spray volume to 15 to 25 gallons per acre under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASAE standard S572.
- Make application using a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre for pre-emergence applications in soybeans. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver coarse to very coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASAE standard S572.
- Make application using a minimum of 15 gals. of water per acre for burndown applications of existing vegetation. Increase spray volume to ensure coverage for large weeds and/or heavy residue. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASAE standard S572.

Band Application

- Use proportionately less spray solution for band applications because band applicators spray a narrower area than broadcast applicators.

- Carefully calibrate the band applicator, and do not exceed the labeled use rate.
- Flat fan nozzles are preferred.
- Carefully follow the nozzle manufacturer's instructions for nozzle orientation, distance of the nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration, and spray pressure for band applications.

AERIAL APPLICATION
(See also **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES**)

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage in a spray volume of 3 to 5 gals. per acre.
- Make application using a minimum of 3 gals. of water per acre. Increase the minimum spray volume to 5 gals. per acre under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage.
- Do not make application during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions could produce poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds. Leaves of susceptible plants yellow 3 to 5 days after application, followed, in controlled plants, by the death of the growing point. **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** will provide complete control of susceptible weeds in 7 to 21 days. Suppressed plants may remain green but will be stunted and non-competitive.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG will provide best results when application is made to young, actively growing weeds. Degree of control depends on:

- Weed spectrum and weed size (Use higher labeled use rates and spray volume, if weeds are large)
- Growing conditions at and following treatment

- Soil moisture/precipitation
- Spray adjuvants
- Rate applied

Applications made to weeds under stress or large weeds may result in only partial control. Stress may be caused by the following:

- abnormal weather (hot or cold)
- disease
- drought
- insect damage
- mechanical injury from cultivation
- previous herbicide injury
- Saturated soil

Stress impacts some weeds more significantly than other (ex. pigweed). Delay application until stress conditions subside and weeds begin to grow again. Severe stress (drought, disease, insect injury, or nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis) following treatment may also result in crop injury and/or poor weed control.

Do not make application of this product if rain is expected within 1 hour or weed control may decrease.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

Important: Crops other than peanuts or soybeans planted the season following a **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** application can vary in their sensitivity to low concentrations of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** remaining in the soil.

Crop rotation intervals listed in the tables below were determined based on crops grown under favorable growing conditions.

Crops grown under unfavorable conditions, such as drought, nutrient deficiency, high salts, disease, insect pressure or other adverse environmental conditions may demonstrate reduced tolerance to crop protection chemicals. When deciding on a particular crop to re-plant in your fields, carefully consider your particular soil and other field conditions.

- Crop or Rotational intervals must be followed.
- When application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** is made in sequence with products that contain Metribuzin/Chlorimuron-ethyl or Sulfentrazone/Chlorimuron-ethyl follow the crop rotational guidelines listed on the respective product labels.

Central Region: The states of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (east of State Route 63 or south of I-80), Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (except the Bootheel), Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 and east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York (fields south of Interstate 90), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin (fields south of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Northern Region: The states of Iowa (west of State Route 63 and north of I-80), Minnesota, Nebraska (fields north of route 30 and west of Route 281), New York (fields north of Interstate 90), South Dakota and Wisconsin (fields north of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields north of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Southern Region: The states of Alabama (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (Bootheel region only), Mississippi (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas (fields east of Route 183).

RE-CROP INTERVALS***Re-Crop Interval A****Follow Re-Crop Interval A if:**

- The field is located in a Central, Northern, or Southern Region state (all pH soils) **AND**
- A single application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** with a total rate of no more than ½ ounce per acre for the year is applied.

Follow Re-Crop Interval A if:

- The field is located in a Northern Region state with soil pH 7.0 or less **AND**
- A maximum of 2 applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** with a total rate of no more than ¾ ounce per acre for the year are applied.

Follow Re-Crop Interval A if:

- The field is located in the Northern Region in the state of Iowa and the soil pH is 7.5 or less **AND**
- A maximum of ½ ounce **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** is applied by July 15th.

Re-Crop Interval B**Follow Re-Crop Interval B if:**

- The field is located in a Central Region state (all pH soils).
AND, EITHER
- A maximum of 2 applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** with a total rate of no more than 1 ounce per acre for the year are applied., **OR**
- A maximum of ½ ounce per acre of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** in sequence with a product containing Chlorimuron-ethyl/Thifensulfuron-methyl are applied.

RE-CROP INTERVALS* (continued)**Follow Re-Crop Interval B if:**

- The field is located in a Central Region state with soil pH 7.0 or less.
AND, EITHER
- A maximum of 2 applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** with a total rate of no more than 1.5 ounces per acre for the year are applied., **OR**
- A maximum of ¾ ounce per acre of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** in sequence with a product containing Chlorimuron-ethyl/Thifensulfuron-methyl are applied.

Re-Crop Interval C**Follow Re-Crop Interval C if:**

- The field is located in a Southern Region state (all pH soils except those with pH greater than 7.0 in the Black Belt region of Alabama and Mississippi).
AND, EITHER
- A maximum of 2 applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** with a total rate of no more than 1.5 ounces per acre for the year are applied., **OR**
- A maximum of ¾ ounce per acre of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** in sequence with a product containing Chlorimuron-ethyl/Thifensulfuron-methyl are applied.

*Consider all product applications that contain Chlorimuron-ethyl when determining the re-crop interval, as they may increase re-crop intervals.

Rotational Intervals Following the Use of 1/3 to 1 1/2 Oz. Of Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG¹

Crop	Interval A	Interval B	Interval C
	Months		
Field Crops			
Alfalfa	9	12	9
Beans (Dry and Kidney)	9	9	9
Canola (Rapeseed)	18	18	18
Cereal Grains	3	3	3
Cotton	9	9	8
Field Corn ² (States in Central & Northern Regions)	9	9	-
Field Corn ² (States of AR, KY, MO – Bootheel only, NC, OK, TN and TX)	-	-	8
Field Corn ² (States of AL, FL, GA, LA, MS and SC)	-	-	7
Flax	18	18	18
Lentils	18	18	18
Peanuts	6	15	6
Popcorn	15	9	9
Rice	9	15	9
Sugar Beets	30	30	30
Sunflower	9	18	18
Sweet Corn ³ (States in Northern Region)	9	-	-

Rotational Intervals Following the Use of 1/3 to 1 1/2 Oz. Of Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG¹ (continued)

Crop	Interval A	Interval B	Interval C
	Months		
Sorghum	15	9	9
Soybeans	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime
Tobacco (Transplants)	15	9	9
Forage/Hay Crops			
Clover	9	12	9
Pasture Grasses (such as Fescue and Ryegrass)	3	3	3
Vegetable Crops			
Cabbage	18	18	18
Carrots	30	30	30
Cucumber	9	18	18
Mustard	18	18	18
Onion	30	30	30
Peas	9	9	9
Potatoes	30	30	30
Potatoes (NC, VA)*	-	8*	8*
Pumpkin	18	18	18
Snap Beans	9	9	9

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Rotational Intervals Following the Use of 1/3 to 1 1/2 Oz. Of Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG¹ (continued)

Crop	Interval A	Interval B	Interval C
	Months		
Sweet Potato/Yam	30	30	10
Tomato (Transplants)	15	9	9
Watermelon	9	18	18
Any Crop Not Listed	30	30	30

*States of NC and VA in soils with organic matter greater than 1%.

¹If **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** or the latter part of a sequential treatment containing Chlorimuron-ethyl is applied after August 1st, extend rotational crop intervals 2 months for alfalfa, clover, corn, cotton, popcorn, rice, sorghum, tobacco, and tomato.

²The term "Field Corn" is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage or for seed corn relative to the **ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES** section of this label.

³Rotational crop intervals listed here are for processing sweet corn varieties only. The rotational crop interval for other sweet corn varieties is 18 months.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL pH

Soil pH varies greatly, even within the same field. Variations in pH as much as 2 pH units are common. Composite soil samples taken across an entire field, such as those samples taken for soil fertility recommendations, may not detect high pH areas. Taking sub-samples in areas likely to have pH values higher than the field average is suggested. The following is a list

of potential high pH areas where subsampling is recommended. This list is not comprehensive. For additional information on soil-type or pH, contact your local Cooperative Extension Office.

- Sample soil types separately where different soil types are evident within a field.
- Sample areas separately where conditions vary within a field, for example:
 - areas bordered by limestone gravel roads,
 - river bottoms subject to flooding,
 - low areas in hardpan soils where evaporative ponds may occur,
 - eroded hillsides,
 - along drain tile lines, and
 - areas where drainage ditch spoil has been spread.
- Soil may exhibit significantly higher pH values in the upper 3 inches of soil where lime has not been deeply incorporated. Composite soil samples taken at a 6- to 8-inch depth may not reflect the elevated pH near the surface. In these cases, shallow sampling, within the upper 3 inches, is advised.

Determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using a 1:1 soil:water suspension.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make application of this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
 - Do not contaminate any body of water.
 - Do not mix/load, or use within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.
 - Do not store pesticides near well sites.
 - Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

- Do not make application of this product or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Prevent spray drift to desirable plants.
- Keep this product from coming in contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds during storage.
- Thoroughly clean all application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops other than peanuts or soybeans.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SOYBEANS AND PEANUTS

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.

Follow these steps for spray tank preparation:

1. Fill the spray tank $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG**.
3. Continue adequate agitation.
4. **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** must be thoroughly mixed with water in the spray tank before adding any other material (in order: tank mix herbicide, surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or nitrogen-based fertilizer). Agitation is required for uniform mixing and application.
5. Use the **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** spray preparation within 24 hours of product mixing, or product degradation may occur.
6. If the mixture has settled, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEAN-UP

Before application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG**, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately after application, thoroughly clean all application equipment. Postponing action, even for a few hours, only makes effective clean-up more difficult. Failure to clean spraying equipment thoroughly may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.

When spraying multiple loads of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** over an extended period of time, rinse the equipment with clean water at the end of the day. Leave water in the equipment overnight to prevent deposits from drying on surfaces.

When applications of this product are completed and prior to using the sprayer and associated equipment for other products or for crops other than soybeans, thoroughly clean the equipment using the procedure below:

1. Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer, and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water. Loosen and physically remove visible deposits.
2. Fill the sprayer with clean water and add household ammonia (1 gal. of 3% active for every 100 gals. of water). A similar sprayer cleaner may also be used by following the label directions for that purpose. Flush hoses, boom and nozzles. Turn off the boom and top off the tank with clean water. Circulate through the spraying system for 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Drain the tank.
3. Remove and clean nozzle, screens and strainers in a bucket of fresh cleaner and water.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Thoroughly rinse the sprayer, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water, several times. Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment.

Do not clean equipment near wells, water sources or near desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

SOYBEAN

Timing to Crop Stage: Application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** may be made any time after the first trifoliolate has opened but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity.

Timing to Weeds: Treatment should be made when weeds are young and actively growing (after the first true leaves have expanded, but before the weeds are larger than the size listed below). Treatment made to weeds larger than the sizes indicated below, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control (See the **"ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY"** section).

Cultivation: Cultivation may put weeds under stress by pruning roots, thereby diminishing control. Do not cultivate within 7 days of application. A cultivation approximately 14 days after application will help control suppressed weeds.

Rates for Use on Soybeans: When application is made as directed, **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** will provide control or suppression of the following weeds:

WEEDS CONTROLLED	Rates		
	½ Oz. per Acre	⅔ Oz. per Acre	¾ Oz. per Acre
	Maximum Height in Inches at Time of Application		
Beggar tick (<i>Bidens</i> spp.)	4	6	8
Beggarweed, Florida	4	5	6
Cocklebur	6	8	12
Cowpea	-	5	6
Dandelion (above ground portion)	4	4	4
Hemp Sesbania	4	5	6
Jerusalem Artichoke (above ground portion)	-	-	8
Jimsonweed	4	5	6
Lettuce, Prickly	-	4	6
Marestail	3	5	6
Morningglory ¹ (Entireleaf, Ivyleaf, Pitted, Smallflower, Tall)	2	3	4
Mustard	Up to 4" in diameter	Up to 5" in diameter	Up to 6" in diameter
Nutsedge, Yellow	3	3	4
Pigweed, Redroot	2	3	4
Poinsettia, Wild	-	2	4
Ragweed, Common	-	3	4
Ragweed, Giant	-	4 ¹	6

WEEDS CONTROLLED <i>(continued)</i>	Rates		
	½ Oz. per Acre	⅔ Oz. per Acre	¾ Oz. per Acre
	Maximum Height in Inches at Time of Application		
Sicklepod ¹	2	3	4
Smartweed (Ladysthumb, Pennsylvania)	2	3	4
Starbur, Bristly	2	3	4
Sunflower	5	6	8
Velvetleaf ²	-	4	6
WEEDS SUPPRESSED	½ Oz. per Acre	⅔ Oz. per Acre	¾ Oz. per Acre
	Maximum Height in Inches at Time of Application		
Burcucumber ¹	-	3	6
Nutsedge, Purple	3	4	5
Pigweed, Smooth	2	3	4
Spiderwort, Tropical	2	2	2
Thistle, Canadian	-	3	4

¹See **Split Application** section.

²Include an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer.

Split Applications: A second application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** may be made 2 to 3 weeks following the initial application to control weeds with multiple germination flushes or suppressed weeds (ex. burcucumber, cocklebur, cowpea, giant ragweed, morningglory, pigweed, sicklepod, and velvetleaf).

Precautions - Soybean Use

- Temporary leaf yellowing and/or retardation of soybean growth may result after an application of this product alone or in tank mixes. These effects will typically be most evident 5 to 7 days after application to soybeans under stress. The crop will quickly recover under favorable soybean growing conditions.

Restrictions - Soybean 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.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** in a single year.
- Do not make application of more than 1.5 oz. of product (0.375 oz. a.i. or 0.0234 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 60 days
- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
- Do not tank mix this product with flumetsulam due to risk of crop injury.
- Do not tank mix this product with organophosphate insecticides or apply this product within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide. Severe crop injury may occur.
- This product must not be used on soils with a history of nutrient deficiency (such as iron chlorosis). Crop injury may result.
- Do not make application to land that has been or will be treated with products that contain chlorsulfuron and/or metsulfuron methyl in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, or South Dakota without carefully observing the rotational crop intervals for those products.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR SOYBEANS

Treatments with **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** must include a crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant except as specified in this label. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be required. If another herbicide is tank mixed with this

product, select adjuvants recommended for use with both products. Adjuvants must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC)

For improved weed control under hot, dry conditions, or for control of tough weeds like giant ragweed, a crop oil concentrate may be used in place of a nonionic surfactant.

- Apply crop oil concentrate at the rate of 8 pints per 100 gals. of spray solution (1.0% v/v).
- Use a good quality, petroleum-based or methylated seed oil-based (MSO) crop oil concentrate with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers and 80% oil.
- Crop oil concentrate may increase the potential for crop injury in soybeans.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Add a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.25% v/v).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

In addition to a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer is required to control velvetleaf.

- Use 2 quarts per acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28% N or 32% N, or 2 pounds per acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).
- Use 4 quarts per acre UAN or 4 pounds per acre AMS under arid conditions.
- Always use the lower rates of fertilizer with spray volumes of less than 15 gals. per acre.

Special Adjuvant Types

Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO, and/or

ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions. In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality.

TANK MIXTURES

Other than the exceptions noted, and in addition to the tank mix partners and rates indicated in this label, application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** may be made in tank mix or followed with sequential applications of other products registered for use in soybeans.

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

Application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** may be made in tank mix combinations with full or reduced rates of other products provided:

- The tank mix product is labeled for the same timing, method of application, adjuvants, and use restrictions as this product.
- The tank mix is not specifically prohibited on the label of the tank mix product.
- The tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a "jar test" described in the **Tank Mix Compatibility Testing** section below.

Weed control and crop safety resulting from the use of tank mixtures not specifically noted on this label are the responsibility of the user.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing

Conduct a jar test before tank mixing to ensure compatibility of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** and other pesticides. Use a

clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately ½ hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible.

Soybean Tank Mix Applications

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG and Glyphosate Tank Mixes

A tank mix of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** at 0.25 to 0.33 oz. per acre plus glyphosate (refer to product label for use rate) will control the weeds listed in the table below. For best control of morningglories and dandelion, use the higher listed use rate for **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG**.

- When tank mixing **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus glyphosate herbicides, add 4.25 to 17.0 lbs. of ammonium sulfate per 100 gals. of spray mixture.
- The addition of surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt. per 100 gals. of spray) to some **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus glyphosate tank mixes may improve weed control. Since some glyphosate products differ in their adjuvant contents, some glyphosate products allow for the addition of surfactants.
- Refer to the glyphosate product label for specific ammonium sulfate and surfactant instructions.

Maximum Height in Inches at Time of Application	
0.25 to 0.33 oz. of Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus glyphosate*	
Barnyardgrass	6
Cocklebur	8
Corn, Volunteer	20
Crabgrass spp.	10
Dandelion	4
Foxtail spp.	10
Hemp Sesbania	4
Jimsonweed	10
Ladysthumb	8
Lambsquarters	6
Morningglory* (Entireleaf, Ivyleaf, Pitted, Tall)	4
Nightshade, Eastern Black	5
Nutsedge, Yellow	6
Panicum (Fall, Texas)	10
Pigweed (Redroot, Rough)	12
Pigweed (Others)	8
Prickly Sida	4
Ragweed (Common, Giant)	8

Maximum Height in Inches at Time of Application <i>(continued)</i>	
0.25 to 0.33 oz. of Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus glyphosate*	
Sicklepod	4
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	8
Sunflower	8
Velvetleaf	4
Waterhemp spp.	4
*Equivalent of 1 qt./acre of 4 lbs./gal. glyphosate.	

A tank mix application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** at 0.5 oz. per acre plus glyphosate (equivalent to 1 qt. of a 4 lbs./gal. formulation) will suppress tropical spiderwort that is no taller than 2" in size.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus Lactofen, Fomesafen or Acifluorfen Herbicides Tank Mixes

Application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** may be made in tank mix with the following herbicides for specific weed control:

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Product per Acre*	For Best Results with Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus Tank Mix Partner
For Control of Small Waterhemp, Eastern Black Nightshade, and Improved Common Ragweed Control		
Lactofen 24%	refer to product label	Use crop oil concentrate at 4 pts. per 100 gal. spray solution (0.5% v/v).
Fomesafen 22.1%	refer to product label	Use a methylated seed oil-based or petroleum oil-based crop oil concentrate at 8 pts. per 100 gal. spray solution (1% v/v). Alternately, use nonionic surfactant at 2 pts. per 100 gal. spray solution (0.25% v/v).
Lactofen 24%	refer to product label	Use nonionic surfactant at 2 pts. per 100 gal. spray solution (0.25% v/v).
Fomesafen 22.8%	refer to product label	Use a methylated seed oil-based or petroleum oil-based crop oil concentrate at 8 pts. per 100 gal. spray solution (1% v/v). Alternately, use nonionic surfactant at 2 pts. per 100 gal. spray solution (0.25% v/v).
Acifluorfen 20.1%	refer to product label	Use nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 pts. per 100 gal. spray solution. Use of crop oil concentrate is not recommended, as severe injury may occur.
For Control of Prickly Sida and Hemp Sesbania		
Lactofen 24%	refer to product label + 0.5 oz. of Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG	Use the higher lactofen rate when prickly sida or hemp sesbania are heavy or if prickly sida and hemp sesbania approach the maximum size of 1" or 4", respectively. Include a nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 pts. per 100 gal. spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v). Do not use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG and lactofen at these rates.

*See the respective product labels for the appropriate rate based on the weed and size to be controlled. Nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be added to the tank mix.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus Lactofen, Fomesafen or Acifluorfen Herbicide Tank Mixes - Precautions

Tank mix applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus products that contain lactofen, fomesafen or acifluorfen, may not control weeds listed on the **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** label as completely as applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** alone.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG and Post-Emergence Grass Herbicides

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG and **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** tank mixtures may be mixed with post-emergence grass herbicides labeled for use. For best results, make application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** 7 days before or 1 day after the grass herbicide. See the grass herbicide label for precautions, restrictions, and specific use information.

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.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus Thifensulfuron-methyl Tank Mixes

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG may be tank mixed with thifensulfuron-methyl for broad spectrum weed control as follows:

WEEDS CONTROLLED	Rates - Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus Thifensulfuron-methyl 75%		
	Maximum Height in Inches at Time of Application		
	¼ + 1/12	⅓ + 1/12	½ + 1/24
Buffalobur	-	6*	-
Cocklebur	4	6	6
Jimsonweed	5	5	4
Lambsquarters	4	4	-
Marestail	5	5	6
Milkweed, Common	-	6	-
Morningglory* (Entireleaf, Ivyleaf, Pitted, Smallflower, Tall)	2*	2*	2
Mustard, Wild	Up to 4" in diameter	Up to 4" in diameter	Up to 4" in diameter
Nutsedge, Yellow	-	3*	3
Pigweed, Redroot	12	12	4
Pigweed, Other	8	8	4
Ragweed, Common	3*	3	3
Sicklepod	-	-	2
Smartweeds, Annual	8	8	4
Sunflower	8	8	5
Velvetleaf ¹	8	8	4

*Provides suppression only.

¹Requires the addition of ammonium fertilizer. Refer to the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR SOYBEANS**.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus Thifensulfuron-methyl Tank Mixes with Lactofen, Fomesafen or Acifluorfen Herbicides – Improved Broadleaf Weed Control

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus thifensulfuron-methyl may be tank mixed with the following herbicides for specific weed control:

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Product per Acre	For Best Results with Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus Tank Mix Partner
For Control of Small Waterhemp, Eastern Black Nightshade and Improved Common Ragweed Control		
Lactofen 24%	refer to product label	See the respective product labels for the appropriate rate based on the weed sizes to be controlled.
Fomesafen 22.1%	refer to product label	
Lactofen 24%	refer to product label	Nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be added to the tank mix.
Fomesafen 22.8%	refer to product label	
Acifluorfen 20.1%	refer to product label	Use as directed below in “Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus Thifensulfuron-methyl - Application Information” section.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus Thifensulfuron-methyl - Application Information

- Applications must include a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 1 to 2 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.125% to 0.25% v/v). Using the higher rate of nonionic surfactant, particularly under hot, humid conditions, may result in temporary crop injury.
- Under dry conditions or during cool weather a crop oil concentrate may be used to enhance weed control. Use at the rate of 4 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.5% v/v).
- The use of crop oil concentrate may increase temporary crop injury.
- When tank mixing **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus thifensulfuron-methyl treatments with quizalofop-p-ethyl or other post-emergence grass herbicides, add nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus Thifensulfuron-methyl with Lactofen, Fomesafen or Acifluorfen Herbicide Tank Mixes - Precautions

Tank mix applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus thifensulfuron-methyl with products that contain lactofen, fomesafen or acifluorfen, may not control weeds listed on the **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** and thifensulfuron-methyl labels as completely as applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus thifensulfuron-methyl alone.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus Thifensulfuron-methyl - Restrictions

- Do not use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus thifensulfuron-methyl applications with post-emergence grass herbicides, or severe crop injury may result.
- Do not tank mix **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus thifensulfuron-methyl with sethoxydim as severe crop injury may occur.
- Do not tank mix **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** with thifensulfuron-methyl in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas, as excessive crop injury may result.
- Do not use Dash® surfactants with **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus thifensulfuron-methyl tank mixes, or severe injury may result.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus Cloransulam-methyl Tank Mixes

Add cloransulam-methyl to 0.5 oz. per acre **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** for improved ragweed or cocklebur control. These tank mixes will control up to 8” cocklebur or common ragweed and up to 12” giant ragweed. Use the lower labeled use rate for cloransulam-methyl when weeds are less than the maximal size and under good growing conditions. Use the higher labeled use rate for cloransulam-methyl when weeds are approaching the maximum size and/or under unfavorable growing conditions. Consult the cloransulam-methyl product label for information on use rate, application information and additional restrictions and precautions.

A good quality petroleum-based or methylated seed oil based crop oil concentrate must be added to the tank mix at the rate of 8 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution (1% v/v). An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added as directed under the

“**SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR SOYBEANS**” section.

Do not use products containing thifensulfuron-methyl with this tank mix of Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus products containing cloransulam-methyl, as unacceptable severe crop injury will occur.

REGIONAL DIRECTIONS

Tank Mixes with Reduced Rates of Imazethapyr

Recommended only for the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

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.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG at ¼ - ½ oz. per acre alone, or **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** at ¼ - ½ oz. per acre tank mixed with thifensulfuron-methyl and imazethapyr may be used for the control of eastern black nightshade less than 2" tall. Refer to the thifensulfuron-methyl and imazethapyr product labels for specific information application information, restrictions, precautions and additional use information.

See the **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** and thifensulfuron-methyl labels for other weeds controlled and maximum size. This program is only recommended for the control of broadleaf weeds. Other measures should be used to control grassy weeds.

Best results are obtained when the referenced tank mix applications are made to weeds that are young – after the first true leaves have expanded but before they exceed the size listed on the label. Target weeds should be actively growing – typically 21 to 30 days after soybean planting. If application is made to cotyledon stage weeds or to weeds larger than the size indicated on the label, or weeds under stress due to - weather, herbicides, or other causes – control may be unsatisfactory.

- Use a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 1 pt. per 100 gals. of solution (0.125% v/v). Under dry, cool (generally 70°F or less) conditions the rate of nonionic surfactant may be increased to 2 pts. per 100 gal. of solution (0.25% v/v).
- Use a high-quality nitrogen fertilizer product such as 28-0-0 at a rate of 4 - 8 pts. per acre, or 10-34-0 at a rate of 2 - 4 pts. per acre. Alternately, a high-quality, sprayable grade of ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) may be used at a rate of 2 - 4 lbs. per acre. Use the lower rate for spray volumes less than 15 gals./acre.
- Do not use “Dash”, “Dash HC” surfactants, crop oil concentrates, or methylated seed oil products such as “Sun-It II” when tank mixing either **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG**, or **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus thifensulfuron-methyl with imazethapyr, as excessive crop injury may result.
- Soybeans should be free from stress and actively growing at the time of treatment. The following are examples of conditions of stress: abnormally hot or cold weather, growing conditions such as drought or water saturated, soil, disease, soil nutrient deficiencies such as iron chlorosis, or injury from nematodes, insects, or prior herbicide applications.
- Applications of either **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG**, or **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus thifensulfuron-methyl when tank mixed with imazethapyr may shorten stem internodal length and cause temporary crop injury. Adverse crop response may be increased when treatments are made to soybeans that are under stress. Soybeans will recover quickly under normal growing conditions.
- Make applications to actively growing soybeans after the first trifoliolate has opened but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity.

Application Information

Broadcast Application: Apply by ground equipment, use flat fan nozzles at 25 to 40 PSI. Use 10 to 25 gals. of spray volume per acre. Do not use hollow cone, flood, rain drop, or whirl chamber nozzles. For proper spray coverage, adjust boom and nozzle height according to the specifications listed by the manufacturer.

Restrictions

- See the **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** and thifensulfuron-methyl labels for specific use instructions, limitations, precautions, restrictions, and rotational crop intervals.
- Do not make application if rain is expected within one hour, otherwise weed control may be decreased.
- Do not cultivate 7-10 days before or after application of the herbicide treatment as cultivation may put weeds under stress by pruning roots resulting in reduced weed control. Cultivate 7-10 days after application, to maximize weed control.
- Do not overlap spray passes or severe crop injury will occur.
- Do not mix with organophosphate insecticides, or make application within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide as severe crop injury may occur.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus Thifensulfuron-Methyl - Improved Broadleaf Weed Control

The tank mix of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus a product containing thifensulfuron-methyl described on this section is recommended for use only in the counties listed below in the States of Indiana and Ohio:

- **Indiana:** Adams, Bartholomew, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Dearborn, Decatur, Delaware, Dubois, Floyd, Fulton, Gibson, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Henry, Hendricks, Howard, Jackson, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Lake, LaPorte, Lawrence, Marshall, Madison, Marion, Miami, Montgomery, Morgan, Monroe, Newton, Ohio, Orange, Parke, Perry, Pike, Porter, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Ripley, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, St. Joseph, Starke, Switzerland, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Washington, Wells, and White.
- **Ohio:** Adams, Ashland, Ashtabula, Auglaize, Brown, Butler, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Crawford, Darke, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Gallia, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Highland, Huron, Jackson, Knox, Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Meigs, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Morrow, Ottawa, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Trumbull, Union, Van Wert, Vinton, Warren, Wayne, Wood, and Wyandot.

A tank mix of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** herbicide at a rate of 0.5 oz. per acre plus a product containing thifensulfuron-methyl* is directed for control of the weeds listed in the following table:

Weeds Controlled	Height in Inches
Cocklebur	2 - 6
Jimsonweed	2 - 4
Lambsquarters	2 - 4
Marestail	2 - 6
Morningglory (Annual – Entireleaf, Ivyleaf, Pitted, Smallflower, Tall) ¹	1 - 2
Mustard	2 - 4 (diameter)
Nutsedge, Yellow	2 - 3
Pigweed, Redroot (Rough)	2 - 12
Pigweed, Other species	2 - 8
Ragweed, Common	1 - 3
Smartweeds (Annual)	2 - 6
Sunflower	2 - 6
Velvetleaf	2 - 6
Weeds Suppressed ²	Height in Inches
Burcucumber	2 - 3
Milkweed, Common (above ground portion)	2 - 6
Nutsedge, Purple	2 - 3

Weeds Suppressed ² (continued)	Height in Inches
Ragweed, Giant ¹	2 - 4
Thistle, Canada ¹	2 - 4

¹May require sequential application with **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** herbicide.
²Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population, size, and/or vigor) as compared to untreated areas.
*Consult the thifensulfuron-methyl label for information on use rates, application timings, restrictions, precautions and additional use information.

- Applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** herbicide plus thifensulfuron-methyl must include a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% v/v (1 to 2 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution).
- USE OF THE HIGHER RATE OF NONIONIC SURFACTANT, PARTICULARLY UNDER HOT, HUMID CONDITIONS MAY INCREASE TEMPORARY CROP INJURY.
- Use only EPA approved surfactants authorized for use on food crops. Use a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient.
- Do not USE DASH, CROP OIL CONCENTRATE, OR METHYLATED SEED OILS AS ADJUVANTS WITH THIS TANK MIX.
- Do not use **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** herbicide plus thifensulfuron-methyl tank mixed with sethoxydim, as severe crop injury may occur.
- The addition of an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer is required for control of velvetleaf and ragweeds. Use a high-quality fertilizer such as 28-0-0 at the rate of 2 to 4 qts. per acre or 10-34-0 at the rate of 1 to 2 qts. per acre. Alternatively, a high quality, sprayable grade ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) may be used at the rate of 2 to 4 lbs. per acre. Use the lower nitrogen rate for spray volumes less than 15 gals. per acre. The addition of ammonium fertilizer does not replace the need for a nonionic surfactant.
- Best results are reached when the referenced tank mixtures are applied to weeds that are young – after the first

true leaves have expanded but before they exceed the size indicated on the label. Target weeds should be actively growing – typically 21 to 30 days after soybean planting. If application is made to cotyledon stage weeds or to weeds larger than the size indicated on the label, or weeds under stress due to - weather, herbicides, or other causes – control may be unsatisfactory.

- Apply to actively growing soybeans after the first trifoliolate has opened but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity.
- Crop injury (temporary leaf yellowing and/or retardation of soybean growth) may occur from application of this tank mixture. The potential for adverse crop response is most pronounced during hot, humid conditions, under widely fluctuating climatic conditions, or with application to soybeans growing under moisture stress.

Tank Mixes of Chlorimuron-ethyl 24% WDG with Thifensulfuron-methyl Plus Post-Emergence Grass Herbicides

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.

- **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** herbicide at 0.5 oz. plus thifensulfuron-methyl may be tank mixed with registered post-emergence grass herbicides. When tank mixing **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** herbicide plus thifensulfuron-methyl with other post-emergence grass herbicides, use 1 to 2 pts. surfactant per 100 gals. spray solution. Use of the higher surfactant rate may increase crop injury.
- DO NOT USE DASH SURFACTANT, CROP OIL CONCENTRATE, OR METHYLATED SEED OIL AS ADJUVANTS.
- Do not use **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** herbicide plus thifensulfuron-methyl tank mixed with sethoxydim.

Application Information

Broadcast Application: With ground equipment, use flat fan nozzles at 25 to 40 PSI. Use 10 to 25 gals. of spray per acre. Do not use hollow cone, flood, rain drop, or whirl chamber nozzles. For proper spray coverage, adjust boom and nozzle height according to the specifications listed by the manufacturer.

Restrictions

- See the **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG**, Thifensulfuron-methyl and post-emergence grass herbicide product labels for specific use instructions, limitations, precautions, restrictions, and rotational crop intervals.
- Do not make application if rain is expected within one hour, otherwise weed control may be decreased.
- Do not cultivate before, during, or within 7 days after application. Cultivation may put weeds under stress by pruning roots, thus making control more difficult. The best time to cultivate is approximately 14 days after application.
- Do not overlap spray passes or severe crop injury will occur.
- Do not mix with organophosphate insecticides, or make application within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide as severe crop injury may occur.

POST-EMERGENCE USE IN NORTHWEST IOWA

In Iowa, west of SR63 and north of I-80, application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** at 0.5 oz. may be made before July 15th to soybeans growing in well-drained, high-fertility soils of 3% or greater organic matter and pH of 7.5 or less. Do not exceed 0.5 oz. per acre per year.

EXPANDED APPLICATION TIMING

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG at 1 to 3 oz. per acre can be used for weed control in all states in the **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** Central and Southern Rotational Regions, excluding the state of Florida (Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES** section).

Application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** can be made to no-till or conservation tillage fields any time after the fall harvest, but before soybean emergence. Do not make application to frozen ground.

APPLICATION RATES	
Region/pH	Rate per Acre
For Medium And Fine Soils - 1.5 to 4.0% Organic Matter	
Central Region States	
No pH restriction*	1.0 oz.
Composite soil pH of 7 or less	1.25 - 3.0 oz.
Southern Region States	
No pH restriction*	1.0 - 1.5 oz.
Composite soil pH of 7 or less	greater than 1.5 to 3.0 oz.
*In Michigan, New York and Wisconsin, do not apply the 1 oz. per acre rate to soils exceeding pH 7.6. In all other states, the soil pH is unrestricted for 1 oz. per acre rate.	

For season-long control of all grass and broadleaf weeds following 1 to 3 oz. per acre applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG**, a planned sequential program is required. Use the higher listed use rates of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** where longer residual control is desired.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Burndown of Existing Winter and Summer Annual Weeds

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG applications in the fall through early spring will provide burndown control of certain broadleaf weeds no greater than 3" in height. To obtain burndown of the weed species listed below:

- Addition of crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gal. per 100 gals. of final spray volume) is required.
- Use a minimum of 20 gals. per acre with spray nozzles that provide thorough spray coverage of the weeds.
- 2,4-D may be added for enhanced burndown control.

Bittercress, Small-Flowered	Garlic, Wild ¹	Mustard, Wild	Ragweed, Common	Sunflower
Bushy Wallflower	Henbits	Mustard, Tansy	Ragweed, Giant	Thistle, Canadian (Above Ground)
Buttercup, Smallflower	Lambsquarters ²	Pennycress	Shepherds Purse	Velvetleaf
Dandelion	Lettuce, Prickly	Pepperweed	Smartweed (Annual)	Whitlowgrass
Deadnettle (Purple, Red)	Marestail ¹	Pigweed	Speedwell (Field, Purslane)	Yellow-Rocket

¹Addition of 2,4-D is required for the 1 oz. per acre rate and specified for all rates. Refer to product label for use rate.

²Addition of 2,4-D is required. Refer to product label for use rate.

Chickweed Burndown

- 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.
- For best performance: add tribenuron methyl to **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** for control of up to 6" common chickweed. For other weeds tribenuron methyl controls and specific use rate and product information, refer to the tribenuron methyl product label. Tribenuron methyl must be added at least 45 days before soybean planting.
- Alternatively, metribuzin or glyphosate-containing products registered for soybeans may be used for chickweed burndown.
- To burndown annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed above when they exceed the recommended heights, **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** may be tank mixed with one or more of such products as: paraquat, 2,4-D, metribuzin, or glyphosate-containing products registered for soybeans.
- When tank mixing with glyphosate-containing products, replace the crop oil concentrate with nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt. per 100 gals. final spray volume) and follow the manufacturer's instructions for ammonium sulfate addition. To select the proper burndown product, identify the weeds to be controlled and consult the product labels to determine which product is needed.

Pre-Emergence or Residual Control

- Fall through early spring applications of 1.25 to 3 oz. per acre **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** will provide acceptable pre-emergence control or partial control (suppression) of the following weeds through normal planting dates.
- Fall through early spring applications of 1 oz. per acre **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** will provide limited residual control of the above-listed weeds to contribute to a clean seed at planting.

Control	Suppression
Cocklebur	Annual Grasses (Barnyardgrass, Crabgrass, Foxtails, Panicum) ¹
Lambsquarters	Chickweed, Common
Marestail ¹	Jimsonweed
Pigweed (Redroot, Smooth)	Morningglory (Annual) ¹
Ragweed, Common	Prickly Sida (Teaweed) ¹
Smartweed (Annual)	Ragweed, Giant ¹
Speedwell, Purslane	
Velvetleaf	

¹With 1 oz. per acre applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** - heavy weed pressure, delayed planting, or adverse environmental conditions may require additional burndown control measures at planting. For enhanced residual control, metribuzin may be tank mixed with 1 oz. per acre **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG**.

Planned Sequential Programs

Application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** made under the expanded application timing will not provide adequate season-long pre-emergence control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

- For season-long control in Roundup® Ready soybeans, follow **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** with an in-season glyphosate-containing herbicide application.
- For season-long control in non-GMO soybeans, follow **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** with sequential programs based on the targeted weeds.

To insure maximal rotation flexibility when considering a sequential program of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** followed by **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** or a product containing Chlorimuron/Thifensulfuron-methyl, carefully consider: the soil pH, the directions below, the rotational information in this section, and the **Rotational Crop Guidelines** in this label.

Applications of 1 oz. per acre Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG (Central and Southern States) to soils with pH greater than 7: Do not make additional applications with chlorimuron-ethyl-containing herbicides in the states of AL, AR, GA, KY, LA, MO, Bootheel, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, where up to 0.5 oz. per acre **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** may be applied.

Applications of 1.5 oz. per acre Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG (Southern Region States) to soils with pH greater than 7: Do not make additional application with chlorimuron-ethyl-containing herbicides.

Applications of 1 to 3 oz. Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG to soils with pH less than 7: May be followed with a single post-emergence treatment of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG**.

Rates – Oz. per Acre		
Expanded Application Rate Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG	Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG	Chlorimuron/ Thifensulfuron-methyl Containing Product (ex. Synchrony XP)
up to 2	up to ¾	refer to product label
2.1 - 2.5	up to ⅔	refer to product label
2.6 - 3.0	up to ½	-

See the sequential herbicide product labels for specific information regarding use rates, application timing, crop rotations and other restrictions and precautions.

ROTATIONAL INFORMATION

Even though an application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** may be made in the fall, for the purposes of re-cropping, do not begin counting months for re-cropping until normal soybean planting time in the spring.

For rotational information following 1 oz. per acre **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** in Central Region States, and up to 1.5 oz. per acre **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** applications in Southern Region States, use Re-Crop Interval B or C under the “**ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES**” section, depending on whether the use was in a Central or Southern region state.

For all other applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** under the **EXPANDED APPLICATION TIMING** use, follow the re-cropping intervals given in the table below.

Crop rotation intervals noted in the table below are determined based on crops grown under favorable growing conditions. Crops grown under unfavorable environmental conditions, such as drought, nutrient deficiency, high salts, disease and insect pressure may demonstrate reduced tolerance to crop protection chemicals. When deciding on a particular crop to replant in your fields, carefully consider your particular soil and other field conditions.

Crop	Re-Cropping Interval In Months
Field Crops	
Soybeans	Anytime
Cereal Grains	4
Peanuts	8
Alfalfa, Cotton, Rice, Tobacco (Transplants)	10
Field Corn ¹	10*
Beans (Dry and Kidney), Sorghum	12
Canola, Flax, Lentils, Sunflower, Sweet Corn	18
Sugar Beets	30**
Forage/Hay Crops	
Pasture Grasses	4
Clover	12
Vegetable Crops	
Tomato (transplants)	10
Peas, Snap Beans	12
Cabbage, Cucumber, Mustard, Pumpkin, Watermelon	18
Carrots, Onion, Potato (All Types)	30**
Any Crop Not Listed	
	30**

(continued)

*In the states of DE, KY, MD, MO Bootheel, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV, field corn may be re-cropped after 9 months if the **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** rate does not exceed 2.5 oz. per acre.

**Carrots, onions, potato (all types), sugar beets, and any other crop not listed may be re-cropped after 18 months in the states of AL, AR, DE, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO (Bootheel), NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV.

¹Field Corn is defined to include only that corn grown for grain, silage, popcorn, and seed corn. However, because seed corn inbred lines may vary in their sensitivity to trace amounts of herbicide carryover, RedEagle International LLC cannot warrant that seed corn can be re-cropped without damage or yield loss. Users must seek the advice of their seed corn company agronomists regarding inbred sensitivity to herbicides prior to planting any inbred lines.

PEANUTS

Application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** may be made for the control of Florida beggarweed in peanuts in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** may also be made for the suppression of bristly starbur in peanuts in the above-mentioned states.

Timing to Crop Stage: Application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** can be made from 60 days after crop-emergence to 45 days before harvest. Where peanut stands are erratic or have been replanted, do not make application of this product until 60 days after the youngest peanuts have emerged.

Rates for Use on Peanuts: Make a single post-emergence application of ½ oz. **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** per acre for the control of actively growing Florida beggarweed and the suppression of bristly starbur.

Timing to Weeds

• Florida Beggarweed:

- Make application before Florida beggarweed reaches 10" in height or begins to bloom.
- Florida beggarweed that regrows from mowing, cultivation, or from a previous application of Cadre® DG herbicide will only be suppressed.

• Bristly Starbur:

- Make application before bristly starbur reaches 10" in height.
- Include ammonium sulfate or feed-grade urea at 2 lbs. per acre. Alternatively, a high-quality grade of ammonium-based nitrogen fertilizer may be used at 8 pts. per acre.
- Include a nonionic surfactant in addition to an ammonium-based fertilizer.
- Fertilizer containing elemental sulfur must not be used.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR PEANUTS

- A nonionic surfactant must be included in the spray solution at the rate (concentration) of 2 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution, so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v of actual nonionic surfactant is applied.
- At least 60% of the formulation must be actual nonionic surfactant.
- Use only EPA approved surfactants authorized for use on food.
- Do not use a crop oil concentrate (either vegetable- or petroleum-based), as crop injury will result.

PEANUT VARIETIES

Peanut varietal tolerance to **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** treatments may vary. When using **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** for the first time on a variety other than those listed, treat only a portion of the field. If crop growth appears normal after 14 days, the balance of the acreage may be treated.

Southern Runner has shown moderate tolerance to **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG**. **DO NOT** make application of tank mixes of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus 2,4-DB to Southern Runner.

Applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** made from 60 days after crop emergence to 45 days before peanut harvest on current runner-type tomato spotted wilt virus tolerant varieties may result in an increase in tomato spotted wilt virus symptoms which may impact peanut yield.

Do not make application to early bunch or Spanish-type varieties due to the risk of excessive crop injury.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG may cause a reduction in peanut vine length. Under normal growing conditions test data has shown no adverse effects on yields.

The following conditions before or following **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** application can impact peanut yields:

- Environmental stress (drought).
- Damage from previous crop protection product application.
- Damage from insects, nematodes, or disease.
- Tank mixing **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** with elemental sulfur or products containing elemental sulfur.
- **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** applications other than those directed on this label.

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.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus Chlorothalonil

Application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** may be made in tank mix with a chlorothalonil-based product in peanuts. See

the specific chlorothalonil product label for specific use directions, precautions, and restrictions.

- Applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus chlorothalonil must include a nonionic surfactant at 2 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v actual nonionic surfactant is applied. Refer to the specific chlorothalonil product label for specific use directions, precautions, and restrictions.

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG plus 2,4-DB

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG may be tank mixed with 2,4-DB in peanuts.

- Increased crop response (foliar yellowing, stem discoloration, and reduction in peanut growth) can occur with this tank mix.
- See the specific 2,4-DB product label for specific use directions and precautions.
- Applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** plus 2,4-DB must include a nonionic surfactant at 2 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution, so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

Restrictions - Peanut Use

- Make only one application of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** to peanuts per year.
- Do not make application of more than ½ oz. of product (0.125 oz. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Do not make application within 45 days of harvest.
- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
- **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** may cause temporary reduction in peanut growth. This temporary reduction of peanut plant growth does not affect yields.
- Applications to peanuts under stress resulting from weather (drought), insects, previous herbicide injury, or disease (fungi or nematodes) may result in crop injury.
- Applications of **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** in combination with sulfur or elemental sulfur-containing products will result in crop injury.

- **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** may be used on peanuts following application of imazethapyr. Follow the rotational crop guidelines on the respective labels. The most restrictive interval shall apply.

NON-CROP AREAS

Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG is directed for post-emergence control of certain annual weeds on non-crop sites including fence rows, roadsides, and equipment storage areas.

- For control of cocklebur, velvetleaf, and other annuals, make application at 1 to 2 oz. **Chlorimuron-ethyl 25% WDG** per acre to weeds that are within the labeled size as stated in the rate section of this label.
- Add a nonionic surfactant at 2 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution, so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v of actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

Non-Crop Ground Application

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat fan nozzles. Use a minimum of 10 gals. of spray volume per acre (GPA). Do not make application by air.

Restrictions - Non-Crop Use

- Do not apply more than two applications per calendar year to non-crop areas.
- Do not apply more than 2 oz. of product (0.5 oz. a.i.) per single application.
- Do not make application of more than 4 oz. of product (1 oz. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

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

CONTAINER HANDLING

For Plastic Containers: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container half 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 flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

For Fiber Sacks: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For Fiber Drums with Liners: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For Paper and Plastic Bags: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during clean-up procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency contact CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

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 allowable under State law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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