SULFOMETURON MAX
herbicide

Dispersible Granules

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Sulfometuron methyl
(Methyl 2-[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl) amino]-
carbonyl] amino] sulfonyl] benzate) .......................... 75.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS ........................................ 25.0%
TOTAL ......................................................... 100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 51036-405  EPA Est. No. 51036-GA-002

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See Inside for First Aid, Additional Precautionary Statements,
Directions for Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.

FOR PRODUCT USE INFORMATION,
CALL 1-800-545-9625

FOR MEDICAL AND TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCIES ONLY,
CALL 24 HOURS A DAY
1-800-832-HELP (1-800-832-4357)

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT OUR WEB SITE
www.forestryfacts.com

Net contents: 3 lbs.
Product of China

Manufactured By:
MICRO FLO COMPANY LLC
P.O. BOX 772999
MEMPHIS, TN 38117

AD 121504
2078122  NWA 2004-05-266-0385
FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing
- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes
- 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 treatment advice.

If swallowed
- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact:

EMERGENCY NUMBERS:
- Transportation or spill, call CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300.
- Human health, call 800-335-HELP (4357).
- Animal health, call ASPCA at 800-347-3373.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Applicators and other handlers must wear:
1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
2. Shoes plus socks.
Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
Users Should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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
SulfometuronMax™ herbicide is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray.
SulfometuronMax controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in forestry sites.

SulfometuronMax herbicide can be used for selective weed control in forest sites preparation and in the release of several types of areas and certain hardwoods.
SulfometuronMax controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. Preemergence treatments control or suppress weeds through root uptake while postemergence controls works through root and foliar uptake. 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. Monitor is required to move SulfometuronMax into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control. When rainfall is low, SulfometuronMax may not provide satisfactory control.
It is noncorrosive, nonirritating, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.
For best postemergence results, apply SulfometuronMax 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 maturity, 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
SulfometuronMax is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. Two to three weeks after application to weeds, leaf growth slows, and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within four to six 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 SulfometuronMax. Cold, dry conditions delay the herbicidal activity. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to SulfometuronMax. Rainfall is needed to move SulfometuronMax into the soil for preemergence weed control, but postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs too soon after application.

RESISTANCE
When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally occurring resistant weed biotypes may survive the correctly applied herbicidal treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. These resistant weed biotypes may not be adequately controlled. Cultural practices such as tillage, preventing weed escapes from going to seed, and using herbicides with different modes of action within and between crop seasons can aid in delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
SulfometuronMax should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published MICRO FLO Company LLC (MICRO FLO) recommendations. MICRO FLO will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by MICRO FLO. User assumes all risks associated with such non-recommended use.
DO NOT use on food or feed crops.
DO NOT apply more than 9 ounces per acre per year.
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 regulations.
**AGRICULTURAL USES**

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 190. 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 workers 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.
- Boots plus socks.

**FORESTRY**

SulfometuronMax™ herbicide may be applied by helicopter or ground equipment to control many broadleaf weeds and grasses on forestry sites. Integrated fertilizer may also be applied by fixed-wing aircraft. SulfometuronMax is recommended for site preparation and herbaceous weed control after planting for both conifers and hardwoods (broadleaf deciduous species). Tank mixes with other forestry herbicides are permissible but always follow the most restrictive label. Make applications before or soon after weeds emerge unless tank mixing with a product that will control established weeds. Use lower recommended rates on coarse-textured soils (i.e., sandy soils, sandy loams) and higher recommended rates on fine-textured soils (i.e., clay loams and clay soils).

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

Weeds species controlled by SulfometuronMax when applied at the use rates indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed</td>
<td>Stellaria spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass</td>
<td>Digitaria spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogfennel</td>
<td>Epilobium capillifolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festuca</td>
<td>Festuca spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fireweed (wildweed)</td>
<td>Elymus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod</td>
<td>Solidago spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseweed</td>
<td>Campanula rotundifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky bluegrass</td>
<td>Paspalum vaginatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuttall (yellow)</td>
<td>Cyperus esculentus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicums</td>
<td>Pannicium atriplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaf</td>
<td>Panicum dichotomiflorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proweed</td>
<td>Phyllostachys americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd's purse</td>
<td>Capillium lanceolatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White snakeroot</td>
<td>Eupatorium rugosum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow sweetvetch</td>
<td>Malva officinalis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SITE PREPARATION PRIOR TO PLANTING CONIFERS**

Use rates and planting restrictions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region and Crop Species</th>
<th>Rate (oz/A)</th>
<th>Planting Restriction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td>Plant the following spring or summer but not less than 8 months after treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td>In California and other areas, apply in fall and transplant the following spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western larch (Larix occidentalis)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western white pine (Pinus monticola)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White fir (Abies concolor)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western red cedar (Thuja plicata)</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand fir (Abies grandis)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemlock (Tsuga spp.)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Western larch (Larix occidentalis)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
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</tr>
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<td>White fir (Abies concolor)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western red cedar (Thuja plicata)</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tank mixes with other forestry pre-emergent herbicides such as Arsenate® herbicide Appratus Concentrate, Chopper® herbicide, OneShot® herbicide and glyphosate are permissible. Follow all precautions and restrictions on the product labels. Always follow the most restrictive label.
### Herbaceous Weed Control After Conifers Are Planted

Use rates and restrictions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region and Crop Species</th>
<th>Rate (oz/A)</th>
<th>Restriction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southeast</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobolly pine (Pinus taeda)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td>Treat prior to budbreak when trees are dormant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly pine (Pinus palustris)</td>
<td>2 to 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slash pine (Pinus elliotii)</td>
<td>2 to 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia pine (Pinus virginiana)</td>
<td>2 to 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern white pine (Pinus strobus)</td>
<td>1 to 1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northeast and Lake States</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack pine (Pinus banksiana)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td>Treat prior to budbreak when trees are dormant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia pine (Pinus virginiana)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td>Treat prior to budbreak when trees are dormant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern white pine (Pinus strobus)</td>
<td>1 to 1.5</td>
<td>Treat prior to budbreak when trees are dormant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White spruce (Picea glauca)</td>
<td>1.5 to 3</td>
<td>Treat prior to budbreak when trees are dormant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red pine (Pinus resinosa)</td>
<td>0.5 to 2</td>
<td>Treat prior to budbreak when trees are dormant and do not apply less than 1 year after transplanting or planting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>West</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant fir (Abies grandis)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td>In California and other areas apply dormant seedlings in the spring following fall planting or in the fall following spring planting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western larch (Larix occidentalis)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western white pine (Pinus monticola)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White fir (Abies concolor)</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western red cedar (Thuja plicata)</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When conifers are dormant they are less susceptible to injury. When the spray directly contacts the foliage during the period from bud break to the first nutting bud in the fall, severe injury or mortality is possible.

### Arsenic® herbicide Applicators Concentrate plus SulfometuronMax™ herbicide Tank Mix

In loblolly, longleaf or slash pine, apply 2 to 4 oz of SulfometuronMax plus 2 to 3 pts of Weyer 1 herbicide or 2/3 to 1 bbl of Weyar DF herbicide. Treatment with these tank mixes during periods of high humidity and high temperature may injure or kill trees.

### Veolar® herbicide plus SulfometuronMax Tank Mix

In loblolly, longleaf or slash pine, apply 2 to 4 oz of SulfometuronMax plus 2 to 3 pts of Weyer 1 herbicide or 2/3 to 1 bbl of Weyar DF herbicide. Treatment with these tank mixes during periods of high humidity and high temperature may injure or kill trees.

### Astrex® 4L herbicide plus SulfometuronMax Tank Mix

On tree species specifically listed on both the Astrex 4L and SulfometuronMax labels only apply 4 to 8 pts of Astrex 4L plus 2 to 4 or SulfometuronMax. Use the higher rates on medium to fine textured soils where organic matter exceeds 2%.

If the user has experience indicating that conifer species other than those listed in the above table can be successfully treated with SulfometuronMax, those species may be treated. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species not listed in the above table.

### Fertilizer Impregnation

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated with SulfometuronMax and applied to loblolly and slash pine sites. Uniform impregnation and application of dry fertilization is required to avoid tree injury or mortality and proper weed control. To impregnate fertilizer use a conveyor or closed drum system. If fertilizer is very dusty, use suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation. Use the SulfometuronMax rates recommended above for loblolly and slash pine. Apply this rate to the amount of fertilizer to be used per acre. First mix the SulfometuronMax with sufficient water to uniformly coat the fertilizer. Thorough agitation is required. Use tire spray nozzles to uniformly cover the fertilizer. An absorptive additive such as Microcote® or Deltique® Product Company No. 252 – 233 Pittsburgh Plate Glass may be required to produce a dry, free flowing mixture. Apply impregnated fertilizer as soon as possible after impregnation since impregnated fertilizer may become lumpy or difficult to apply following storage. Application may be made by ground or by helicopter or fixed wing aircraft. Overhead, skid or other factors resulting in non-uniform distribution of impregnated fertilizer will result in poor weed control and may cause tree injury or mortality.

Fertilizers that have been successfully used include diammonium phosphate, potassium chlorate, 15-15-15 and 24-0-4. Fertilizers that are not compatible with SulfometuronMax include potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate, and triple super phosphate. DO NOT impregnate SulfometuronMax on larch or hemlock. Clean equipment used or impregnate, transport and apply fertilizer following the instructions under sprayer cleaning. DO NOT use this equipment to make subsequent applications to crops.

### Site Preparation Prior to Planting Hardwoods

Use rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Species</th>
<th>Rate (oz/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern red oak (Quercus rubra)</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White oak (Quercus alba)</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut oak (Quercus prinus)</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American sycamore (Fatsia occidentalis)</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White ash (Fraxinus americana)</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red maple (Acer rubrum)</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua)</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera)</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL AFTER HARDWOODS HAVE BEEN PLANTED

Use rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Species</th>
<th>Rate (oz/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American oxtongue</td>
<td>1 to 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White ash</td>
<td>1 to 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green ash</td>
<td>1 to 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bald cypress</td>
<td>1 to 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oaks</td>
<td>1 to 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red maple</td>
<td>1 to 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetgum</td>
<td>1 to 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow poplar</td>
<td>1 to 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treat dormant trees before bud swell. Applications made over the top after the trees have broken dormancy may injure or kill the trees.

NATURAL HARDWOOD REGENERATION

SulfometuronMax™ herbicide may be used at a rate of 2 to 5 oz per acre to control herbaceous weeds on commercial reforestation areas where hardwood seedling regeneration is desired. For control of all good maple or oak, tank mix with glyphosate at a rate of 1 to 2 g per acre (rate based on a glyphosate formulation containing 4 lb active ingredient per gallon). Best results are achieved when applications are made from late summer to midfall. Hardwood seedlings present at the time of application may be severely injured or killed.

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS FOR FORESTRY APPLICATIONS

- Applications after planting should only occur after adequate rainfall has chased the planting site and settled the soil around the roots.
- Do not use on Christmas trees or ornamentals.
- Injury or death of trees is possible under the following situations:
  - When applications are made to trees that are under stress from drought, disease, animal or insect injury, winter injury, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, or other stresses that reduce vigor.
  - When used on hardwood trees growing in soils having a pH of 7.5 or greater.
  - When used on hardwood species that are not well matched to the site. An experienced forester should match hardwood species to the site.
  - When species other than those listed in the preceding recommendation are present on the site.
  - When the spray from applications made with a surfactant contacts trees. The user assumes all responsibility for tree injury or mortality if a surfactant is used.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank one-half to three-quarters full with clean water. Use a calibrated measuring device to measure the required amount of SulfometuronMax. Add SulfometuronMax to the spray tank while agitating. If using an additional product, add the recommended amount. Fill the remainder of the tank with water.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

Do NOT apply during windy or gusty conditions unless applications are being made with a drift control agent and/or an enclosed or shielded spray system. Do NOT apply if rainfall is threatening.

GROUND APPLICATIONS:

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 2 or more gallons of water per acre. Application equipment, specially designed to make low volume applications, should be used when making applications using less than 10 gallons of water per acre. A spray pressure of 30 to 40 psi is recommended.

To achieve acceptable control of the target vegetation, good spray coverage of the weed foliage (postemergence) or soil surface (preemergence) is required. To achieve good spray coverage, the sprayer must be calibrated to deliver the recommended spray volume and pressure, and adjust the spray boom height to ensure proper coverage of weed foliage or soil surface (according to the manufacturer’s recommendation). Avoid overlaps when spraying.

AERIAL APPLICATION:

All precautions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Aerial equipment designed to minimize spray drift such as a helicopter equipped with a Microflex™ boom, or Thru-Vator™ boom or Raindrop® nozzles must be used and calibrated. Except when applying with a Microflex boom, a drift control agent may be added at the recommended label rate. To avoid drift, applications should not be made during inverse conditions, when winds are gusty, or under any other conditions that promote spray drift. Suggested spray volumes of 5 to 15 gallons per acre should be used to ensure thorough coverage of target species. Uniformly apply recommended amount of SulfometuronMax™ herbicide, using enough water volume to provide adequate coverage of target area or foliage. A boom reducing agent may be added at the recommended rate if needed. Aerial application to target species growing under the canopy of trees and brush may not receive sufficient spray coverage for effective control. For weed species with a recommended field application timing, see WEED CONTROL SECTION.

IMPORTANT: Thoroughly clean application equipment, including landing gear, immediately after use of this product. Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) may prevent corrosion. Avoid overlaps when spraying.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of environment- 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 post pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APRING 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 TEMPERATURE INVERSION 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 carryover 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 provides uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orient nozzles so that the spray is emitted backward, parallel to the airborne, will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) or intermediate straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- Boom Length (aircraft) - For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor verticals.
- 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 labeled height if specified 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 types, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect 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 lingers over a larger area indicates a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHEILD 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 effects are not preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment following applications of SulfometuronMax™ herbicide as follows:
1. Drain tank: Thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom and hoses with clean water.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia (contains 3% active) for every 100 gallons 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 5 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
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 rinseate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used, follow the directions for rinseate disposal on the label.

Notes:
- Cautions: DO NOT use chloroneuron bisulfide or dangerous gases will form. DO NOT clean equipment in an indoor area.
- Steam cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended before performing the above cleaning procedure to facilitate the removal of any cakes or deposits.
- When SulfometuronMax™ herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleaning procedures should be followed.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following:
- 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.
- DO NOT treat powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment. 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 SulfometuronMax may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crop is irrigated.
- 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 percolate may result in runoff and movement of SulfometuronMax. DO NOT treat frozen soil. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for SulfometuronMax movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- DO NOT use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.
- DO NOT apply to any type of irrigation system.
- DO NOT use the equipment used to mix or apply SulfometuronMax on crops. The mixing and application equipment may be used for forestry applications only.
- If forested sites treated with SulfometuronMax are to be converted to a food, feed, or fibre agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, DO NOT plant the treated sites for at least one year after the SulfometuronMax application. To avoid damage to crops planted in these areas, and to ensure complete SulfometuronMax dissipation in treated sites, soil samples should be quantitatively analyzed, and a bioassay should be conducted before planting.
- DO NOT use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. DO NOT contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then either recycle or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents or trademarks of outside the United States.
CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The Directions For Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with 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 use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of MICRO FLO COMPANY LLC ("MICRO FLO") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. MICRO FLO warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions For Use, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above. MICRO FLO MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL MICRO FLO OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. MICRO FLO and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of MICRO FLO.

MICRO FLO or the Seller must have prompt notice of any claim as to that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify MICRO FLO or the Seller of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

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AB 721054
SULFOMETURON™
MAX™
herbicide

Dispersible Granules

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Sulfometuron methyl
(Methyl-2-[[4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl] amino]-cyanovil aminosulfonyl benzamide) .... 75.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS ........................................... 25.0%
TOTAL .................................................. 100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 51200-405  EPA Est. No. 51035-C4-002

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See attached booklet for First Aid, Additional Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.

FOR PRODUCT USE INFORMATION, CALL 1-800-545-9525

FOR MEDICAL AND TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCIES
ONLY, CALL 1-800-922-HELP (1-800-922-4357)

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT OUR WEB SITE
www.forestryfacts.com

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION! Causes moderate eye irritation (irritation). Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. DO NOT contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizers, food or feed in storage.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by disposal. Wash 101 results from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not convey any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

Net contents: 3 lbs.

AO 121504
Product of China

2076122
NWA 2004-05-366-0365

Manufactured By:
MICRO FLD COMPANY LLC
P.O. BOX 772086
MEMPHIS, TN 38117