



S-METOLACHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDE
METRIBUZIN	GROUP	5	HERBICIDE
IMAZETHAPYR	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE



Herbicide for pre-emergent control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds in soybeans.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	By Wt
S-Metolachlor* .....	37.08%
Metribuzin** .....	8.23%
Imazethapyr*** .....	1.83%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: .....	52.86%
TOTAL	100.00%

\*contains 3.38 pounds of S-metolachlor per gallon.

\*\*contains 0.75 pound of metribuzin per gallon.

\*\*\*contains 0.17 pound of imazethapyr acid per gallon.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

For Additional Precautionary Statements, Complete First Aid, Directions for Use, Storage and Disposal and Other Use Information, See Inside This Label Booklet.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-1067

013123 V1D 0823

FORMULATED FOR  
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.®, P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, COLORADO 80632-1286

FIRST AID	
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911, or call an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
<b>FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL:</b> <b>1-866-944-8565.</b>	

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

### WARNING

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Wear protective eyewear. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some people. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers and other handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear,
- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of butyl rubber > 14 mils or barrier laminate,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, and
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, spills, mixing and loading and when otherwise exposed to this product's concentrate.

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

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

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

#### Reporting Ecological Incidents:

To report ecological incidents, including mortality, injury, or harm to plants and animals, call **1-866-944-8565**.

**NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY:** This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of nontarget organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

#### Surface Water Advisory

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

#### Ground Water Advisory

S-metolachlor 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.

Metribuzin is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate ground water which may be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in ground water as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply metribuzin where the water table (ground water) is close to the surface, and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well-drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of ground water.

Imazethapyr has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

#### Mixing/Loading Instructions

Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back-siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes or reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times.

The above specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

#### Endangered Species Protection Requirements:

It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in an unauthorized "take" (e.g., kill or otherwise harm) of an endangered species and certain threatened species, under the Endangered Species Act section 9. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. You must obtain a Bulletin no earlier than six months before using this product. To obtain Bulletins, consult <http://www.epa.gov/esspl/>, call 1-844-447-3813, or email [ESSP@epa.gov](mailto:ESSP@epa.gov). You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

#### In New York State - not for sale or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Observe all restrictions, precautions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with this product.

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

#### Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Protective Eyewear.
- Coveralls over short-sleeve shirt and short pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber > 14 mils or barrier laminate,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

Matador®-S is an emulsifiable concentrate that kills weeds by root and/or foliage uptake

and rapid translocation to the growing points. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum activity of this product. When adequate soil moisture is present, this product will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil.

Occasionally, internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing of crop plants may occur following applications of this product. These effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 1 to 2 weeks.

When organophosphate (such as Lorsban®) or carbamate insecticides are tank mixed with this product, temporary injury may result to the treated crops.

Use of this product in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

Under some conditions (such as heavy texture soil, high organic matter, low pH or low rainfall), this product may cause injury to subsequent planted crops. Vegetable crops (particularly sugar beets) are sensitive to residues of this product in the soil.

Naturally occurring biotypes\* of some of the weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled by this and/or other products with either the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action. Other herbicides with the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action include the sulfonylureas (e.g., Accent®, Basis®, Classic®, Harmony® GT, Spirit®, Permit®, etc.), the sulfonamides (e.g., FirstRate®, etc.) and the pyrimidyl benzoates (e.g. Staple®, etc.).

\* A weed biotype is a naturally occurring plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et al. v. EPA, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to Endangered Species Case - Washington Toxics Coalition v. EPA | US EPA

### WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

#### MODE OF ACTION (MOA)

**Matador-S** herbicide is a mixture of the active ingredients S-metolachlor, metribuzin and imazethapyr.

- S-Metolachlor is a biosynthesis inhibitor (Group 15 mode of action) preventing cell division in emerging weeds.
- Metribuzin is a photosystem II inhibitor (Group 5 mode of action) leading to cellular membrane disruption and plant death.
- Imazethapyr is an acetolactate synthase ALS inhibitor (Group 2 mode of action) inhibiting certain amino acid biosynthesis.

For resistance management, please note that **Matador-S** contains Group 2, Group 5, and Group 15 herbicides. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 2 and/or Group 5 and/or Group 15 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed:

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **Matador-S** with other Group 2, Group 5 and Group 15 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weeds equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation and that considers tillage or other mechanical control methods, cultural, biological

and other management practices.

- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds.
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species.
  - 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.

Contact your local extension agent, crop advisor, or sales representative to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

A given weed population may contain or develop resistance to an herbicide or herbicide MOA after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. If levels of control provided by applications of this product is reduced, and cannot be accounted for by factors such as misapplication, abnormal levels of target species or extremes of weather, it may be the case that target species have developed a strain resistant to applications of this product.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

If resistance develops, this product may not provide sufficient control of target species. Where you suspect target species are developing resistance, contact State/local agricultural advisors. Integrated weed management guidelines promote an economically viable, environmentally sustainable, and socially acceptable weed control program regardless of the herbicide(s) used. The highlights of successful integrated weed management include:

1. Correctly identify weeds and look for trouble areas within field to identify resistance indicators.
2. Rotate crops.
3. Start the growing season with clean fields.
4. Rotate herbicide modes of action by using multiple modes of action during the growing season and apply no more than 2 applications of a single herbicide mode of action to the same field in a 2-year period. One method to accomplish this is to rotate herbicide tolerant trait systems.
5. Apply listed rates of herbicides to actively growing weeds at the correct time with the right application techniques.
6. Control any weeds that may have escaped the herbicide application.
7. Thoroughly clean field equipment between fields.
8. Scout before and after application.

Contact your local extension specialist, agronomic advisor or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes in your area. Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative. Refer to crop specific directions (below) for maximum application rates and number of applications.

For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Loveland Products, Inc. retailer, representative or call 1-888-574-2878.

## MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

### Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- If the wind speed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the wind speed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions

### Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 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).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

## SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

#### Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

#### Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

#### BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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.

#### 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.

## 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.

## APPLICATION WITH HERBICIDE SPRAY EQUIPMENT

### Ground Application

Apply the proper rate of this product in a minimum of 10.0 to 40.0 gallons of spray mixture per acre broadcast.

### Aerial Application

Where permitted, apply specified rate in a minimum of 5.0 gallons of spray mixture per acre.

### For All Applications

Sprayer must be accurately calibrated before applying this product. Check sprayer during application to be sure it is working properly and delivering a uniform spray pattern. As the volume of spray mixture decreases per acre, the importance of accurate calibration and uniform application increases.

Avoid overapplication, misapplication, and boom and spray swath overlapping that will increase spray dosage. (Crop injury may occur as a result.) Avoid spray skips and gaps which allow weeds to grow in untreated soil. Do not apply when weather conditions favor spray drift and/or when sensitive or cool season crops (such as cole crops, onions, peas, or strawberries) are present in adjacent fields or in areas where wheat is growing in coarse textured soils.

### Sprayer Cleanup

Spray equipment must be thoroughly cleaned to remove remaining traces of herbicide that might injure other crops to be sprayed. Drain any remaining spray solution of this product from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions. Rinse the spray tank and refill with water, adding a heavy-duty detergent at the rate of 1 cup per 20.0 gallons of water. Recycle this mixture through the equipment for 5 minutes and spray out. Repeat this procedure twice. Fill the spray tank with clean water, recycle for 5 minutes, and spray out. Clean pump and nozzle screens thoroughly. Wash away any spray mixture from the outside of spray tank, nozzles or spray rig. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and Federal guidelines.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

### Incorporation and Combination Uses

When this product is to be used in combination with another herbicide, follow the most restrictive directions on all product labels for combinations, rates, crops, incorporation, and special precautions.

When using this product, make sure the sprayer is completely clean, free of rust or corrosion which occurs from winter storage. Examine strainers and screens to be sure the sprayer is clean from previously used pesticides.

Any tank mix containing this product must be kept agitated and sprayed out immediately. Do not allow tank mixes to stand for prolonged periods of time. The proper mixing

procedure for this product alone or in tank-mix combinations with other herbicides is:

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/3 full with clean water.
2. Add specified rate of this product while recirculating and with agitator running.
3. Mix thoroughly and add clean water to fill spray tank to desired level.
4. Add the other herbicide to tank last and agitate thoroughly.
5. Continue agitation during application and until sprayer tank is empty.

### Application of Matador-S In Fluid Fertilizers

This product may be applied in fluid fertilizer solutions by following the appropriate mixing procedures and compatibility check. When using tank mix combinations, be sure all components are compatible.

### Tank Mixing Guidelines for Fluid Fertilizer Mixtures

1. Add the required amount of water and compatibility agent (if required) to the tank. Start agitation system while adding this product and follow by adding the fluid fertilizer and agitate.
  2. If a second herbicide is also to be used, follow as above in Step 1, but use twice the amount of water. Start agitation, add Matador-S. Follow by adding the second herbicide, then continue filling the tank with fluid fertilizer.
  3. Maintain continuous agitation to assure uniform spray mixture until the tank is emptied.
- Make compatibility checks of this product plus fluid fertilizers and tank-mix combinations plus fluid fertilizers which include this product for each batch because of the variability of fluid fertilizers.

The following compatibility check should only be used when mixing with fluid fertilizers.

1. Pre-mix 8.0 teaspoons of water with 2.0 teaspoons of this product (4:1 ratio) in a quart jar by adding the water first and following with this product. Mix thoroughly. If a second herbicide is to be used, double the amount of water (8:1 ratio), mix in this product, and follow with the second herbicide.
2. Then pour 1.0 pint of fluid fertilizer into the quart jar and shake well.
3. Allow to stand for 5 minutes.

### Interpretation of Results

If the solution in the jar appears to be uniform, without signs of agglomeration, or without a separation of an oily film on top of the fertilizer, the mixture may be used. If not, repeat the compatibility check using twice the amount of water or add a compatibility agent to the water. If separation occurs, but the mixture can be resuspended by shaking, then application is possible with good agitation in the spray tank.

## SOYBEAN APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

(Except California)

This product may be applied preplant incorporated, preplant surface or preemergent surface, or as a sequential preemergent application. This product may also be used as an overlay application following a preplant incorporated application of a grass herbicide registered for this same use and in tank mix combinations for burndown weed control. All applications may be applied with ground equipment, and some may be applied with aerial spray equipment.

### Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 3.0 pints of Matador-S per acre per use season.
- In North Dakota, and in Minnesota north of Highway #210, do not apply more than 2.2 pints of Matador-S per acre per use season.
- Do not harvest within 85 days of the last application of Matador-S.
- Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock.
- Do not rotate any crop not listed on this label for 40 months following application.
- Do not rotate to food or feed crops other than those listed on this label.
- Do not apply Matador-S preemergence to Soybeans in California.
- Do not incorporate into soil or apply more than once per season except where permitted as part of a sequential application.
- Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas.
- To prevent off-site movement due to run-off or wind erosion:

- The soil surface must first be settled by rainfall or irrigation if treating powdery dry or light sand soils where conditions are favorable for wind erosion.
- Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
- Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- Do not apply using low-pressure and high-volume hand-wand equipment.
- Observe all restrictions, precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

#### Soil Texture and Rate Ranges

As used on this label, "Coarse soils" are loamy sand or sandy loam soils. "Medium soils" are loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, or sandy clay loam. "Fine soils" are silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, or clay loam. Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. Where a rate range is shown, use a lower rate on soils that are coarse-textured or low in organic matter. Use a higher rate on soils that are relatively fine-textured or high in organic matter.

#### Precautions

Injury to soybeans may occur when this product is used under the following conditions:

1. When soils have a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher.
  2. When applied in conjunction with soil-applied organic phosphate pesticides.
  3. With over-application or boom overlapping, which may result in stand loss and soil residues.
  4. With uneven application or improper incorporation, which can decrease the level of weed control and/or increase the level of injury.
  5. When applied to any soil with less than 0.5% organic matter.
  6. When soil incorporation is deeper than listed.
  7. When sprayers are not calibrated accurately.
  8. When heavy rains occur soon after application, especially in poorly drained areas where water may stand for several days.
  9. When soybeans are planted less than 1-1/2 inches deep, particularly in pre-emergence application.
  10. Where high soil levels of atrazine are present.
  11. When using poor quality soybean seed.
- Certain soybean varieties are sensitive to Metribuzin. Prior to use of this product, consult your soybean seed supplier for more information on the tolerance of soybean varieties to Matador-S.

#### Activation

A minimum amount of soil moisture is required to activate this product. In areas of low rainfall, follow preemergence applications to dry soil with light irrigation of 1/4 acre-inch of water. Do not apply heavy irrigation immediately after application. As with many surface-applied herbicides, weed control and crop tolerance may vary with rainfall and/or soil texture.

#### Replanting

If replanting is necessary in fields treated with this product as directed on this label, the field may be replanted to soybeans. Rework the soil no deeper than the treated zone. Do not apply more than once per season except where permitted as part of a sequential application as injury to soybeans may occur. Maximum application rate is 3.0 pints of Matador-S per acre per use season. Do not exceed this amount in any use pattern: single application, replant or sequential application.

TABLE 1: ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY MATADOR-S	
C = Control S = Suppression or Erratic Control P = Poor or No Control U= Unknown	
Weed Controlled	Level of Control
Bristly starbur (Acanthospermum hispidum)	C
Buffalobur (Solanum rostratum)	C
Carpetweed (Mollugo verticillata)	C

TABLE 1: ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY MATADOR-S	
C = Control S = Suppression or Erratic Control P = Poor or No Control U= Unknown	
Weed Controlled	Level of Control
Cocklebur (Xanthium pensylvanicum)	S
Common chickweed (Stellaria media)	C
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam (Acalypha ostryifolia)	C
Field pennycress (Thlaspi arvense)	C
Florida beggarweed (Desmodium tortuosum)	C
Florida pusley (Richardia scabra)	C
Galinsoga (Galinsoga spp.)	C
Henbit (Lamium amplexicaule)	C
Horseweed (Marestail) (Conyza canadensis)	U
Jimsonweed (Datura stramonium)	C
Knotweed (Polygonum spp.)	C
Kochia (Kochia scoparia)	C
Lambsquarters (Chenopodium spp.)	C
Marshelder (Iva Annua)	C
Morningglory	
Entireleaf (Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula)	S
Lyreleaf (Ipomoea hederacea)	S
Pitted (Ipomoea lacunosa)	S
Smallflower (Jacquemontia tamnifolia)	C
Tall (Ipomoea purpurea)	S
Mustard spp.	C
Nightshade	C
Black (Solanum nigrum)	C
Eastern black (Solanum ptycanthum)	C
Hairy (Solanum villosum)	
Pigweed	C
Redroot (Amaranthus retroflexus)	C
Smooth (Amaranthus hybridus)	C
Spiny (Amaranthus spinosus)	
Poinsettia, wild (Euphorbia cyathophora)	C
Prickly lettuce (Lactuca serriola)	C
Prickly sida/Teaweed (Sida spinosa)	C
Puncturevine (Tribulus terrestris)	C
Purslane (Portulaca oleracea)	C
Ragweed	C
Common (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)	S
Giant (Ambrosia trifida)	
Redweed	C
Russian thistle (Salsola kali)	C
Sage, barnyard	S
Sesbania (Sesbania spp.)	C
Shepherd's-purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)	C
Sicklepod (Cassia obtusifolia)	C
Smartweeds (Polygonum spp.)	C
Ladythumb (Polygonum persicaria)	C
Pennsylvania (Polygonum pennsylvanicum)	

Spurge	C
Prostrate (Euphorbia humistrata)	C
Spotted (Euphorbia maculata)	
Spurred anoda (Anoda cristata)	C
Sunflower (Helianthus spp.)	C
Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti)	C
Venice mallow (Hibiscus trionum)	C
Virginia pepperweed (Lepidium virginicum)	C
Waterhemp (Amaranthus rudis)	C
Wild mustards (Brassica spp.)	C

<sup>1</sup>For maximum control of sicklepod, use a preemergence application.

**TABLE 2: ANNUAL GRASSES AND SEDGES CONTROLLED BY MATADOR-S**

C = Control S = Suppression or Erratic Control P = Poor or No Control	
Weed Controlled	Level of Control
Barnyardgrass (Echinochloa crus-galli)	C
Bluegrass (Poa annua)	C
Broadleaf signalgrass (Brachiaria platyphylla)	C
Browntop millet (Panicum ramosa)	C
Crabgrass (Digitaria spp.)	C
Crowfootgrass (Dactyloctenium aegyptium)	C
Cupgrass (Eriochloa gracilis)	C
Foxtails (Setaria spp.)	C
Goosegrass (Eleusine indica)	C
Johnsongrass, Seedling (Sorghum halepense)	C
Junglerice (Echinochloa colona)	C
Millet, wild-proso (Panicum miliaceum)	S
Nutsedge	S
Yellow (Cyperus esculentus)	S
Purple (Cyperus rotundus)	
Panicum, fall (Panicum dichotomiflorum)	C
Panicum, Texas (Panicum, texanum)	S
Red rice (Oryza sativa)	C
Sandbur (Cenchrus spp.)	S
Shattercane (Sorghum bicolor)	S
Sorghum, volunteer (Sorghum spp.)	S
Sprangletop (Leptochloa spp.)	P
Stinkgrass (Eragrostis spp.)	P
Wheat, volunteer (Triticum spp.)	S
Witchgrass (Panicum capillare)	C

## MATADOR-S USE RATES FOR COVENTIONAL TILLAGE SYSTEMS

### Matador-S used alone in Preplant Incorporated Application

Incorporate Matador-S uniformly into the top 2 inches of soil within 14 days before planting using a disk, field cultivator, rolling cultivator or similar equipment. Use incorporated application if furrow irrigation is used or when a period of dry weather after application is expected.

### Matador-S used alone in Preemergence Application

When used alone, Matador-S can be applied broadcast by ground or aerially. This application may be made during planting or as a separate operation after planting but must be

made before crop emergence. If dry weather follows preemergence application, cultivate uniformly with shallow tilling equipment that will not damage soybeans.

### Restrictions

Do not apply to sand soils, or to sandy loam or loamy sand soils containing less than 2% organic matter.

**TABLE 3: MATADOR-S RATES WHEN USED ALONE IN PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION**

<sup>1</sup>(In North Dakota, and in Minnesota north of Highway #210, do not apply more than 2.2 pints of Matador-S per acre per use season.)

Soil Texture		Organic Matter		
		0.5 to 2.0%	2.0 to 3.0%	Over 3.0% <sup>3</sup>
		Pints of Matador-S Per Acre		
Coarse Soils <sup>1</sup>	Sandy loam	1.9 to 2.4*	1.9 to 2.4*	2.4 to 2.9*
	Loamy sand	n/a <sup>1</sup>	1.9 to 2.4*	2.4 to 2.9*
Medium Soils (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)		3.0		
Fine Soils (Silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam)				

<sup>1</sup> Do not use on sand soils. On coarse-textured soils, do not use on loamy sand with less than 2% organic matter.

<sup>2</sup> Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S.

<sup>3</sup> For preplant incorporated application, use the lower rate.

<sup>4</sup> For Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, see section below

### In Coarse (Light) Soils

### In Coarse (Light) Soils

(Only in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia)

This product can be used at the rates specified in Table 4 as a preplant incorporated or preemergence application in coarse-textured, low organic matter soils in the states listed above. Refer to Table 4 and to the appropriate sections of this label for specific directions on use and restrictions.

**TABLE 4: MATADOR-S RATES WHEN USED ALONE IN PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS ON COARSE SOILS (Only in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia)**

Soil Texture		Organic Matter	
		0.5 to 1.0%	1.0% or above
		Pints of Matador-S Per Acre <sup>2</sup>	
Coarse Soils <sup>1</sup>	Sandy loam	n/a <sup>1</sup>	1.9 to 3.0
	Loamy sand	1.9 to 3.0	1.9 to 3.0

<sup>1</sup>Do not use on sand with less than 1% organic matter.

<sup>2</sup> Use the higher rate under heavy weed pressure and/or soils higher in organic matter.

### HERBICIDES THAT MAY BE APPLIED POSTEMERGENCE FOLLOWING MATADOR-S

If required, application of this product alone or in tank mixture may be followed by an application of a postemergence herbicide to provide additional control of certain weeds. The following postemergence herbicides may be applied:



Aim® Arrow® Assure® II Basagran® Classic® Cobra®	FirstRate® Flexstar® Fusilade® DX Fusion® Frontrow® Glyphosate herbicides¹ (such as Makaze or Mad Dog)	Harmony® GT XP Intensity® Poast® Poast Plus® Reflex® Resource® Rezult® A&B	Storm® Synchrony®XP2 Ultra Blazer®
¹Use on Roundup Ready® or glyphosate tolerant soybean varieties only. 2Use on STSTM soybean varieties only. Refer to the Directions for Use on this label and the individual product labels for use directions, use rates, and special precautions and/or restrictions.			

## BURNDOWN WEED CONTROL

This product can be used as part of a burndown herbicide program for control of existing vegetation prior to soybean emergence in conservation tillage (reduced-tillage/no-till) systems. This product may be tank mixed with a 2,4-D low volatile ester (LVE) (such as Whiteout®) and/or glyphosate herbicides (such as Mad Dog® and Makaze® brands) for control of emerged weeds prior to crop emergence. Burndown tank mixes with Matador-S can be applied before planting or prior to crop emergence.

**DO NOT** tank mix Matador-S with clomazone containing herbicides (Command®).

### Application

This product may be applied up to 30 days before planting or preemergence. Apply only by ground equipment when this product is used for burndown of existing vegetation in conservation tillage systems. Use the high end of the rate range for applications of this product made 14 to 30 days before planting. Refer to Tables 3 and 4 for rates of Matador-S alone and to Table 5 for rates of tank mix partners.

**TABLE 5: RATES OF TANK MIX PARTNERS TO BE USED IN COMBINATION WITH MATADOR-S FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATION**

Product	Rate of Tank Mix Partner	Directions and Remarks
2,4-D LVE (Whiteout 2,4-D)	0.25 to 1.0 lb AE1/A	Apply at least 7 days preplant when using Whiteout at 0.25 to 0.5 lb AE1/A and at least 30 days preplant with rates greater than 0.5 lb AE1/A. Include crop oil concentrate (COC) at the rate of 1.0 gal/100 gal of spray solution (1% v/v).
Glyphosate (Mad Dog, or Makaze brands)	Refer to product label for use rates.	Must be applied prior to crop emergence. Use the higher rates within the specified range as weeds approach the maximum weed heights listed in Table 6. Apply in 10.0 to 20.0 gal of water/A. Refer to the Mad Dog or Makaze label for spray adjuvant instructions. Any glyphosate formulation registered and labeled for use in soybeans may be tank mixed with this product.
Glyphosate (Mad Dog or, Makaze brands) + 2,4-D LVE (Whiteout 2,4-D)	Refer to the product label for use rates + 0.25 lb AE1/A.	Follow the Directions and Remarks section above for Whiteout 2,4-D and Mad Dog/Makaze, paying special attention to planting restrictions with Whiteout. Refer to the Mad Dog or Makaze label for spray adjuvant instructions. Do not use crop oil concentrate (COC).

¹AE = 2,4-D acid equivalent

### Restrictions

Do not apply these treatments after crop emergence. Observe all restrictions, precautions and limitations on the labeling of all products used in tank mixtures.

- Apply only 2,4-D LVE formulations (such as Whiteout 2,4-D ) that are registered and specified for preplant or burndown use.
- Do not apply tank mixtures containing 2,4-D LVE (Whiteout 2,4-D ) if wind is blowing toward desired susceptible plants (i.e., cotton, tobacco, tomato, etc.) or when wind speeds exceed 6 miles per hour. Observe all precautions and limitations of all products used in tank mixtures.

Follow the most restrictive preharvest interval of all products used in a tank mixture.



# Weeds Controlled

Matador-S in tank mixtures with the herbicides listed in Table 6 will provide burndown control of the weeds listed below.

**TABLE 6: WEEDS CONTROLLED WITH TANK MIXES OF MATADOR IN BURN-DOWN APPLICATION**

		Whiteout 2,4-D	Mad Dog/ Makaze	Mad Dog/Makaze + Whiteout 2, 4-D
Weeds Controlled		Maximum Burndown Height (Inches)		
Annual Weeds	Barley	Does not improve control	8	8
	Barnyard Grass	Does not improve control	6	6
	Crabgrass spp.	Does not improve control	6	6
	Foxtail spp.	Does not improve control	8	8
	Johnsongrass, Seeding	Does not improve control	8	8
	Panicum, Fall	Does not improve control	6	6
	Sandbur, Field	Does not improve control	8	8
	Wheat, Volunteer	Does not improve control	6	6
	Witchgrass	Does not improve control	6	6
Weeds Controlled		Maximum Burndown Height (Inches)		
Broad-leaves	BuffaloBur	---	6	6
	Chickweed, Common	6	6	6
	Cocklebur, Common	6	6	8
	Dandelion, Common	6 dia <sup>1</sup>	2 dia <sup>2</sup>	6 dia <sup>1</sup>
	Henbit	4	4	4
	Horseweed (Marestail)	6 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>2</sup>	6
	Jimsonweed	6	6	6
	Kochia	4 <sup>1</sup>	4	4
	Ladysthumb	6	6	8
	Lambsquarters, Common	6	6	8
	Lettuce, Prickly	6	4	6
	Mallow, Venice	6	6	6
	Morningglory spp.	6	2	4
	Mustard spp.	6	6	8
	Pennycress, Field	6	6	6
	Pigweed spp. (annual)	6	6	8

		Whiteout 2,4-D	Mad Dog/ Makaze	Mad Dog/Makaze + Whiteout 2, 4-D
Weeds Controlled		Maximum Burndown Height (Inches)		
Broad-leaves	Ragweed, Common	6	6 <sup>2</sup>	8
	Ragweed, Giant	6 <sup>1</sup>	42	6
	Shepherd's purse	6	6	6
	Sida, Prickly	6	4	4
	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6	6	8
	Sunflower, Common	6	6	6
	Thistle, Russian	4 <sup>1</sup>	2 - 4 <sup>2</sup>	4
	Velvetleaf	6	6	8
	Waterhemp spp.	6	6	8

<sup>1</sup>Use Whiteout 2,4-D at 0.5 pound active ingredient per acre.

<sup>2</sup>Use a minimum of 0.75 pound active ingredient per acre of Mad Dog or Makaze.

## MATADOR-S USE RATES FOR REDUCED- AND NO-TILL SYSTEMS

### Preplant Surface Application

Matador-S may also be used in reduced-till and no-till systems. Applications may be made up to 30 days before planting or after planting, but before soybean emergence. Residual herbicides such as Canopy®, FirstRate, Command, Python®, and Stealth® may be tank mixed for additional weed control. If weeds are present at time of application, burndown herbicides may be added to the tank mixes (see Burndown Weed Control section). Refer to the tank mix partner product labels for specific rates and use directions.

**TABLE 7: MATADOR-S RATES FOR REDUCED AND NO-TILL SYSTEMS**

<sup>1</sup>(In North Dakota, and in Minnesota north of Highway #210, do not apply more than 2.2 pints of Matador-S per acre per use season.)

Soil Texture		Organic Matter		
		Up to 2.0%	2.0 to 3.0%	3.0% or above
		Pints of Matador-S Per Acre		
Coarse <sup>1</sup>	Sand, loamy sand	n/a <sup>1</sup>	1.9	3.0
	Sandy loam	1.9	1.9	3.0
Medium (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)		3.0		
Fine (Silty clay, silty clay loam <sup>2</sup> , clay, clay loam)		3.0		

<sup>1</sup> Do not use on sand soils. On coarse-textured soils, do not use on loamy sand soils with less than 2% organic matter.

<sup>2</sup> Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using Matador-S, treat this soil as fine-textured.

## MATADOR-S SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION

More consistent control of broadleaf and grass weeds may be obtained by an early preplant (surface-applied or shallow incorporated) application of Matador-S, followed by a second preemergence application after planting but before soybean emergence. A sequential application will decrease the need for tillage and/or burndown herbicides for the control of existing vegetation before planting, while providing residual control of weeds after planting.

## Application

An early preplant application may be made 15 to 30 days before planting soybeans. Follow this application with a preemergence overlay application of Matador-S after planting but before crop emergence. Follow directions on this label for sequential applications from 0 to 14 days before planting.

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

- In fields with a history of severe weed pressure.
- When the time between early preplant and preemergence overlay applications approaches the maximum 30 days.
- When the organic matter content of the soil is over 3%.
- When heavy crop residues are present on the soil surface.

When weeds exceed 1.0 to 1.5 inches in height or diameter at application, use a burn-down herbicide, such as Mad Dog, Makaze, Gramoxone Inteon or Whiteout.

## Weeds Controlled

In addition to weeds controlled by Matador-S alone, the sequential application improves control of the following annual broadleaf weeds: buffalobur, cocklebur, common ragweed, velvetleaf, and sunflower.

**TABLE 8: MATADOR-S SEQUENTIAL USE RATES FOR REDUCED-TILL AND NO-TILL SYSTEMS (BROADCAST RATES)**

<sup>1</sup>(In North Dakota, and in Minnesota north of Highway #210, do not apply more than 2.2 pints of Matador-S per acre per use season.)

Soil Texture <sup>1</sup>		Early Preplant Application Matador-S (Pt/A)	- Followed By-	Preemergence Overlay Application Matador-S (Pt/A) <sup>2</sup>
Coarse <sup>1</sup> (Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam)	Organic Matter 0.5 to 3.0%	-- 1.2 to 1.8	-- - followed by -	-- 1.2 to 0.6*
	Over 3.0%	1.5 to 2.0	- followed by -	1.5 to 0.9*
Medium (Loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, silt, sandy clay)		1.5 to 2.0	- followed by -	1.5 to 1.0*
Fine (Silty clay loam <sup>3</sup> , clay loam, silty clay, clay)		1.5 to 2.0	- followed by -	1.5 to 1.0*

<sup>1</sup> On coarse-textured soils, do not use on sandy soils with less than 1% organic matter. On coarse-textured soils with a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher, do not use on sand soils with less than 2% organic matter, or on loamy sand or sandy loam soils with less than 1% organic matter.

<sup>2</sup> Total not to exceed 3.0 pints of Matador-S per acre per use season. For coarse soils do not exceed total rates in Table 3.

<sup>3</sup> Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using Matador-S, treat this soil as "fine-textured."

**TABLE 9: CROP ROTATION INTERVALS**

Crop	Intervals (Months)
Alfalfa	4.5
Asparagus	40
Bahiagrass <sup>6</sup>	40
Barley, spring (except North Dakota) <sup>2</sup>	9.5
Barley, winter (except North Dakota) <sup>2</sup>	9.5
Cabbage <sup>6</sup>	40
Canola <sup>7</sup>	40
Cantaloupe <sup>6</sup>	40

Crop	Intervals (Months)
Clearfield® Corn	8
Clover	12
Cotton	18
Cucumber <sup>6</sup>	40
Edible beans	12
Field corn <sup>3,4</sup>	8.5
Field corn (seed) <sup>3,4</sup>	8.5
Flax	26
Forage grasses	40
Lentils	40
Lettuce	18
Lima	12
Oats	18
Onion <sup>6</sup>	40
Peanuts	12
Peas	8
Popcorn <sup>5</sup>	18
Potatoes <sup>6</sup>	26
Rice	40
Root crops	40
Rye (except in North Dakota, and in Minnesota north of Highway #210)	12
Rye in North Dakota, and in Minnesota north of Highway #210	18
Sainfoin	40
Safflower	18
Southern peas	12
Sorghum	18
Soybeans	0
Sugarcane	40
Sunflower	18
Sweet corn <sup>5</sup>	18
Sweet pepper transplants <sup>6</sup>	40
Sweet potato transplants <sup>6</sup>	40
Tobacco	12
Tomatoes	40
Tomato transplants <sup>6</sup>	40
Watermelon <sup>6</sup>	40
Wheat, spring	8
Wheat, winter <sup>1</sup>	4.5
Other crops not listed	40

Full-rate application of products containing chlorimuron-ethyl (Classic Herbicide, etc.), chloransulam-methyl (FirstRate), flumetsulam (Hornet®), imazaquin (Scepter® 70 DG Herbicide) the same year as Matador-S may increase the risk of injury to sensitive follow crops. Consult the product labels for listed uses of these products in combinations.

Only rotational crops harvested at maturity may be used for feed or food.

<sup>1</sup> If soybeans are furrow irrigated, till the soil prior to planting winter wheat. The beds should be broken up and the soil mixed with tillage equipment set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep.

<sup>2</sup> **Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia only:** Barley may be planted 4 months following a Matador-S application in these states.

**North Dakota only:** Barley may be planted 18 months following a Matador-S application.

<sup>3</sup> **Corn inbred lines:** Corn inbred seed lines may be planted the year following an application of Matador-S. Several seed companies have tested a wide range of inbreds for sensitivity to Matador-S soil residues and have reported good crop safety. However, due to the proprietary nature of seed production, Loveland Products, Inc. has not been given access to the inbred data. Growers are directed to contact the seed company for information and directions regarding the planting of corn grown for seed in fields treated with Matador-S the previous year. **Since growing conditions, environmental conditions and grower practices are beyond the control of Loveland Products, Inc. all risks and consequences associated with planting seed corn inbreds into fields treated previously with Matador-S shall be assumed by the user.**

<sup>4</sup> **Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming only:** Field corn and field corn grown for seed may be planted 9-1/2 months after Matador-S application.

<sup>5</sup> **Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin only:** Sweet corn and popcorn varieties may be planted the year following an application of Matador-S. Some sweet corn and popcorn varieties may be injured when planted at less than 18 months following an application of Matador-S. Before planting sweet corn for processing, contact the processor company for information and directions regarding the tolerance of sweet corn varieties planned for fields treated with Matador-S the previous year. **DO NOT** plant fresh market sweet corn varieties prior to 18 months after Matador-S use. Before planting popcorn, contact the popcorn company for information and directions regarding the tolerance of popcorn varieties planned for fields treated with Matador-S the previous year. **Since growing conditions, environmental conditions and grower practices are beyond the control of Loveland Products, Inc., to the extent consistent with applicable law, all risks and consequences associated with planting sweet corn or popcorn varieties into fields treated previously with Matador-S shall be assumed by the user. Stunting and maturity delay or other adverse effects may result when sweet corn or popcorn are planted following Matador-S use.**

<sup>6</sup> **Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia only:** This crop may be planted 18 months following the last application of Matador-S.

<sup>7</sup> **Clearfield Canola:** Clearfield varieties of canola may be planted as a rotational crop the 12 months after an application of Matador-S at specified rates on soybeans.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a cool dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area. Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully dam up material to prevent runoff. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Absorb spilled material with absorbing dry compounds and dispose of as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. Maintaining a spill kit and fire extinguisher on hand and having emergency phone numbers posted will allow you to be prepared for emergencies.

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

## CONTAINER HANDLING:

**Nonrefillable container.** Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at 1-877-952-2272 or [www.acrecycle.org](http://www.acrecycle.org). If not recycled, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

**For nonrefillable containers up to 5 gallons: Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

**For nonrefillable containers greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 gallons: Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

**For nonrefillable containers greater than 56 gallons:** To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

**For refillable containers from 55 to 330 gallons: Refillable container.** Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Offer for recycling or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

**For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC - 1-800-424-9300.**

## CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary in any way.

Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's

label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use when the product is used in strict accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD "AS IS," AND LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE.

IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT BUYER OR USER BELIEVES THAT LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. HAS BREACHED A WARRANTY CONTAINED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER OR USER MUST SEND WRITTEN NOTICE OF ITS CLAIM TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC., ATTENTION: LAW DEPARTMENT, P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, CO 80632-1286.

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S-METOLACHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDE
METRIBUZIN	GROUP	5	HERBICIDE
IMAZETHAPYR	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

PEEL FILM HERE ↑



Herbicide for pre-emergent control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds in soybeans.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	By Wt
S-Metolachlor* .....	37.08%
Metribuzin** .....	8.23%
Imazethapyr*** .....	1.83%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: .....	52.86%
TOTAL	100.00%

\*contains 3.38 pounds of S-metolachlor per gallon.

\*\*contains 0.75 pound of metribuzin per gallon.

\*\*\*contains 0.17 pound of imazethapyr acid per gallon.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

For Additional Precautionary Statements, Complete First Aid, Directions for Use, Storage and Disposal and Other Use Information, See Inside This Label Booklet.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-1067

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FORMULATED FOR  
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.®, P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, COLORADO 80632-1286

NET CONTENTS 2.5 GAL (9.46 L)  
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EPA EST. NO.: 34704-MS-001

