

Mito

For use on Turf, Including Lawns, Parks, Cemeteries, Golf Courses
(Fairways, Aprons, Tees, and Roughs), Industrial Turf Sites, and Sod Farms

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Metsulfuron-Methyl: methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate

OTHER INGREDIENTS:

TOTAL:

Contains 0.60 lb. of metsulfuron-methyl per pound of product.

WT. BY %
60.0%
40.0%
100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

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

Manufactured For:



Sharda USA LLC

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-171

EPA Est. No. GH 70815-GA-002; SC 39578-TX-001; MC 89332-GA-1

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 8 oz. (0.22 kg)

FIRST AID	
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 a poison control center or doctor. ● Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

Applicators and other handlers should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Groundwater Advisory

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

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 groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and Springs will reduce the potential loading of this product from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Windblown Soil Particles Advisory

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

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 area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label.

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.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **4 hours**.

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

State Specific Restrictions: The state of Arizona has not approved this product for use on agricultural sites. **DO NOT** use this product on uses considered by the Arizona statutes to be agricultural uses.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

METSULFURON-METHYL	GROUP 2	HERBICIDE
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Mito contains metsulfuron and is classified in the sulfonylurea chemical class as a Group 2 herbicide, Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) inhibitor. Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Mito** and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or

in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Mito** or other Group 2 herbicides.

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

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices including mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds must be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, avoid allowing weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program must consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. **DO NOT** use more than 2 applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

To better manage weed resistance when using **Mito**, use a combination of tillage and tank mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than **Mito** to control escaped weeds. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate State Agricultural Extension Service representative for specific alternative herbicide treatment available in your area. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to treated areas to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

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

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

A most effective way to reduce spray drift potential 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 manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an

inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

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

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers

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

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Drift Control Additives

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 - 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **Mito**.
3. Continue agitation until the **Mito** is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the **Mito** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. **Mito** must be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired), and then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly reagitrate before using.

7. **Mito** spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100°F.
8. If **Mito** and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the **Mito** in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the **Mito**.

Sprayer Cleanup

Spray equipment must be cleaned before **Mito** is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined below before applying **Mito**. When multiple loads of **Mito** are applied, it is suggested that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal. of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gals. of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 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. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinse solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or an approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

Attention:

1. **DO NOT** use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. **DO NOT** clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When **Mito** is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures must be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products must be followed as per the individual labels.

TURF
NON-AGRICULTURAL USE - LAWNS, PARKS, CEMETERIES, AND GOLF COURSES
(FAIRWAYS, APRONS, TEES, AND ROUGHS) AGRICULTURAL USE - SOD FARMS

Controls the following perennial and annual weedy grasses:

Bahiagrass	Foxtail	Ryegrass
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Controls the following broadleaf (dicot) weeds:

Annual Sowthistle	Common Purslane	Hoary Cress (Whitetop)	Smallseed Flaxweed
Aster	Common Sunflower	Kochia	Smooth Pigweed
Bittercress	Common Yarrow	Lambquarters	Spurge (Prostrate)
Blue Mustard	Crown Vetch	Miner's Lettuce	Sweet Clover
Buckhorn	Curly Dock	Pennsylvania Smartweed	Tansy Mustard
Bur Buttercup	Dandelion	Plantain	Treacle Mustard
Canada Thistle	Dogfennel	Prickly Lettuce	Tumble Mustard
Chicory	Dandelion	Prostrate Knotweed	Virginia Buttonweed
Clover (White)	Dogfennel	Redroot Pigweed	Wild Carrot
Common Chickweed	Field Pennycress	Redstem Filaree	
Common Groundsel	Henbit	Shepherd's Purse	

- For use only on Kentucky Bluegrass, Fine Fescue, Bermudagrass, Centipedegrass, Zoysiagrass, and St. Augustine-grass turf areas.
- Use lowest rates for minimum chlorosis of the turf.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply **Mito** to turf under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures, high temperatures of above 85°F on cool season grasses, or poor fertility as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply to turf less than 1 year old.
- **DO NOT** use on Bahiagrass where it is the desired turf, as severe injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.15 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.15 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** per acre per year.

- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year when using reduced rates.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** is 4 weeks (refer to **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.15 lb. a.i. metsulfuron-methyl per acre per year when using any combination products containing metsulfuron-methyl.
- **DO NOT** plant ornamentals including shrubs and trees in treated areas for at least 1 year after the last application, or bedding plants for at least 2 years.
- **DO NOT** apply in areas where tree roots may be directly contacted due to poor turf density or shallow soil profiles.
- **DO NOT** apply to semi-dormant St. Augustine grass or during periods of slower growth.
- **DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS.** Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: **DO NOT** apply **Mito** (except as directed) or drain or flush equipment 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** apply to any body of water, including streams, irrigation water, or wells.
- **DO NOT** apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land, as injury to crops may result.
- **DO NOT** allow spray drift onto adjacent crops or other desirable plants or trees as injury may occur. See **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** box.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Addition of a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% a.i. at 0.25% by volume (1 qt./100 gals.) provides maximum performance but may temporarily increase chlorosis of the turf.
- When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Sharda USA LLC suggests the use of a Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology certified adjuvant.
- Allow 1 week between the application of **Mito** and other pesticide products. (This guideline can be relaxed where severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment).
- When overseeding, wait 2 months (8 weeks) after application.

HOW TO USE

Use spray volumes of 20 - 80 gals./acre and pressures of 25 - 35 PSI at the following rates of **Mito** from the weeds listed below:

0.125 - 0.25 Oz. (0.0047 - 0.0094 lb. a.i.) of Mito per Acre	
Ryegrass (Greens)	
0.25 - 0.33 Oz. (0.0094 - 0.012 lb. a.i.) of Mito per Acre	
Bittercrass	Field Pennycress
Blue Mustard	Ground Ivy (Fall)
Bur Buttercup	Parsley-Piert
Chickweed	Prostrate Spurge
Chicory	Redstem Filaree
Clover (White)	Spurweed
Creeping Beggarweed	Wild Carrot
Dandelion	
0.33 - 0.5 Oz. (0.012 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) of Mito per Acre	
Annual Sowthistle	Miner's Lettuce
Aster	Plantain
Carolina Geranium	Prickly Lettuce
Common Yarrow	Ragweed
Crown Vetch	Redroot Pigweed
Florida Betony	Ryegrass (Fairways)
Ground Ivy (Spring*)	Seedling Dogfennel
Henbit	Shepherd's Purse
Lambquarters	Smooth Pigweed
Lespedeza	Smallseed Falseflax

(continued)

0.33 - 0.5 Oz. (0.012 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) of Mito per Acre (continued)	
Sweet Clover	Wild Garlic
Tansymustard	Wild Lettuce
Treacle Mustard	Wild Onion
Tumble Mustard	Woodsorrel (Oxalis)
Wild Celery	
0.25 - 0.75 Oz. (0.0094 - 0.028 lb. a.i.) of Mito per Acre	
Bahagrass*	
0.5 - 1 Oz. (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of Mito per Acre	
Brazil Pusley	Florida Pusley
Buckhorn Plantain	Foxtail
Canada Thistle**	Hoary Cress (Whitetop)
Curly Dock	Kochia
Common Groundsel	Pennsylvania Smartweed
Common Purslane	Plantain
Common Sunflower	Prostrate Knotweed
Crabgrass	Sida (Southern)
Dogfennel	Virginia Buttonweed
Dollarweed*	Wild Mustard
*A repeat application may be required in 4 - 6 weeks. **Suppression only involving a visual reduction in competition compared to an untreated area. ***Controls seedling Virginia buttonweed. Suppression only of more mature plants. Repeat application may be required in 4 - 6 weeks.	

The required amount of **Mito** is advised to be added when the spray tank is half full of water with agitator running. Once mixed, add water to bring to final desired spray volume. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension.

Spray preparations of this product may degrade in acid solutions if not used in 24 hours; it is stable in alkaline solutions. Thoroughly re-agitate before using.

Tank mixes with other registered herbicides are advised to be tested for compatibility before full scale mixing. Use mechanical or bypass agitation to thoroughly mix the spray suspension. It is not necessary to premix this product with water in a separate container prior to adding it to the spray tank. This product must always be added to the tank first, before any other herbicides or adjuvants. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Kentucky Bluegrass and Fine Fescue: Apply 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 to - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** per acre for control of the listed weeds. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 0.5 oz. (0.0188 lb. a.i.) per acre within a 9-month period.

St. Augustinegrass and Bermudagrass: Apply 0.25 - 1 oz. (0.0094 to - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following application.

Zoysiagrass (including but not limited to Meyers and Emerald varieties): Apply 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 to - 0.01875 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following application. Precaution: Sensitivity of the majority of cultivars of Zoysiagrass to **Mito** has not been fully investigated. It is known that Emerald, Zenith, and Meyer cultivars of Zoysiagrass have shown sensitivity similar to that of bermudagrass. The effects of **Mito** on these turfgrasses during transition have not been fully evaluated.

Bahiagrass Control: For the selective control of Bahiagrass in Bermudagrass turf, use 0.25 - 0.75 oz. (0.0094 - 0.028 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** per acre. Use the higher rates of the range on Argentine, Common and Paraguayan Bahiagrass. Apply a repeat treatment in 4 - 6 weeks if necessary. Some chlorosis or stunting of the Bermudagrass may occur following the application.

Centipedegrass: Apply 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following the application.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

WEEDS CONTROLLED

0.33 - 0.5 Oz. (0.012 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) of Mito per Acre			
Annual Sowthistle	Common Groundsel	Goldenrod	Smallseed Falseflax
Aster	Common Purslane	Lambsquarters	Smooth Pigweed
Bahia grass	Common Yarrow	Marestail/Horseweed****	Sweet Clover
Beebalm	Conical Catchfly	Maximillion Sunflower	Tansymustard
Bittercress	Corn Cockle	Miners Lettuce	Treacle Mustard
Bitter Sneezeweed	Cow Cockle	Pennsylvania Smartweed	Tumble Mustard
Blackeyed-Susan	Crown Vetch	Plains Coreopsis	Wild Carrot
Blue Mustard	Dandelion	Plantain	Wild Garlic
Bur Buttercup	Dogfennel	Redroot Pigweed	Wild Lettuce
Chicory	False Chamomile	Redstem Filaree	Wild Mustard
Clover	Fiddleneck Tarweed	Rough Fleabane	Wooly Croton
Cocklebur	Field Pennycress	Shepherd's Purse	Wood Sorrel
Common Chickweed	Flixweed	Silky Crazyweed (Locoweed)	Yankeesweed
0.5 - 1 Oz. (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of Mito per Acre			
Blackberry	Curly Dock	Honeysuckle	Rosering Gallardia
Black Henbane	Dewberry	Multiflora Rose and Other Wild Roses	Seaside Arrowgrass
Broom Snakeweed*	Dyer's Wood	Musk Thistle***	Sericea Lespedeza
Buckhorn Plantain	Gorse	Oxeye Daisy	Tansy Ragwort
Bull Thistle	Halogeton	Plumeless Thistle	Teasel
Common Crupina	Henbit	Prostrate Knotweed	Wild Caraway
Common Sunflower			

WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

1 - 2 Oz. (0.0375 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Mito per Acre			
Common Mullein	Lupine	Purple Scabious	St. Johnswort
Common Tansy	Old World Climbing Fern (Logodium)	Scotch Thistle	Sulfur Cinquefoil
Field Bindweed**	Perennial Pepperweed	Scouringrush	Western Salsify
Greasewood	Poison Hemlock	Salsify	Whitetop (Hoary Cress)
Gumweed	Purple Loosestrife	Snowberry	Wild Iris
Houndstongue			
1.5 - 2 Oz. (0.056 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Mito per Acre			
Canada Thistle**	Duncecap Larkspur	Tall Larkspur	Yellow Toadflax**
Dalmation Toadflax**	Russian Knapweed**	Wild Parsnip	
3 - 4 Oz. (0.1125 - 0.15 lb. a.i.) of Mito per Acre			
Kudzu			

***Apply Fall through Spring.**

****Suppression, which is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Apply as a full coverage spray for best performance.**

*****Certain biotypes of musk thistle are more sensitive to **Mito** and may be controlled with rates of 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) per acre. Treatments of **Mito** may be applied from rosette through bloom stages of development.**

******Certain biotypes of marestail/horsetail are less susceptible to **Mito** and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.**

***Apply Fall through Spring.**

****Suppression, which is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Apply as a full coverage spray for best performance.**

*****Certain biotypes of musk thistle are more sensitive to Mito and may be controlled with rates of 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) per acre. Treatments of Mito may be applied from rosette through bloom stages of development.**

******Certain biotypes of mare's tail/horsetail are less susceptible to Mito and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.**

Tank Mix Combinations for Problem Weed Control

For broader spectrum control and for use on certain biotypes of broadleaf weeds which may be resistant to **Mito** and herbicides with the same mode of action, the following tank mixes may be used.

Dicamba plus 2,4-D:

- Combine 0.5 oz. (0.0188 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** with labeled rates of dicamba and 2,4-D for the control of Kochia, and spotted knapweed.
- Combine 1 oz. (0.0375 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** with labeled rates of dicamba and for the suppression of rush skeletonweed.

NON-CROP (INDUSTRIAL) SITES

Application Information

Mito may be used for listed weeds and brush control on non-crop and outdoor industrial sites including airports, military installations, fence rows, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, petroleum tank farms, pipeline, and utility rights-of-way, pumping stations, railroads, storage areas, and industrial plant sites. It may also be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds. For best results, **Mito** must be applied post-emergence to young, actively growing weeds. Application may be made at any time of the year, except when the ground is frozen.

Consult the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** and **Brush Species Controlled** tables to determine the appropriate application rate. **Mito** may be applied in tank mixture with other herbicides labeled for use on non-crop sites. Fully read the labels and follow all directions and restrictions on each label.

Grass Replant Intervals

Following an application of **Mito** to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the intervals specified below:

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less observe the following replant intervals:		
Species	Mito Rate: Oz. per Acre (lbs a.i.)	Replant Interval (Months)
Brome, Meadow	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	2
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	3
Brome, Smooth	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	2
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	4
Fescue, Alta	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	2
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	4
Fescue, Red	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	2
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	4
Fescue, Sheep	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	1
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	4
Foxtail, Meadow	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	2
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	4

(continued)

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less observe the following replant intervals: <i>(continued)</i>		
Species	Mito Rate: Oz. per Acre (lb a.i.)	Replant Interval (Months)
Green Needlegrass	0.5 - 2 (0.0188 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	1
Orchardgrass	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	2
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	4
Russian Wildrye	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	1
	1 (0.0375 lb a.i.)	2
	2 (0.075 lb a.i.)	3
Switchgrass	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	1
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	3
Timothy	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	2
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	4
Wheatgrass, Western	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	2
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	3
For soils with a pH of 7.5 or greater observe the following replant intervals:		
Species	Mito Rate (Oz. per Acre)	Replant Interval (Months)
Alkali Sacaton	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	1
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	3
Bluestem, Big	0.5 - 2 (0.0188 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	3
Brome, Mountain	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	1
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	2
Gamma, Blue	0.5 - 2 (0.0188 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	1
Gamma, Sideoats	0.5 (0.0188 lb a.i.)	2
	>0.5 (0.0188 lb a.i.)	>3

(continued)

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or greater observe the following replant intervals: <i>(continued)</i>		
Species	Mito Rate (Oz. per Acre)	Replant Interval (Months)
Switchgrass	0.5 (0.0188 lb a.i.)	2
	>0.5 (0.0188 lb a.i.)	>3
Wheatgrass, Thickspike	0.5 - 2 (0.0188 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	1
Wheatgrass, Western	0.5 - 1 (0.0375 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	2
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	3

The specified intervals are for applications made in the Spring to early Summer. Because **Mito** degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late Summer or Fall must consider the intervals as beginning in the Spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with **Mito**. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with **Mito** a field bioassay must be performed, or previous experience may be used, to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

TURF, INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED ONLY)

Mito may be used for use weed and brush control on non-crop industrial sites including airports, military installations, fence rows, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, petroleum tank farms, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, pumping stations, railroads, storage areas, and State and Federal plant sites including government-owned parks and recreational areas. Federal-controlled customs and border crossings, and non-crop lands identified under government set-aside programs.

Application Information

Mito may be used for selective weed control in unimproved industrial turf where certain grasses are well established and desired as ground cover. **Mito** may also be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds in turf. In addition to conventional spray equipment, **Mito** may also be applied with invert emulsion equipment. When using an invert emulsion, mix the prescribed rate of **Mito** in the water phase. Applications may be made at any time of the year, except when the soil is frozen. When a Spring application is made on fescue or bluegrass, a second application may be made during the Summer after full seedhead maturation.

Consult the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table to determine which weeds will be controlled by the following specified rates:

- **Fescue and Bluegrass:** Apply 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** per acre.
- **Crested Wheatgrass and Smooth Brome:** Apply 0.25 - 1 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** per acre.
- **Bermudagrass:** Apply 0.25 - 1 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** per acre.

Growth Suppression and Seedhead Inhibition (Chemical Mowing)

Mito may be used for growth suppression and seedhead inhibition in well-established fescue and bluegrass turf at the rate of 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) per acre. Application may be made after at least 2" - 3" of new growth has emerged until the appearance of the seed stalk.

Restrictions - Fescue:

- **DO NOT** use more than 0.4 oz. (0.015 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 oz. (0.015 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** use a surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than nonionic surfactant.

Precautions - Fescue: This product may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Use a tank mix with 2, 4-D.
- Use the lowest specified rate for the target weeds.
- Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.5 - 1 pt. per 100 gals. of spray solution.
- Make application later in the Spring after the new growth is 5" - 6" tall, or in the Fall yields from the first cutting may be reduced.

Precautions - Industrial Turf Only:

- An application of **Mito** may cause temporary discoloration (chlorosis) of the grasses. Use the lower specified rates for minimum discoloration.
- With fescue and bluegrass, sequential applications made during the same or consecutive growth periods (i.e., Spring and Fall) may result in excessive injury to turf.
- Excessive injury may result when **Mito** is applied to turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures (Winter injury) or poor fertility.
- **Mito** is not for use on bahiagrass.

BRUSH CONTROL

Application Information

Mito may be used for the control of undesirable brush growing in non-crop areas. Applications may be made by air, high-volume ground application, low-volume ground application and ultra-low volume ground application. Except as noted for multiflora rose, **Mito** must be applied as a spray to the foliage. The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Aerial application will require 15 - 25 gals. of water per acre; high-volume ground application will require 100 - 400 gals. of water per acre; low-volume ground application will require 20 - 50 gals. of water per acre; and ultra-low volume ground application will require 10 - 20 gals. of water per acre.

Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage is necessary to optimize results.

Brush Species Controlled

Species	High-Volume Mito Rate Oz. (lbs a.i.) per 100 Gals.	Broadcast Mito Rate Oz. (lbs a.i.) per Acre
Ash	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Aspen	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Black Locust	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Blackberry	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Camelthorn	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Cherry	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Cottonwood	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Eastern Red Cedar	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Elder	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Elm	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Firs	3 (0.113 lb a.i.)	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)
Hawthorn	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Honeysuckle	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)
Mulberry	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Multiflora Rose	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Muscadine (Wild Grape)	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Oaks	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Ocean Spray (Holodiscus)	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Osage Orange	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Red Maple	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb a.i.)

(continued)

Brush Species Controlled (continued)

Species	High-Volume Mito Rate Oz. (lbs a.i.) per 100 Gals.	Broadcast Mito Rate Oz. (lbs a.i.) per Acre
Salmonberry	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Snowberry	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Spruce (Black and White)	3 (0.113 lb a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Thimbleberry	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus)	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lb a.i.)
Tulip Tree	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Wild Roses	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)
Willow	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb a.i.)	1 - 3 (0.0375 - 0.113 lb a.i.)

For low-volume and ultra-low volume ground applications, mix 4 - 8 oz. (0.15 - 0.30 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** per 100 gals. of spray solution.

Application Timing

Make a foliar application of the specified rate of **Mito** during the period from full leaf expansion in the Spring until the development of full Fall coloration on deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species may be treated at any time during the growing season.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz (0.15 lb a.i.) **Mito** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 oz (0.114 lb a.i.) **Mito** per single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications per acre per year when using reduced rates.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** 7 days

Tank Mix Combinations

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

- **Mito plus Glyphosate:** After consulting the **Brush Species Controlled** table, tank mix the prescribed rate of **Mito** with the rate of glyphosate indicated for various application methods on the glyphosate label. Refer to glyphosate label for list of species controlled. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the glyphosate label.

- **Mito plus Imazapyr:** Combine 1 - 2 oz. (0.0375 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** with the prescribed rate of imazapyr per acre and apply as a broadcast spray. Aerial application must use a minimum of 15 gals. per acre spray volume. In addition to species listed above controlled by **Mito**, this combination controls black gum, hophornbeam, sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and persimmon. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the imazapyr label.
- **Mito plus Triclopyr:** After consulting the **Brush Species Controlled** table, tank mix the prescribed rate of **Mito** with the rate of triclopyr indicated for the various application methods on its label. Refer to the triclopyr label for list of species controlled. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the triclopyr label.
- **Mito plus Fosamine:** After consulting the **Brush Species Controlled** table, tank mix the prescribed rate of **Mito** with the rate of fosamine indicated for the various application methods on its label. Refer to the fosamine label for list of species controlled. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the fosamine label.
- **Mito plus Picloram:** After consulting the **Brush Species Controlled** table, tank mix the prescribed rate of **Mito** with the rate of picloram indicated for the various application methods on its label. Refer to the picloram label for list of species controlled. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the picloram label.
- **Mito plus Picloram plus Imazapyr:** Combine 1 - 1.5 oz. (0.0375 - 0.056 lb. a.i.) of **Mito** with prescribed rates of picloram and imazapyr per 100 gals. of water. Apply as a high-volume spray. The tank mix controls cherry, elms, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust and sassafras. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the imazapyr and picloram labels.

Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment

For control of multiflora rose, prepare a spray suspension of **Mito** by mixing 1 oz. (0.0375 lb. a.i.) per gal. of water. Mix vigorously until the **Mito** is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension. Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 milliliters for each 2 ft. of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 ft. of the stem union. When treating large plants and more than 1 delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant. Applications must be made from early Spring to Summer.

Spray Equipment

Following a **Mito** application, **DO NOT** use the sprayer or mixing equipment for application to agricultural crops, except that it may used to treat pasture, range, and wheat. This is extremely important as low rates of **Mito** can kill or severely injure most agricultural crops. The selected sprayer must be equipped with an agitation system to keep **Mito** suspended in the spray tank. Use a sufficient volume of water to thoroughly cover the foliage of undesirable weeds, 10 - 40 gals. per acre. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will deliver a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired plants.

Refer to the **BRUSH CONTROL** section of this label for information unique to that particular use.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Plastic Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC 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, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

METSULFURON-METHYL GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

Mito

For use on turf, including Lawns, Parks, Cemeteries, Golf Courses (Fairways, Atrons, Tees, and Roughs), Industrial Turf Sites, and Sod Farms

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. 8%*
Metsulfuron-methyl, 2-[[[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]carbamoyl]methylphosphate.....	60.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	40.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 0.60 lb. of metsulfuron-methyl per pound of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

- IF 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 a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- IF IN 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.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store product in original container only. DO NOT contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Washes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. **CONTAINER HANDLING:** Nonrefillable Plastic Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour mixture into application equipment for a mix tank or store mixture for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or purchase and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

See label booklet for complete

Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19037

EPA Reg. No. 83529-171

EPA Est. No. **GH 70815-GA-002**; **SD 39579-GA-001**; **MD 89332-GA-1**
The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 8 oz. (0.22 kg)