MSMA 6 Plus
MSMA Liquid Plus Surfactant

For selective post-emergent weed control in Cotton, Golf courses and Sod farms, and Highway Rights-of-Way.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Monosodium acid methanearsonate* ........... 47.6%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: ........................................... 52.4%

TOTAL: .................................................. 100.0%

* This product contains 6 pounds of MSMA per gallon.
* Total Arsenic (as elemental), all in water-soluble form, is 22.0%.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See FIRST AID Below

EPA Reg. No. 19713-42 Net Content: 2.5 Gals. (9.46 L)
EPA Est. No. 19713-MS-1

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 a unconscious or convulsing person.

IF IN EYES:
• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.
• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:
• Take off contaminated clothing.
• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED:
• Move person to fresh air.
• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also call CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300 for emergency.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:
1) Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
2) Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3) 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.

MANUFACTURED BY

Drexel Chemical Company
P.O. BOX 13327, MEMPHIS, TN 38113-0327

SINCE 1972

The DREXEL logo is a registered trademark of Drexel Chemical Company.
To delay herbicide resistance, consider:
result in partial or total loss of control of those species by this product
years as primary method of control for targeted species. This may
to Group 17 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group
This product is a Group 17 herbicide. Any weed population may
responsible for pesticide regulation.
any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency
contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift.

**GROUP 17 HERBICIDE**
This product is a Group 17 herbicide. Any weed population may
contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and
other Group 17 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance
to Group 17 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group
17 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive
years as primary method of control for targeted species. This may
result in partial or total loss of control of those species by this product
or other Group 17 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:
- Avoiding the consecutive use of this product or other target site of
  action Group 17 herbicides that have a similar target site of action
  on the same weed species.
- Using tank-mixtures or pre-mixes with herbicides from different
target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered
for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective
at the tank-mix or pre-pack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors
  and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or
  integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops
  and resistant weed biotypes.

**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 through any
type of irrigation system. 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 (WPS), 40 CFR Part 170. This standard
contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on
farms, forests, nurseries, 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 (REI). The requirements in this box only apply to uses
of this product that are covered by the WPS.
Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI
of 12 hours.
PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted
under the WPS and that involves contact with anything that has
been treated, such as plants, soil or water is: Coveralls, chemical-
resistant gloves such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride and
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 WPS 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.
Keep children and pets out of the treated area until sprays have dried.

**APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS**
- Do not apply this product in Florida except on Cotton in the counties
  listed in the Cotton use section of this label.
- Aerial application is prohibited, except when applying to Cotton.

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**
This product is completely water-soluble. Fill the spray equipment
reservoir about half full with water and add the required amount of
herbicide with agitation. Finish filling the tank with water and apply.
After use, clean equipment thoroughly by flushing with water. Do
not store spray solution in tank for a prolonged period. Although this
product is only moderately corrosive, do not use in galvanized or
aluminum equipment.

**SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**
Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related
factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the
grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making
decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to
avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural
field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications,
public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1) The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not
exceed three-fourth the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2) Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream
and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they shall be observed.
The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the "AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY
INFORMATION" section below.

**AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION**

**Information on Droplet Size**
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large
droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest
droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger
droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications
are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions
(see "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity", and "Temperature Inversions").

**Controlling Droplet Size**
- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical
  spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger
droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended
  pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger
droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate
  nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that
  provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released
  parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other
  orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection
  from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended
  application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce
  larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream
  nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other
  nozzle types.

**Boom Length**
For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less
than three-fourths of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce
drift without reducing swath width.

**Application Height**
Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet
above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required
for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe
reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**Swath Adjustment**
When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be
displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the
field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by
adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment
distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller
drops, etc.)
Wind
Drift potential is lowest between speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

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

Temperature and Humidity
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions
Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog. However, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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

COTTON
This product is useful for the control of weeds listed under “USE INFORMATION” section and many similar weeds. Applications can be made: 1) Post-emergent, over the top, when Cotton is 3 to 6 inches high or up to early first square stage, whichever occurs first using ground or aircraft equipment. 2) Post-emergent as a directed spray spraying the Cotton foliage, but to give good coverage of the weeds. Preference should be given to directed sprays. In order to minimize injury, the second application should be made as a directed spray when possible. DO NOT make more than two applications per season. Do not feed treated foliage to livestock or graze treated areas.

GOLF COURSES AND SOD FARMS
Mow Turfgrass to a height of 1 to 1.5 inches before treatment. Mix 1 fluid ounce (2 tbsp.) of this product in 1 to 2.5 gallons of water for application to a total area of 1,000 square feet. For established Bermudagrass and Zoysiagrass, mix 1 to 2 fluid ounces (2 to 4 tbsp.) of this product in 1 to 2.5 gallons of water for application to a total area of 1,000 square feet. Apply during warm weather when temperature is between 80°F and 90°F. DO NOT apply to freshly mowed St. Augustinegrass sod.

USE RESTRICTIONS
• Do not apply in Florida except on Cotton grown in the following counties: Calhoun, Columbia, Escambia, Gadsden, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Suwannee, Walton and Washington.
• Note: Applications to Cotton in Florida should be confined to banded treatments.
  • Only one application at 2 pounds a.i. (2.66 pts. of this product) per acre is allowed per season, except when a salvage operation is needed.
  • If a salvage operation is needed (i.e., if Pigweed escapes the first application), then a second or repeat application at 2 pounds a.i. (2.66 pts. of this product) per acre is allowed.
  • A second or repeat application, if needed, should be timed 1 to 3 weeks after the first application. Apply only as a salvage operation. Apply only to healthy, rapidly growing Cotton 3 inches high, but no later than 6 inches high or early square, whichever occurs first. Preference should be given to directed spray. In order to minimize injury, the second application should be made as a directed spray when possible.
  • Do not make more than two applications per season.
  • Do not apply more than a total of 4 pounds a.i. per acre per season.
  • Do not apply pre-plant to Cotton.
  • Do not apply within 50 feet of permanent water bodies or aquatic habitat, including, but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds and estuaries.
  • Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact adjacent crops or injury will result.
  • Apply only on still days when weather conditions do not favor drift from areas being treated. Aircraft applications of this product should only be made by applicators experienced in use of herbicides, and application should be made in accordance with State and Federal regulations.
  • Do not feed treated foliage to livestock or graze treated areas.

Post-Emergent Directed Spray Applications: Mix this product at the rate of 2.66 pts in 40 gallons of water per acre for application as directed broadcast spray when weeds are small. For band applications, mix 2.66 pts in 40 gallons of water per acre, then apply 1 gallon of the diluted spray for each 1 inch band width to be treated of Cotton grown on 40 inch row spacing. Direct the spray solution to the base of the Cotton plant. Nozzles should be placed so as to avoid spraying the Cotton foliage, but to give good coverage of the weeds. If regrowth occurs, make a second application about 1 to 3 weeks after the first. Make directed applications only when Cotton is 3 inches high to first bloom. DO NOT apply after first bloom. Do not feed treated foliage to livestock or graze treated areas.

HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY
This product is useful for controlling weeds listed under “USE INFORMATION” section and similar other weeds on Highway Rights-Of-Way. Mix this product at a rate of 2.5 to 6 pts per 40 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Use higher rates and spray volume for dense weed growth. For small areas, use 1 to 2 fluid ounces in 5 gallons per 1,000 square feet. Spray undesirable vegetation thoroughly to point of runoff. Adequate coverage and complete wetting of foliage is important for effective control. If regrowth occurs, reapply as required.

USE RESTRICTIONS
• Do not apply more than two broadcast applications per year.
• Do not apply within 100 feet of permanent water bodies or aquatic habitat, including, but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds and estuaries.
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Storage should be under lock and key and secure from access by unauthorized persons and children. Storage should be in a cool, dry area away from any heat or ignition source. High heat may form volatile arsenic compounds. Do not stack over 2 pallets high. Move containers by handles or in cases. Do not move containers from one area to another unless they are securely sealed. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Keep away from any puncture source. Avoid storage near water supplies, food, feed, seed, fungicides, insecticides and fertilizers to avoid contamination. Store in original containers only. If the contents are leaking or material is spilled, follow these steps while wearing protective clothing:
1. Contain spill. Absorb with an inert material such as sand or sawdust.
2. Collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.
3. Wash area with soap and water to remove remaining pesticide.
4. Follow washing with clean water rinse.
5. Place a leaking container in a plastic tub and transfer content as soon as possible, to an empty, original container.
6. Do not allow runoff to enter sewer or contaminate water supplies.
7. Dispose of waste as indicated below.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:
Nonrefillable Container (rigid material; less than 5 gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. 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 one-fourth 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
Nonrefillable Container (rigid material; 5 gallons up to < 250 gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill container one-fourth 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
Refillable Container (≥ 250 gallons & Bulk): 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% 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.

WARRANTY—CONDITIONS OF SALE

OUR DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product are based upon tests believed reliable. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage and handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall the Manufacturer or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product when such use and/or handling is not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. The foregoing is a condition of sale by the Seller and is accepted as such by the Buyer.