

DU PONT

DU PONT

# Classic®

HERBICIDE



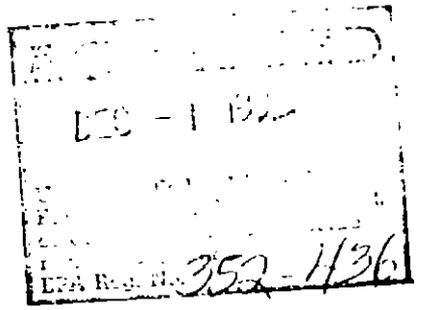
TRADEMARK

DISPERSIBLE GRANULES

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### CLASSIC HIGHLIGHTS

- CLASSIC provides selective postemergence weed control in soybeans and peanuts.
- CLASSIC has a flexible rate range. See **Rate**.
- CLASSIC may be tank mixed with PINNACLE, ASSURE II, or other products for increased weed control.
- Include a spray additive recommended in this label. See **Spray Adjuvants for Soybeans and Spray Adjuvants for Peanuts**.
- CLASSIC may be applied by ground (broadcast or band) or by air.
- For ground application, apply in a minimum of 10 gal water per acre using flat fan nozzles (25-40 psi) or hollow cone nozzles (40-60 psi). See **Application Equipment**.
- Apply to actively growing weeds at the recommended sizes. See **Rate**.
- Certain crop rotation and pH restrictions apply. See **Rotational Crop Guidelines and Soils Where CLASSIC May Be Used** sections.
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label directions for use.



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# CLASSIC® HERBICIDE

*Dispersible Granules*

<i>Active Ingredient</i>	<i>By Weight</i>
<i>Chlorimuron Ethyl</i>	
<i>Ethyl 2-[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate</i>	<i>25.0%</i>
<i>Inert Ingredients</i>	<i>75.0%</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

EPA Reg. No. 352 - 436

U.S. Patent No. 4,394,506 & 4,547,215

*Keep Out of Reach of Children*

## CAUTION

### *Precautionary Statements*

#### *Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals*

**Caution!** May irritate eyes, nose, throat and skin.

May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

### *Statement of Practical Treatment*

#### *If in eyes:*

Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

#### *If on skin:*

Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll-free 1-800-441-3637.

### *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.

### 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.

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**APPLICATION INFORMATION**

Du Pont's CLASSIC Herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water and sprayed for selective postemergence weed control of many broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge in soybeans, peanuts, and noncrop areas.

**SPECIFIC USES - SOYBEANS**

**Timing to Crop Stage**

CLASSIC may be applied any time after the first trifoliolate has opened but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity.

**Timing to Weeds**

Apply CLASSIC when weeds are young and actively growing (after the first true leaves have expanded, but before the weeds exceed the size indicated below).

Applications made to weeds larger than the sizes indicated below, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

**Rate**

When applied as directed, CLASSIC will control the following weeds:

WEEDS	HEIGHT (Inches)		
	1/2 oz /A	2/3 oz /A	3/4 oz /A
Beggarticks (Bidens sp)	2-4	2-6	2-8
Bristly Starbur	1-2	1-3	1-4
Cocklebur	2-6	2-8	2-12
Florida Beggarweed	2-4	2-5	2-6
Hemp Sesbania	2-4	2-5	2-6
Jerusalem Artichoke (above ground portion)	-	-	2-8
Jimsonweed	2-4	2-5	2-6
Morningglory* (annual)			
Entireleaf	1-2	1-3	1-4
Ivyleaf	1-2	1-3	1-4
Pitted	1-2	1-3	1-4
Smallflower	1-2	1-3	1-4
Tall	1-2	1-3	1-4
Mustard	4**	5**	6**
Pigweed			
Redroot	1-2	1-3	1-4

Ragweed			
Common	-	2-3	2-4
Giant	-	-	2-6
Sicklepod*	1-2	1-3	1-4
Smartweed			
Ladysthumb	1-2	1-3	1-4
Pennsylvania	1-2	1-3	1-4
Sunflower	2-5	2-6	2-8
Wild Poinsettia	-	1-2	1-4
Yellow Nutsedge	2-3	2-3	2-4
Velvetleaf***	-	2-4	2-6

When applied as directed, CLASSIC will suppress the following weeds:

Burcucumber*	-	2-3	2-6
Cowpea*	-	2-5	2-6
Canada Thistle	-	2-3	2-4
Marestail	2-3	2-5	2-6
Purple Nutsedge	2-3	2-4	2-5
Smooth Pigweed	1-2	1-3	1-4
Tall Waterhemp	-	-	1-3

\* See Split Applications section.

\*\* Diameter

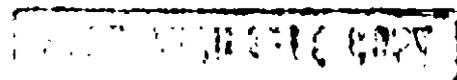
\*\*\* Include an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer.

**Split Applications**

A second application of CLASSIC may be made 2-3 weeks after the initial application to control weeds with multiple germination flushes or suppressed weeds such as burcucumber, cocklebur, cowpea, giant ragweed, morningglory, pigweed, sicklepod, and velvetleaf.

**Cultivation**

Cultivation approximately 14 days after application will help control suppressed weeds.



**Soils Where CLASSIC May Be Used**

CLASSIC may be used without any soil pH restrictions in the states of Alabama (except the Black Belt where soil pH must be less than 7.0), Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (except in the Clarion-Nicollet-Webster and Hamburda-Monoma soil associations and the historic floodplain of the Missouri River), Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi (except the Black Belt where soil pH must be less than 7.0), Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

In Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin use a maximum of 1 1/2 oz of CLASSIC per year on soils having a pH of 7.0 or less. If soil pH is greater than 7.0, a maximum of 1/3 oz per year of CLASSIC may be used.

Soil pH may vary greatly within a single field. It may be affected by soil amendments or disturbed soils. Determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using a 1:1 soil:water suspension.

See **Rotational Crop Guidelines** for information on the relationship between soil pH and application rates.

**No-Till/Conservation Till**

CLASSIC may be used for postemergence weed control in no-till/conservation till operations. It may be used alone, in a tank mix for postemergence broadleaf weed control, or tank mixed with postemergence grass herbicides such as Du Pont's ASSURE II Herbicide for total postemergence weed control.

**Spray Adjuvants for Soybean**

Applications of CLASSIC must include a nonionic surfactant or a crop oil concentrate. For additional information refer to the Du Pont bulletin "Approved Adjuvants for Use with Du Pont Row Crop and Cereal Herbicides" for a list of approved adjuvants and suggested use rates for CLASSIC.

**Nonionic Surfactant**

- A nonionic surfactant must be included in the spray solution at the rate (concentration) of 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v of actual nonionic surfactant is applied.
- Use only products that contain at least 50% nonionic surfactant as the active ingredient.
- Use only EPA approved surfactants authorized for use on food.
- Avoid products that do not adequately define their ingredients on the product label.

**Crop Oil Concentrate**

Under hot, dry conditions, a crop oil concentrate may be used in place of a nonionic surfactant to enhance weed control. Crop oil concentrate is especially helpful in controlling giant ragweed and pigweed.

- Apply crop oil concentrate at 1.0% v/v (8 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Use a good-quality, petroleum-based or methylated seed oil-based crop oil concentrate with at least 14% emulsifiers and 80% oil.
- Crop oil concentrate may increase the potential for crop injury in soybeans.

**Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer**

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

- Use a high-quality, liquid nitrogen fertilizer such as 28-0-0 at a rate of 4-8 pt per acre, or a 10-34-0 at a rate of 2-4 pt per acre.
- Alternately, a high-quality, sprayable grade of ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) may be used at a rate of 2-4 lb per acre.
- Use the lower rate of fertilizer for spray volumes of less than 15 gal per acre.

Products that combine ammonium fertilizers with surfactants or crop oils must meet all of the surfactant/crop oil and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer requirements above.

**Soybean Tank Mix Applications**

**CLASSIC and Postemergence Grass Herbicides**

CLASSIC may be tank mixed with postemergence grass herbicides such as Du Pont's ASSURE II Herbicide.

- For best results apply CLASSIC 7 days before or 1 day after the grass herbicide. Refer to the grass herbicide label for precautions and specific use information.
- Include a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate with the tank mix of CLASSIC and postemergence grass herbicides such as ASSURE II. Do not use methylated seed oils with CLASSIC and ASSURE II. Use the rate listed in the **Spray Adjuvants for Soybeans** section.
- Under certain conditions CLASSIC may reduce the activity of the grass herbicide. The broadleaf activity of CLASSIC will not be affected.

The types of grass present determine the amount of ASSURE II to be tank mixed with CLASSIC. When applied as directed, a tank mix of CLASSIC and ASSURE II will control the following grasses:

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**CLASSIC + 5 oz of ASSURE II per acre**

Grass	Height (Inches)
Volunteer Corn	6-18
Shattercane	6-12
Giant Foxtail	2-8
Seedling Johnsongrass	2-8

**CLASSIC + 7 oz of ASSURE II per acre**

Grass	Height (Inches)
Wild Proso Millet	2-6

**CLASSIC + 9 oz of ASSURE II per acre**

Grass	Height (Inches)
Crowfoot Grass	2-6
Fall Panicum	2-6
Green Foxtail	2-4
Bristly Foxtail	2-4
Goosegrass	2-4
Itchgrass	2-8
Field Sandbur	2-6
Sprangletop	2-6
Volunteer Cereals	2-6
Wild Oats	2-6
Witchgrass	2-6

**CLASSIC + 10 oz of ASSURE II per acre**

Grass	Height (Inches)
Junglerice	2-6
Rhizome Johnsongrass	10-24

**CLASSIC and Du Pont's PINNACLE Herbicide**

A tank mix of CLASSIC and PINNACLE may be used only in Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota (except west and north of highways MN27 and US71), Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin, and Virginia.

CLASSIC may be tank mixed with PINNACLE for broad spectrum weed control as follows:

- Use 1/4 oz CLASSIC and 1/4 oz PINNACLE as a base weed-control program. This mixture is effective when cocklebur growth is small and scattered, and annual smartweeds, lambsquarters, pigweeds, velvetleaf, and wild sunflower are present in the sizes listed in the following CLASSIC/PINNACLE Tankmix Table.
- Use 1/3 oz CLASSIC and 1/4 oz PINNACLE when cocklebur, lambsquarters, pigweeds, velvetleaf, and wild sunflower are present in the sizes listed in the following CLASSIC/PINNACLE Tankmix Table.
- Use 1/2 oz CLASSIC and 1/8 oz PINNACLE when lambsquarters are not present but cocklebur, jimsonweed, morningglory, and yellow nutsedge are the main weeds present, or when they are accompanied by small, scattered pigweed, smartweed, and velvetleaf in the sizes listed in the following CLASSIC/PINNACLE Tankmix Table.
- CLASSIC and PINNACLE may occasionally shorten stem internodal length. Field testing has shown that this shortening will not reduce yields.

**CLASSIC/PINNACLE TANKMIX TABLE.**

Weed	CLASSIC and PINNACLE 1/4 oz/A + 1/4 oz/A	CLASSIC and PINNACLE 1/3 oz/A + 1/4 oz/A	CLASSIC and PINNACLE 1/2 oz/A + 1/8 oz/A
	<b>Height (Inches)</b>		
Annual Smartweeds	2-8	2-8	2-4
Cocklebur	2-4	2-6	2-6
Jimsonweed	2-5	2-5	2-4
Lambsquarters	2-4	2-4	-
Pigweed Species			
Redroot/Rough	2-12	2-12	2-4
Other Pigweeds	2-8	2-8	2-4
Tall Waterhemp	2-8	2-8	2-4
Velvetleaf*	2-8	2-8	2-4
Wild Mustard	2-4 (dia)	2-4 (dia)	2-4 (dia)
Wild Sunflower	2-8	2-8	2-5
Morningglory species			
Entireleaf	**1-2	**1-2	1-2
Ivyleaf	**1-2	**1-2	1-2
Pitted	**1-2	**1-2	1-2
Smallflower	**1-2	**1-2	1-2
Tall	**1-2	**1-2	1-2
Common Ragweed	**1-3	**1-3	**1-3
Sicklepod	-	-	1-2
Yellow Nutsedge	-	-	1-3
Common Milkweed	-	**2-6	-
Buffalobur	-	**2-6	-

\* Requires the addition of ammonium fertilizer. See Spray Adjuvants for Soybeans.

\*\* Applications of less than 1/2 oz CLASSIC will provide suppression only. For control, a split application may be necessary.

**CLASSIC and PINNACLE - Application Information**

- Applications must include a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 1-2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125%-0.25% v/v of product).
- Do not use Dash!
- Under dry conditions or during cool weather a crop oil concentrate may be used to enhance weed control. Use at the rate of 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.5% v/v).
- Use a petroleum-based crop oil concentrate with at least 14% emulsifiers and 80% oil.
- The use of crop oil concentrate may increase temporary crop injury.
- Applications of 1/2 oz CLASSIC + 1/8 oz PINNACLE must follow the geographical soil pH restrictions and crop rotation guidelines for the use of CLASSIC alone at 1/2 oz per acre.
- Applications of CLASSIC at 1/4 to 1/3 oz per acre are not limited by soil pH. However, the following crop rotations must be observed:

**Rotation interval(months) for 1/4 to 1/3 oz CLASSIC**

Crop	DE, IA, IL, IN, KY, MI, MN, NC, NE, NJ, OH, PA, SC, SD, TX, VA, WI	KS, MO
Soybeans	Anytime	Anytime
Cereal Grains	3	3
Field Corn*	9	9
Clover	9	9
Dry Beans	9	9
Tomato (transplant)	9	9
Alfalfa	15	9
Sorghum	15	9
Tobacco (transplant)	15	9

\*Field corn refers only to popcorn, seed corn, and corn grown for grain or silage.

Treatments of CLASSIC and PINNACLE may be tank mixed with postemergence grass herbicides such as ASSURE II.

- When tank mixing CLASSIC and PINNACLE treatments with ASSURE II or other postemergence grass herbicides, the surfactant rate should be reduced to 1-2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution.
- Do not use "Dash" or crop oil concentrate when tank mixing CLASSIC and PINNACLE treatments with postemergence grass herbicides such as ASSURE II.
- Do not tank mix CLASSIC and PINNACLE with Poast Plus<sup>1</sup>.

**CLASSIC and 2,4-DB**

CLASSIC or CLASSIC and PINNACLE treatments may be tank mixed with 1-2 fl oz per acre of 2,4-DB for improved control of annual morningglory and other broadleaf weeds.

- Applications to morningglory species must be made before the weeds are 4" tall.
- Soybeans must be at least 8" tall before applying CLASSIC in a tank mix with 2,4-DB.
- Applications of CLASSIC and 2,4-DB must include a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate. See **Spray Adjuvants for Soybeans**.
- Apply CLASSIC or a tank mix of CLASSIC and PINNACLE and 2,4-DB by ground only.
- Applications of CLASSIC and PINNACLE tank mixed with 2,4-DB must include a nonionic surfactant at 1 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125% v/v).
- Do not use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing CLASSIC and PINNACLE with 2,4-DB.
- In Kansas and Missouri (except the bootheel area), when conditions are excessively hot and dry (> 90 °F and < 30% relative humidity), make applications at the rate of 2 fl oz of 2,4-DB in combination with CLASSIC or CLASSIC and PINNACLE.
- In Kansas and Missouri (except the bootheel area), crop oil concentrate may be used at the rate of 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.5% v/v).
- The use of crop oil concentrate may increase temporary injury to soybeans.

Some crop response may occur 5-7 days after application of CLASSIC and 2,4-DB to soybeans under stress. Temporary yellowing, leaf crinkling, and/or soybean growth retardation may occur following application of CLASSIC and 2,4-DB. Under favorable growing conditions, the crop will quickly recover.

Consult the 2,4-DB label for use precautions.

**CLASSIC and Cobra<sup>1</sup>**

CLASSIC may be tank mixed with "Cobra" at the rate of 1/2 oz CLASSIC and 8.0 to 12.5 fl oz of "Cobra" per acre. Use the higher rate of "Cobra" when weed populations are heavy or weeds approach the maximum size listed below.

Weed	Height (Inches)
Prickly Sida (teaweed)	up to 1 inch
Cocklebur	2-6
Hemp Sesbania	2-4
Morningglory	
Pitted	2-3
Ivyleaf	2-3
Entireleaf	2-3

**CLASSIC and "Cobra" - Application Information**

- Include a nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (minimum of 0.125% v/v actual surfactant).
- Do not use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing CLASSIC and "Cobra".
- Tank mix applications of CLASSIC and "Cobra" may not control weeds listed on the CLASSIC label as completely as applications of CLASSIC alone.

**Soybean Precautions**

- Temporary leaf yellowing and/or retardation of soybean growth may occur following application of CLASSIC. These effects will generally be most evident 5-7 days after application to soybeans under stress. Under favorable soybean growing conditions, the crop will quickly recover.
- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
- CLASSIC should not be used on Black Belt Soils of Alabama and Mississippi with a soil pH greater than 7.0. Crop injury may occur.
- CLASSIC should not be used on soils with a history of nutrient deficiency (such as iron chlorosis). Crop injury may occur.
- Follow extended crop rotation interval as directed on this label when CLASSIC is applied over Du Pont's CANOPY<sup>®</sup>, GEMINI<sup>®</sup>, PREVIEW<sup>®</sup>, or LOROX<sup>®</sup> PLUS Herbicides. See **Rotational Crop Guidelines**.
- If Scepter<sup>3</sup>, Pursuit<sup>3</sup> or any product containing the active ingredients imazaquin or imazethapyr (such as Squadron<sup>3</sup> or Passport<sup>3</sup>) is applied to soybeans, the same year as CLASSIC, do not plant crops other than soybeans for at least 15 months after the last application. Crops listed in the **Rotational Crop Guidelines** section of this label may be planted after 15 months. All other crops require a successful field bioassay.

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- Do not apply to land that has been or will be treated with Du Pont's GLEAN<sup>®</sup>, ALLY<sup>®</sup>, or FINESSE<sup>®</sup> Herbicides in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, or South Dakota.

**SPECIFIC USES – PEANUTS**

CLASSIC is recommended for the control of Florida beggarweed in peanuts in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

CLASSIC is also recommended for the suppression of bristly starbur in peanuts in the above mentioned states.

**Timing to Crop Stage**

CLASSIC can be applied from 60 days after crop emergence to 45 days before harvest. Where peanut stands are erratic or have been replanted, do not apply CLASSIC until 60 days after the youngest peanuts have emerged.

**Rate for Use on Peanuts**

- ) Make a single postemergence application of 1/2 oz CLASSIC per acre for the control of actively growing Florida beggarweed and the suppression of bristly starbur.

**Timing to Weeds**

**Florida Beggarweed**

- Apply before Florida beggarweed reaches 10" in height or begins to bloom.
- Florida beggarweed that regrows from mowing or cultivation will only be suppressed.

**Bristly Starbur**

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

**Spray Adjuvants for Peanuts**

- A nonionic surfactant must be included in the spray solution at the rate (concentration) of 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v of actual nonionic surfactant is applied.
- At least 50% of the formulation should be actual nonionic surfactant.
- Avoid products that do not accurately define their ingredients.

- Use only EPA approved surfactants authorized for use on food.
- Do not use a crop oil concentrate (either vegetable- or petroleum-based), as crop injury will result.

**Peanut Varieties**

Varietal tolerance to CLASSIC applications may vary. When using CLASSIC for the first time on a variety other than those listed, treat only a portion of the field. If crop growth appears normal after 14 days, the balance of the acreage may be treated.

The following varieties are tolerant to CLASSIC:

- Florunner, Sunrunner, GK-7, Florigiant, and NC-7.
- Southern Runner has shown moderate tolerance to CLASSIC. Do not apply tank mixes of CLASSIC and 2,4-DB to Southern Runner.

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

CLASSIC may cause a reduction in peanut vine length. Under normal growing conditions test data has shown no adverse effects on yields.

The following conditions prior to or following CLASSIC application can affect peanut yields:

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

**Application Method**

- CLASSIC may be applied to peanuts by ground or air.
- Use a minimum of 10 gal of water by ground and 3 gal of carrier by air. Increase this to 15 gal by ground and 5 gal by air if foliage is dense.

**Peanut Tank Mix Applications**

**CLASSIC and Bravo 720<sup>®</sup> (chlorothalonil)**

CLASSIC may be tank mixed with 1.5 pt "Bravo 720," or any equivalent amount of other chlorothalonil-based product per acre in peanuts.

- Applications of CLASSIC and "Bravo 720" must include a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

Refer to the specific chlorothalonil product label for specific use directions and precautions.

**CLASSIC and 2,4-DB**

CLASSIC may be tank mixed with 2,4-DB (Butryac 200<sup>s</sup>, or Butoxone<sup>6</sup>) in peanuts.

- Do not apply more than 8/10 pt "Butryac 200", or 1 pt "Butoxone" in the tank mix as excessive crop injury can occur.
- Increased crop response (foliar yellowing, stem discoloration, and reduction in peanut growth) can occur with the tank mix.
- Applications of CLASSIC and 2,4-DB must include a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gal so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

Refer to the "Butryac 200" and "Butoxone" product labels for specific use directions and precautions.

**Peanut Restrictions**

- Make only one application of CLASSIC to peanuts per season.
- Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
- Applications to peanuts under stress resulting from weather (drought), insects, previous herbicide injury, or disease (fungi or nematodes) may result in crop injury.
- CLASSIC may cause temporary reduction in peanut growth. This interruption of peanut plant growth does not affect yields.
- Applications of CLASSIC in combination with sulfur or elemental sulfur-containing products will result in crop injury.
- CLASSIC may be used on peanuts following application of "Pursuit." Follow the rotational crop guidelines on the respective labels. The most restrictive interval shall apply.

**SPECIFIC USES – NONCROP AREAS**

CLASSIC is recommended for postemergence control of certain annual weeds on noncrop sites such as fence rows, roadsides, equipment storage areas, and other similar areas.

- For control of cocklebur, velvetleaf, and other annuals, apply 1–2 oz CLASSIC per acre to weeds that are within the labeled size as stated in the **Rate** section at the beginning of this label.
- Add a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v of actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

**Noncrop Ground Application**

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

**Noncrop Restrictions**

Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SOYBEANS AND PEANUTS**

The following steps should be followed when preparing to spray CLASSIC:

1. Calculate the amount of CLASSIC required and measure it out.
2. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
3. While agitating, add the required amount of CLASSIC.
4. CLASSIC should be thoroughly mixed with water in the spray tank before adding any other material (in order: tank mix herbicide, surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or nitrogen-based fertilizer). Agitation is required for uniform mixing and application.
5. Apply CLASSIC spray preparation within 24 hours of product mixing, or product degradation may occur.
6. If the mixture has settled, thoroughly reagitrate before using.

**APPLICATION EQUIPMENT**

Many crops are sensitive to CLASSIC. All direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with crops other than soybeans or peanuts should be avoided.

**Ground Application (See Also Spray Drift)**

**Broadcast Application**

- Use a minimum of 10 gal water per acre.
- Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase minimum spray volume to 15–25 gal per acre.
- Use flat fan nozzles at 25–40 psi or hollow cone nozzles at 40–60 psi for CLASSIC applications. Use flat fan nozzles when tank mixing CLASSIC and PINNACLE.
- Do not use flood, rain drop, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) type nozzles. Unacceptable crop injury, excessive spray drift, or poor weed control may result.
- For proper spray coverage adjust the boom and nozzle height according to the specifications listed by the nozzle manufacturer.

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**Band Application**

- Because band applicators spray a narrower area than broadcast applicators, use proportionately less spray solution for band applications.
- To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator to not exceed the labeled rate.
- Flat fan nozzles are preferred.
- Carefully follow the nozzle manufacturer's instructions for nozzle orientation, distance of the nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration, and spray pressure for band applications.
- For additional information on row banders, see Du Pont's bulletin, "Application Accuracy - Row Banders."

**Aerial Application (See Also Spray Drift)**

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

**CULTIVATION**

Do not cultivate within 7 days of application. Cultivation may put weeds under stress by pruning roots, thus diminishing control.

The best time to cultivate is approximately 14 days after application.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

CLASSIC rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds. Leaves of susceptible plants yellow 3-5 days after application, followed, in controlled plants, by the death of the growing point. CLASSIC will provide complete control of susceptible weeds in 7-21 days. Suppressed plants may remain green but will be stunted and noncompetitive.

CLASSIC will provide best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. Degree of control depends on: rate used; weed spectrum; weed size (if weeds are large, use higher rates and spray volume); growing conditions at and following treatment; soil moisture; precipitation; and spray adjuvants. Treating weeds under stress or large weeds may result in only partial control. Stress may be caused by:

- abnormal weather (hot or cold)
- mechanical injury from cultivation
- drought
- water-saturated soil
- disease
- insect injury
- prior herbicide injury

Stress affects some weeds, such as pigweed, more than others. Delay application until stress passes and weeds start to grow again.

Severe stress (drought, disease, insect damage, or nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis) following application may also result in crop injury and/or poor weed control.

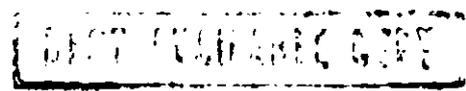
Do not apply CLASSIC if rain is expected within 1 hour or weed control may decrease.

**ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES**

**Important:** Crops other than soybeans or peanuts planted the season following a CLASSIC application can vary in their sensitivity to low concentrations of CLASSIC remaining in the soil. Crop rotation intervals may be extended if CLASSIC is applied over CANOPY, GEMINI, PREVIEW or LOROX PLUS Herbicides.

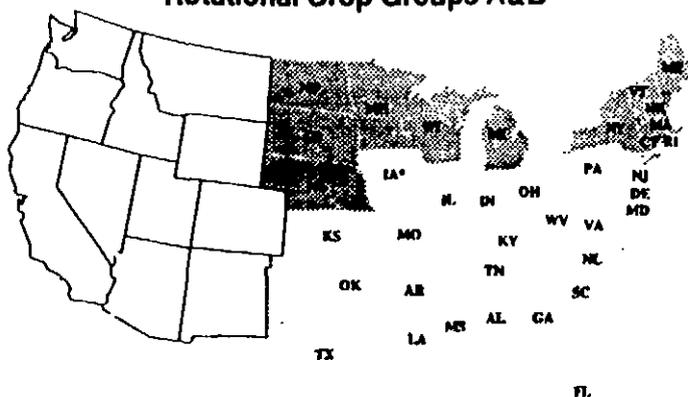
For the Rotational Crop Guidelines, "Field Corn" refers only to popcorn and corn grown for grain, silage, or seed.

The season before planting any crop not listed below, a successful field bioassay must be completed. The field bioassay detects small quantities of CLASSIC that can remain in the soil and injure rotational crops. A successful field bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of crop(s) intended for production the following year. The test strip should cross the whole field, including knolls and low areas.



**Section I**  
**Following CLASSIC Application**

**Rotational Crop Groups A&B**

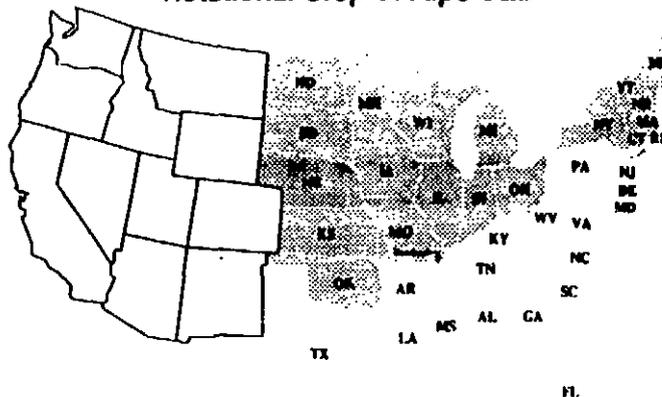


- Group A1. All soils with pH 7.0 or less. Maximum use rate: 1 1/2oz/year
- Group A2. No pH limit. Maximum use rate: 1 1/2oz/year
- Group B. No pH limit. Maximum use rate: 1oz/year

\* Fields in Iowa located within the boundaries of the Clarion-Nicollet-Webster and Hamburg-Ida-Monona soil associations and fields located within the historic flood plain of the Missouri River must follow Group A guidelines. All other fields in Iowa are included in Group B.

**Section II**  
**CLASSIC Following CANOPY or GEMINI**

**Rotational Crop Groups C&D**



- Group C. All states with soil pH 7.0 or less. Gemini use rate: 22oz/A or less, or Canopy use rate: 10oz/A or less. Only one Classic application per season.

Group D. All other states with soil pH 7.0 or less, or not meeting pH or rate requirements of Group C, or receiving more than one Classic application per season.

**Rotational Intervals(months) Following the Use of 1/2 to 1 1/2 oz CLASSIC\***

Crop	Group A	Group B
Soybeans	Anytime	Anytime
Cereal Grains	3	3
Ryegrass	3	3
Field Corn	**9	9
Peanut	6	15
Alfalfa	9	15
Clover	9	15
Cotton	9	15
Dry Beans	9	15
Rice	9	15
Sorghum	9	15
Tobacco (transplant)	9	15
Tomato (transplant)	9	15

\* If CLASSIC is applied after August 1, extend recrop interval 2 months on corn, cotton, rice, and sorghum or rotational crop may be injured.

\*\* In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas with soil pH 7.0 or less, field corn can be recropped after 8 months. In Alabama, Florida, and Georgia with soil pH 7.0 or less AND receiving a single application of CLASSIC not exceeding 1/2 oz per acre, field corn can be recropped after 7 months.

All other crops require a successful field bioassay. Suggested interval before initiating bioassay is 9 months for Group A and 15 months for Group B.

**Minimum Time in Months Before Planting Rotational Crops†**

Crop††	Group C	Group D
Soybeans	Anytime	Anytime
Cereal Grains	3	3
Ryegrass	3	3
Alfalfa	9	15
Clover	9	15
Cotton	9	15
Dry Beans	9	15
Field Corn	9	15
Peanut	9	15
Rice	9	15
Sorghum	9	15
Tobacco (transplant)	9	15
Tomato (transplant)	9	15

† If CLASSIC is applied after August 1, extend recrop interval 2 months on corn, cotton, rice, and sorghum or rotational crop may be injured.

†† Consult the rotational crop interval sections of the CANOPY and GEMINI labels. Some crop rotations may be longer than indicated because of metribuzin or linuron restrictions. Use the longest rotational crop interval.

All other crops require a successful field bioassay. Suggested interval before initiating bioassay is 9 months for Group C and 15 months for Group D.

**Section III**  
**CLASSIC Following PREVIEW or LOROX PLUS**

**Rotational Crop Group E**

- PREVIEW 8 oz per acre or less or LOROX PLUS 16 oz per acre or less
- AND
- One CLASSIC application per season

**Rotational Crop Group F**

- PREVIEW or LOROX PLUS rates greater than listed in Group E
- OR
- PREVIEW or LOROX PLUS and more than one CLASSIC application

**Minimum Time in Months Before Planting**  
**Rotational Crop\***

Crop**	Group E	Group F
Soybeans	Anytime	Anytime
Cereal Grains	3	3
Field Corn	10	15
Alfalfa	11	11
Clover	11	11
Dry Beans	11	11
Sorghum	11	15
Tobacco (transplant)	11	15
Tomato (transplant)	11	15

\* If CLASSIC is applied after August 1, extend recrop interval 2 months on corn, cotton, rice and sorghum or rotational crop may be injured.

\*\* Consult the rotational crop interval sections of the PREVIEW and LOROX PLUS labels. Some crop rotations may be longer than indicated because of metribuzin or linuron restriction. Use the longest rotational crop interval restriction.

All other crops require a successful field bioassay. Suggested interval before initiating bioassay is 11 months from Group E and 15 months from Group F.

**SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEANUP**

Spray equipment must be clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before applying CLASSIC and properly cleaned out after applying CLASSIC. Using the cleanup procedures specified on the label of the previously used product, clean all application equipment before applying CLASSIC. If no cleanup procedure is provided, use the procedure that follows. Immediately following applications of CLASSIC, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment according to the following instructions.

1. Drain tank; thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces of the tank; then flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and add one gal of household ammonia\* (3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the cleaning solution through the boom, hoses, and nozzles. Add more water to completely fill the tank and allow to agitate/recirculate for at least 15 minutes. Again, flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution, then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing the cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing the water through the hoses and boom.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

\*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or Du Pont approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure (see Bulletin "Information on Cleaning Agents for Sprayer Cleanout of Du Pont Sulfonylurea Herbicides"). Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

**Notes**

- Steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks is recommended in order to dislodge any visible pesticide deposits.
- During an extended period where spraying (or mixing) equipment will be used to apply multiple loads of CLASSIC, at the end of each day partially fill the tank with fresh water, flush the boom and hoses, and allow to sit overnight.

**SPRAY DRIFT**

THE MINIMIZATION OF PESTICIDE DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Interactions between weather conditions and land configurations may contribute to unpredictable drift patterns of all crop protection products. Responsibility for plant injury caused by spray drift lies with the applicator. As an aid for applying any crop protection product, follow these practices to minimize spray drift.

Do not allow spray from either ground or aerial equipment to drift onto neighboring crops or land, as even small amounts may injure susceptible plants. When spraying near adjacent sensitive crops or plants, do everything possible to reduce spray drift including:

- Stop spraying if wind becomes excessive. **DO NOT SPRAY IF WIND SPEED IS 10 MPH OR GREATER.** Spray drift can occur at wind speeds less than 10 MPH. If sensitive crops or plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used even in relatively low wind conditions. **DO NOT SPRAY IF WINDS ARE GUSTY.**
- High temperature, drought, and low relative humidity increase the possibility of spray drift. **EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE USED WHEN THESE CONDITIONS ARE PRESENT AND SENSITIVE CROPS ARE NEARBY, REGARDLESS OF WIND SPEED.**
- Do not apply during a temperature inversion. An inversion is characterized by low air movement and an increase in air temperature with an increase in altitude. In humid regions, a fog or mist may form. An inversion may be detected by producing a smoke column and checking for a layering effect. Smoke-producing devices on aircraft are recommended. If not sure whether an inversion exists, consult with local weather services before making an application.

Drift from ground equipment may be further reduced by:

- Using coarse sprays to minimize drift. Do not use nozzles that produce small droplets, such as sprayfoam or airblast-type nozzles.
- Increasing the volume of spray mix per acre by using higher flow rate nozzles.
- Reducing pressure (PSI).
- Applying as close to target plants as possible while still maintaining a good spray pattern.

**IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS**

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Do not apply CLASSIC or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Prevent spray drift to desirable plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.
- Do not mix/load, or use within 50 feet of all wells included abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- Keep CLASSIC from coming in contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds during storage.
- Thoroughly clean all application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops other than soybeans or peanuts.
- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**Storage:** Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed.

**Product Disposal:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Container Disposal:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer the container for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incinerator. Or, if allowed by state and local authorities, the container can be burned on site. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**NOTICE OF WARRANTY**

Du Pont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on such label only when used in accordance with the directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Du Pont. In no case shall Du Pont be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks are assumed by the buyer. **DU PONT MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.**

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