

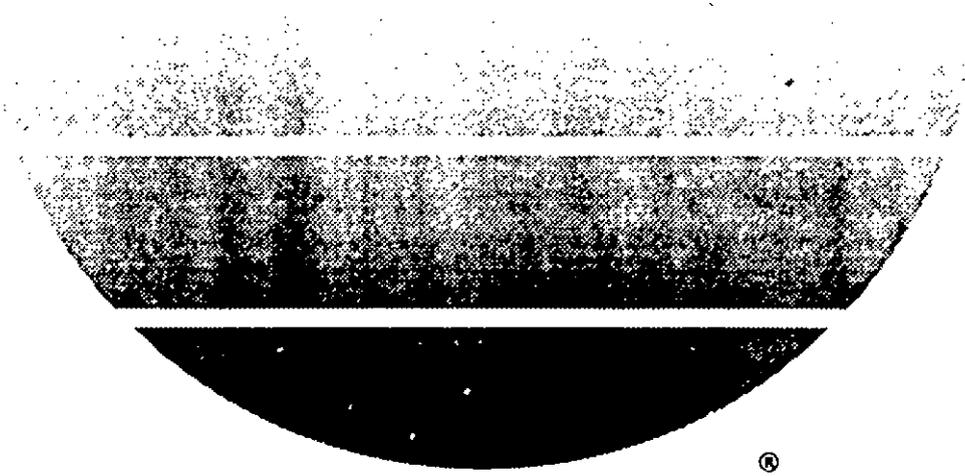
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Classic®

herbicide

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the purposes registered under EPA Reg. No. 352-436



®



"..... A Growing Partnership With Nature"

1-7

“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

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

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.

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Waterproof gloves.

Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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 part 170 Section 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water 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 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 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls.
- Waterproof gloves.
- Shoes plus socks.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

DuPont 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 trifoliate 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 (<i>Bidens</i> 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
Marestail	2-3	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:

WEEDS	HEIGHT (Inches)		
	1/2 oz /A	2/3 oz /A	3/4 oz /A
Burcucumber*	-	2-3	2-6
Cowpea*	-	2-5	2-6
Canada Thistle	-	2-3	2-4
Purple Nutsedge	2-5	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. Do not make more than 2 application of CLASSIC in a single season.

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 Hamburg-Ida-Monona 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, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

In Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, 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 DuPont ASSURE II Herbicide for total postemergence weed control.

Spray Adjuvants for Soybeans

Applications of CLASSIC must include a nonionic surfactant or a crop oil concentrate. For additional information refer to the DuPont bulletin "Approved Adjuvants for Use with DuPont 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 DuPont 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:

CLASSIC + 5 oz of ASSURE II per acre

Grass	Height (Inches)
Corn, Volunteer	6-18
Giant Foxtail	2-4 (pretiller)
Johnsongrass, Seedling	2-8
Shattercane	6-12

CLASSIC + 7 oz of ASSURE II per acre

Grass	Height (Inches)
Giant Foxtail	2-8
Wild Proso Millet	2-6

CLASSIC + 8 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
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	10-24

CLASSIC and DuPont PINNACLE Herbicide

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

- Use 1/4 oz CLASSIC + 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 + 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 + 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 + PINNACLE may occasionally shorten stem internodal length. Field testing has shown that this shortening will not reduce yields.
- CLASSIC tankmix with PINNACLE is not recommended in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas unless specified on other DuPont supplemental labeling, as excessive crop injury may occur.

CLASSIC + PINNACLE TANKMIX TABLE.

Weed	CLASSIC + PINNACLE	CLASSIC + PINNACLE	CLASSIC + PINNACLE
	1/4 oz/A + 1/4 oz/A	1/3 oz/A + 1/4 oz/A	1/2 oz/A + 1/8 oz/A
	Height (Inches)		
Annual Smartweeds	2-8	2-8	2-4
Cocklebur	2-4	2-6	2-6
Jimsonweed	2-5	2-5	2-4
Marestail	2-5	2-5	2-6
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 + 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 Dash¹ unless specified on other DuPont supplemental labeling.
- 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 for 1/4 to 1/3 oz CLASSIC

Crop	Rotational Interval In Months
Soybeans	Anytime
Cereal Grains	3
Ryegrass	3
Field Corn *	9
Cotton	9
Alfalfa	9
Clover	9
Dry Beans	9
Sorghum	9
Peanut	6
Rice	9
Tobacco (transplant)	9
Tomato (transplant)	9

All other crops require a successful field bioassay. See "Rotational Crop Guidelines" for specific information.

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

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

- When tank mixing CLASSIC + 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 + PINNACLE treatments with postemergence grass herbicides such as ASSURE II unless specified on other DuPont supplemental labeling.
- Do not tank mix CLASSIC + PINNACLE with Poast Plus unless specified on other DuPont supplemental labeling.

CLASSIC and 2,4-DB

CLASSIC or CLASSIC + 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 + 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 + PINNACLE + 2,4-DB by ground only.
- Applications of CLASSIC + 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 + 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 + 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 + 2,4-DB to soybeans under stress. Temporary yellowing, leaf crinkling, and/or soybean growth retardation may occur following application of CLASSIC + 2,4-DB. Under favorable growing conditions, the crop will quickly recover.

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

CLASSIC + Cobra²

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 + "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 + "Cobra".
- Tank mix applications of CLASSIC + "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 DuPont CANOPY®, GEMINI®, PREVIEW®, or LOROX® PLUS Herbicides. See **Rotational Crop Guidelines**.
- Do not apply to land that has been or will be treated with DuPont GLEAN®, ALLY®, or FINESSE® Herbicides in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, or South Dakota without carefully observing the rotational crop intervals for those products.
- Do not tank mix CLASSIC with organophosphate insecticides or apply CLASSIC within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide, as severe crop injury may occur.

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, Florigant, and NC-7.
- Southern Runner has shown moderate tolerance to CLASSIC. Do not apply tank mixes of CLASSIC + 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 + Bravo 720[®] (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 + "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 + 2,4-DB

CLASSIC may be tank mixed with 2,4-DB (Butryac 200[®], or Butoxone[®]) 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 + 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 reagituate 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 + 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.

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 DuPont 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

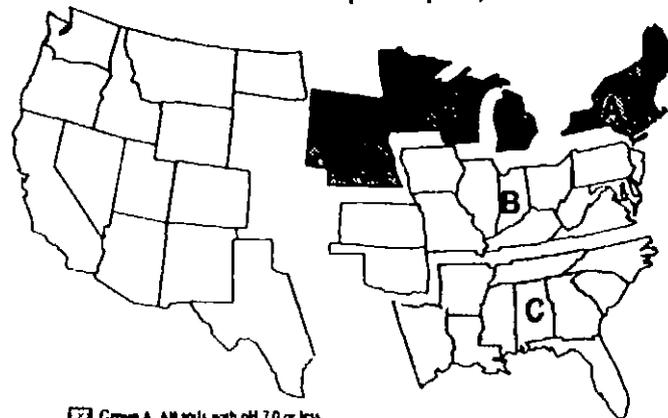
Important: Crops other than soybeans or peanuts planted the season following a CLASSIC application can vary in their sensitivity to low concentrations of CLASSIC remaining in the soil. Crop rotation intervals may be extended if CLASSIC is applied over CANOPY, GEMINI, PREVIEW or LOROX PLUS Herbicides.

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&C



- Group A: All soils with pH 7.0 or less. Maximum use rate: 1.0oz/year
- Group B: No pH limit. Maximum use rate: 1.0oz/year
- Group C: No pH limit. Maximum use rate: 1.0oz/year

* Fields in Iowa located within the boundaries of the Clinton Nicollet Webster and Hamburg IAs Monom 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.

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

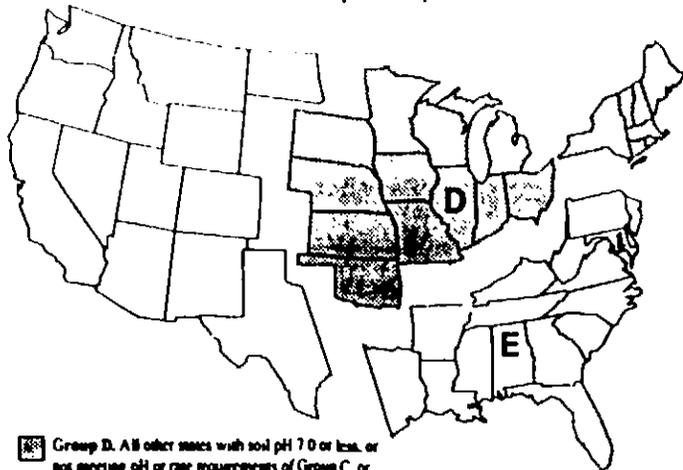
Crop	Group A & C	Group B
Soybeans	Anytime	Anytime
Cereal Grains	3	3
Ryegrass	3	3
Field Corn	9	9
Peanut	6	15
Alfalfa	9	15
Clover	9	15
Cotton	9	15
Dry Beans	9	15
Rice	9	15
Sorghum	9	15
Tobacco (transplant)	9	15
Tomato (transplant)	9	15

- * If CLASSIC is applied after August 1, extend re-crop interval 3 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 9 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 Groups A & C, and 15 months for Group B.

Section II
CLASSIC Following CANOPY or GEMINI

Rotational Crop Groups D&E



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

Minimum Time in Months Before Planting Rotational Crops[†]

Crop ^{**}	Group D	Group E
Soybeans	Anytime	Anytime
Cereal Grains	3	3
Ryegrass	3	3
Alfalfa	15	9
Clover	15	9
Cotton	15	9
Dry Beans	15	9
Field Corn	15	9
Peanut	15	9
Rice	15	9
Sorghum	15	9
Tobacco (transplant)	15	9
Tomato (transplant)	15	9

† 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 15 months for Group D and 9 months for Group E.

Section III
CLASSIC Following PREVIEW or LOROX PLUS

Rotational Crop Group F

- 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 G

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

Minimum Time in Months Before Planting Rotational Crop*

Crop ^{**}	Group F	Group G
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 F and 15 months from Group G.

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 DuPont approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure (see Bulletin "A Guide to Application Equipment Cleanout for DuPont Sulfonyleurea 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 MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **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** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that 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.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

INFORMATION ON RESISTANT WEEDS

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

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.
- CLASSIC is NOT recommended for use in the following areas:
 - The state of North Dakota.
 - That area of Minnesota North and West of Highways MN 27 and US 71.
 - That area of Texas West of highway US 183.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage

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

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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 to Buyer: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States. Use of this quantity of purchased CLASSIC herbicide is permitted under claim 24 of U.S. Patent 5,084,082.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

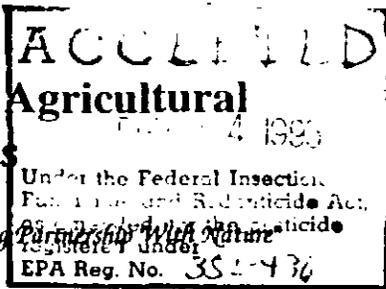
Du Pont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on such label only when used in accordance with the directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the 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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**DuPont Agricultural
Products**



SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

**CLASSIC® HERBICIDE
PINNACLE® HERBICIDE
TANK MIXES WITH
REFLEX® 2LC HERBICIDE**

CLASSIC® HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-436

TANK MIX OF "CLASSIC" HERBICIDE AND "CLASSIC" + "PINNACLE" HERBICIDE WITH REFLEX 2LC HERBICIDE FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN SOYBEANS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

HOW TO USE

DuPont CLASSIC Herbicide and the CLASSIC + DuPont PINNACLE Herbicide tank mixes listed on the CLASSIC product label may be tank mixed with "Reflex" 2LC for control of broadleaf weeds not controlled by CLASSIC or CLASSIC + PINNACLE applied alone in soybeans.

Rate

Select the appropriate rate of CLASSIC or CLASSIC + PINNACLE tank mix from the CLASSIC label, basing the selection on the size and species of weeds to be controlled. For other weeds, tank mix with "Reflex" 2LC at a rate of 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. Refer to the "Reflex" 2LC label for the appropriate rate based on the weeds to be controlled, their size at the time of application and geographic restrictions on use and rate.

Adjuvants

Nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be added to the tank mix. Use as directed on the CLASSIC label.

Ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added as directed on the CLASSIC label.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the sprayer tank 1/4 to 1/3 full with water. Begin agitation.
2. Add the required amount of CLASSIC (and PINNACLE). Continue agitation.
3. Allow the CLASSIC (and PINNACLE) to fully disperse in the water. This will take several minutes.
4. When the CLASSIC (and PINNACLE) is fully dispersed, resume filling the spray tank with water. Add the "Reflex" 2LC.
5. Add the spray adjuvants last.
6. Maintain agitation throughout the spray application. If the mixture has settled, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply the spray preparation within 24 hours to avoid product degradation.

Precautions

- A temporary crop response should be expected following an application of "Reflex" 2LC. Soybean leaves which are open at the time of application will show some burn, bronzing crinkling and spotting. Soybeans will quickly outgrow these herbicide effects.
- Best results are obtained when applications are made to weeds and soybeans which are young and actively growing. Applications made when the crop and weeds are under stress from moisture, cold, heat, high humidity, disease, insect pressure and prior herbicide stress may result in excessive crop response and/or reduced weed control effectiveness.
- Tank mixes of CLASSIC + "Reflex" 2LC and CLASSIC + PINNACLE + "Reflex" 2LC have occasionally resulted in slight reductions in control (antagonism) of some broadleaf species versus application of CLASSIC or CLASSIC + PINNACLE alone. This antagonism can be largely overcome by making tank mix applications when the weeds are at the smaller end of the size range given and when applications are made under good growing conditions and when weeds are free from stress. Alternatively, a sequential application program should be considered.
- CLASSIC + "Reflex" 2LC or CLASSIC + PINNACLE + "Reflex" 2LC may be tank mixed with a postemergence grass herbicide such as DuPont ASSURE® II Herbicide. However, tank mixing of a postemergence grass herbicide with postemergence broadleaf herbicides such as CLASSIC, PINNACLE and "Reflex" 2LC may result in a reduction of effectiveness of the postemergence grass herbicide on some grass species (antagonism). Best results are obtained if the grass herbicide is applied in a sequential program one day before or seven days following an application of the broadleaf herbicides. Refer to the postemergence grass herbicide label for additional information on antagonism.
- Do not apply CLASSIC + "Reflex" 2LC or CLASSIC + PINNACLE + "Reflex" 2LC if rain is expected within 4 hours of application.
- Do not graze or feed soybean forage and hay if treated with CLASSIC, PINNACLE and "Reflex" 2LC.
- "Reflex" 2LC must be applied before soybeans bloom. Do not apply CLASSIC or PINNACLE within 60 days of harvest.
- Read and follow the CLASSIC, PINNACLE and "Reflex" 2LC labels for additional information on product use, geographical restrictions, rotational cropping intervals, and other restrictions and precautions. When tank mixing, the most restrictive labeling applies.

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IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING "CLASSIC" HERBICIDE, "PINNACLE" HERBICIDE AND REFLEX 2LC HERBICIDE, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABELS.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

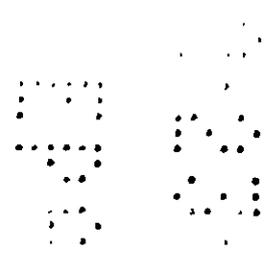
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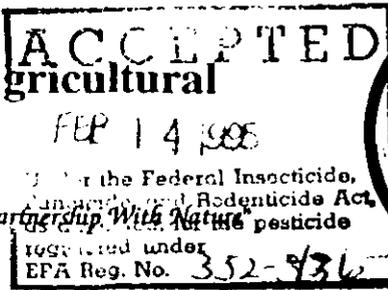


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DuPont Agricultural Products



CLASSIC® HERBICIDE
TANK MIXES WITH
COBRA¹ AND
PINNACLE® HERBICIDES

CLASSIC® HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-436

USE OF REDUCED RATES OF COBRA HERBICIDE WITH "CLASSIC" HERBICIDE AND "CLASSIC" + "PINNACLE" HERBICIDE TANK MIXES FOR CONTROL OF EASTERN BLACK NIGHTSHADE, COMMON WATERHEMP AND OTHER WEEDS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

HOW TO USE

Tank Mixes

DuPont CLASSIC Herbicide and the CLASSIC + DuPont PINNACLE Herbicide tank mixes listed on the CLASSIC product label may be tank mixed with a reduced rate of "Cobra" for control of eastern black nightshade and common waterhemp and may also aid in control or suppression of other weed species. Refer to the "Cobra" label for other weeds which may be controlled or suppressed and the maximum size at application.

Rate

Select the appropriate rate of CLASSIC or CLASSIC + PINNACLE tank mix from the CLASSIC label, basing the selection on the size and species of weeds to be controlled. To control small nightshade (a maximum of 2" in height), and/or common waterhemp (a maximum of 4" in height), add "Cobra" at a rate of 4 to 6 fluid ounces per acre. Use the higher rate of "Cobra" for nightshade and waterhemp at or near the maximum size.

Adjuvants

Nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be added to the tank mix. Use as directed on the CLASSIC label with the following exception:

- If using CLASSIC + "Cobra" + crop oil concentrate, reduce the amount of crop oil concentrate to 0.5 % v/v (4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution). DO NOT exceed this amount of crop oil concentrate.

Ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added as directed on the CLASSIC label.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the sprayer tank 1/4 to 1/3 full with water. Begin agitation.
2. Add the required amount of CLASSIC (and PINNACLE). Continue agitation.
3. Allow the CLASSIC (and PINNACLE) to fully disperse in the water. This will take several minutes.
4. When the CLASSIC (and PINNACLE) is fully dispersed, resume filling the spray tank with water. Add the "Cobra".
5. Add the spray adjuvants last.

6. Maintain agitation throughout the spray application. If the mixture has settled, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

7. Apply the spray preparation within 24 hours to avoid product degradation.

Sequential Application Program

Apply CLASSIC or CLASSIC + PINNACLE as directed on the product label. If nightshade or common waterhemp emerges following an application of CLASSIC or CLASSIC + PINNACLE tank mix, "Cobra" may be applied at a reduced rate of 4 to 6 fluid ounces per acre. At this reduced rate nightshade must not exceed 2" in height and waterhemp must not exceed 4" in height. If these weeds exceed these sizes or if other weeds are present, refer to the "Cobra" label for rate and use recommendations. To minimize crop response an interval of at least seven days between applications is recommended.

Refer to the "Cobra" label for recommended surfactant and fertilizer adjuvants.

Precautions

- A temporary crop response should be expected following an application of "Cobra". Soybean leaves which are open at the time of application will show some burn, bronzing and speckling. Trifoliate soybean leaves which have emerged but are unopened at the time of application may appear cupped at the tip and/or crinkled along the edges of the leaf. Soybeans will quickly outgrow these herbicide effects.
- Best results are obtained when applications are made to weeds and soybeans which are young and actively growing. Applications made when the crop and weeds are under stress from moisture, cold, heat, high humidity, disease, insect pressure and prior herbicide stress may result in excessive crop response and/or reduced weed control effectiveness.
- If nightshade or waterhemp exceed the maximum size stated, satisfactory control may not be achieved.
- Tank mixes of CLASSIC + "Cobra" and CLASSIC + PINNACLE + "Cobra" have occasionally resulted in slight reductions in control (antagonism) of some broadleaf species versus application of CLASSIC or CLASSIC + PINNACLE alone. This antagonism can be largely overcome by making tank mix applications when the weeds are at the smaller end of the size range given and when applications are made under good growing conditions and when weeds are free from stress. Alternatively, a sequential application program should be considered.

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- CLASSIC + "Cobra" or CLASSIC + PINNACLE + "Cobra" may be tank mixed with a postemergence grass herbicide such as DuPont ASSURE® II Herbicide. However, tank mixing of a postemergence grass herbicide with postemergence broadleaf herbicides such as CLASSIC, PINNACLE and "Cobra" may result in a reduction of effectiveness of the postemergence grass herbicide on some grass species (antagonism). Best results are obtained if the grass herbicide is applied in a sequential program one day before or seven days following an application of the broadleaf herbicides. Refer to the postemergence grass herbicide label for additional information on antagonism.
- Do not apply CLASSIC, PINNACLE or "Cobra" if rain is expected within one hour of application.
- Do not graze or feed soybean forage and hay if treated with CLASSIC, PINNACLE and/or "Cobra".
- Do not apply "Cobra" within 90 days of harvest.
- Read and follow the CLASSIC, PINNACLE and "Cobra" labels for additional information on product use, restrictions and precautions. When tank mixing, the most restrictive labeling applies.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING "CLASSIC" HERBICIDE, "PINNACLE" HERBICIDE AND COBRA HERBICIDE READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABELS.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

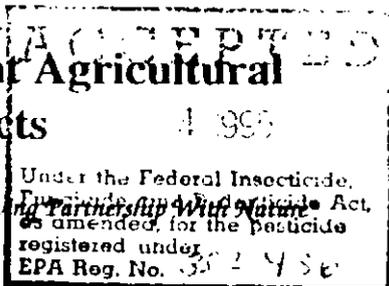
¹ Registered trademark of Valent U.S.A. Corporation

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DuPont Agricultural
Products



CLASSIC® HERBICIDE
PINNACLE® HERBICIDE
TANK MIXES WITH
BLAZER®

CLASSIC® HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-436

TANK MIX OF "CLASSIC" HERBICIDE AND "CLASSIC" + "PINNACLE" HERBICIDE TANK MIX WITH BLAZER POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDE FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN SOYBEANS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

HOW TO USE

DuPont CLASSIC Herbicide and the CLASSIC + DuPont PINNACLE Herbicide tank mixes listed on the CLASSIC product label may be tank mixed with "Blazer" for control of broadleaf weeds not controlled by CLASSIC or CLASSIC + PINNACLE applied alone in soybeans. Refer to "Blazer" label for other weeds which may be controlled or suppressed and the maximum size at application.

Rate

Select the appropriate rate of CLASSIC or CLASSIC + PINNACLE tank mix from the CLASSIC label, basing the selection on the size and species of weeds to be controlled. For other weeds, tank mix with "Blazer" at a rate of 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. Refer to the "Blazer" label for the appropriate rate based on the weeds to be controlled or suppressed and their size at time of application.

Adjuvants

Nonionic surfactant must be added to the tank mix at a rate of 0.125 to 0.25% v/v (1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution). Use as directed on the CLASSIC label.

Use of crop oil concentrate or vegetable origin oil is not recommended, as severe crop injury may occur.

Ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added as directed on the CLASSIC label.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the sprayer tank 1/4 to 1/3 full with water. Begin agitation.
2. Add the required amount of CLASSIC (and PINNACLE). Continue agitation.
3. Allow the CLASSIC (and PINNACLE) to fully disperse in the water. This will take several minutes.
4. When the CLASSIC (and PINNACLE) is fully dispersed, resume filling the spray tank with water. Add the "Blazer".
5. Add the spray adjuvants last.
6. Maintain agitation throughout the spray application. If the mixture has settled, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

7. Apply the spray preparation within 24 hours to avoid product degradation.

Precautions

- A temporary crop response should be expected following an application of "Blazer". Soybean leaves which are open at the time of application will show some burn, bronzing and speckling. Soybeans will quickly outgrow these herbicide effects.
- Best results are obtained when applications are made to weeds and soybeans which are young and actively growing. Applications made when the crop and weeds are under stress from moisture, cold, heat, high humidity, disease, insect pressure and prior herbicide stress may result in excessive crop response and/or reduced weed control effectiveness.
- Tank mixes of CLASSIC + "Blazer" and CLASSIC + PINNACLE + "Blazer" have occasionally resulted in slight reductions in control (antagonism) of some broadleaf species versus application of CLASSIC or CLASSIC + PINNACLE alone. This antagonism can be largely overcome by making tank mix applications when the weeds are at the smaller end of the size range given and when applications are made under good growing conditions and when weeds are free from stress. Alternatively, a sequential application program should be considered.
- CLASSIC + "Blazer" or CLASSIC + PINNACLE + "Blazer" may be tank mixed with a postemergence grass herbicide such as DuPont ASSURE® II Herbicide. However, tank mixing of a postemergence grass herbicide with postemergence broadleaf herbicides such as CLASSIC, PINNACLE and "Blazer" may result in a reduction of effectiveness of the postemergence grass herbicide on some grass species (antagonism). Best results are obtained if the grass herbicide is applied in a sequential program one day before or seven days following an application of the broadleaf herbicides. Refer to the postemergence grass herbicide label for additional information on antagonism.
- Do not apply CLASSIC + "Blazer" or CLASSIC + PINNACLE + "Blazer" if rain is expected within one hour of application.
- Do not graze or feed soybean forage and hay if treated with CLASSIC, PINNACLE and "Blazer".
- Do not apply tank mixes of CLASSIC + "Blazer" or CLASSIC + PINNACLE + "Blazer" within 60 days of harvest.

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- Read and follow the CLASSIC, PINNACLE and "Blazer" labels for additional information on product use, rotational cropping intervals, and other restrictions and precautions. When tank mixing, the most restrictive labeling applies.

IMPORTANT

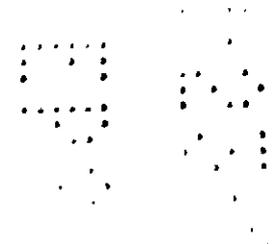
BEFORE USING "CLASSIC" HERBICIDE, "PINNACLE" HERBICIDE AND BLAZER POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDE, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABELS.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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