PM 25 352-436 Page 1 of 15

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form Form Approved OMB No 2070-0060 Approval exp res 11-30-93

(A) EPA

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs (H7505C)
Washington DC 20460

Application for Pesticide: ☐ Registration ☐ Amendment ☒ Other

OPP Ident fier Number: **249643**

Section I

1 Company/Product Number	2 EPA Product Manager	3 Proposed Classification
352 436	R J Taylor	☒ None ☐ Restricted
4 Company/Product (Name)	PM#	
DuPont Classic® Herbicide	25	

5 Name and Address of Applicant *(Include ZIP Code)*

E I du Pont de Nemours and Compaany
Barley Mill Plaza Walker's Mill Bldg 37
Wilmington, DE 19880-0038
Attn Nancy B Lomax WM6-114

☐ *Check if this is a new address*

6 **Expedited Review** In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to

EPA Reg No _____

Product Name NOTIFICATION

Section II

☐ Amendment Explain below
☐ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
☒ Notification - Explain below
☐ Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
☐ "Me Too" Application
☐ Other explain below

Explanation Use additional page(s) if necessary (For section I and Section II)

Submission of notification of change to label for DuPont Classic® Herbicide per PR Notice 95 2
Attachments • Two (2) copies of revised label identified as SL 253 1 9106 3/5/96 one clean copy and one with notifications highlighted
• One (1) copy of current approved label, identified as SL 253 9036 3/5/96 • One DocuComp comparison summary
• Ref cover letter from Nancy B Lomax to S D Hobgood, dated 11/20/96

Section III

1 **Material This Product Will Be Packaged In**

Child Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2 Type of Container
☐ Yes* ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Metal ☐ Plastic ☐ Glass ☐ Paper ☐ Other (Specify) _____
* ***Certification must be submitted.***	If "Yes" Unit Package wgt. / No per container	If "Yes" Package wgt. / No per container	

3 Location of Net Contents Information ☐ Label ☐ Container

4 Size(s) of Retail Container

5 Location of Label Directions ☐ On Label ☐ On Labeling accompanying product

6 Manner In Which Label Is Affixed To Product ☐ Lithograph ☐ Paper glued ☐ Stenciled ☐ Other (_____)

Section IV

1 Contact Point *(Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted if necessary to process this application)*

Name	Title	Telephone No (Include Area Code)
Nancy B Lomax	Product Registration Manager	(302) 992 6274

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true accurate and complete I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law

6 Date Application Received (Stamped)

2 Signature	3 Title
Nancy B Lomax	Product Registration Manager
4 Typed Name	5 Date
Nancy B Lomax	November 20, 1996

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev 12 90) Previous editions are obsolete. White EPA File Copy (original) Yellow Applicant copy

Proposed Label with Highlighted Changes
See Pgs 3, 5, & 11

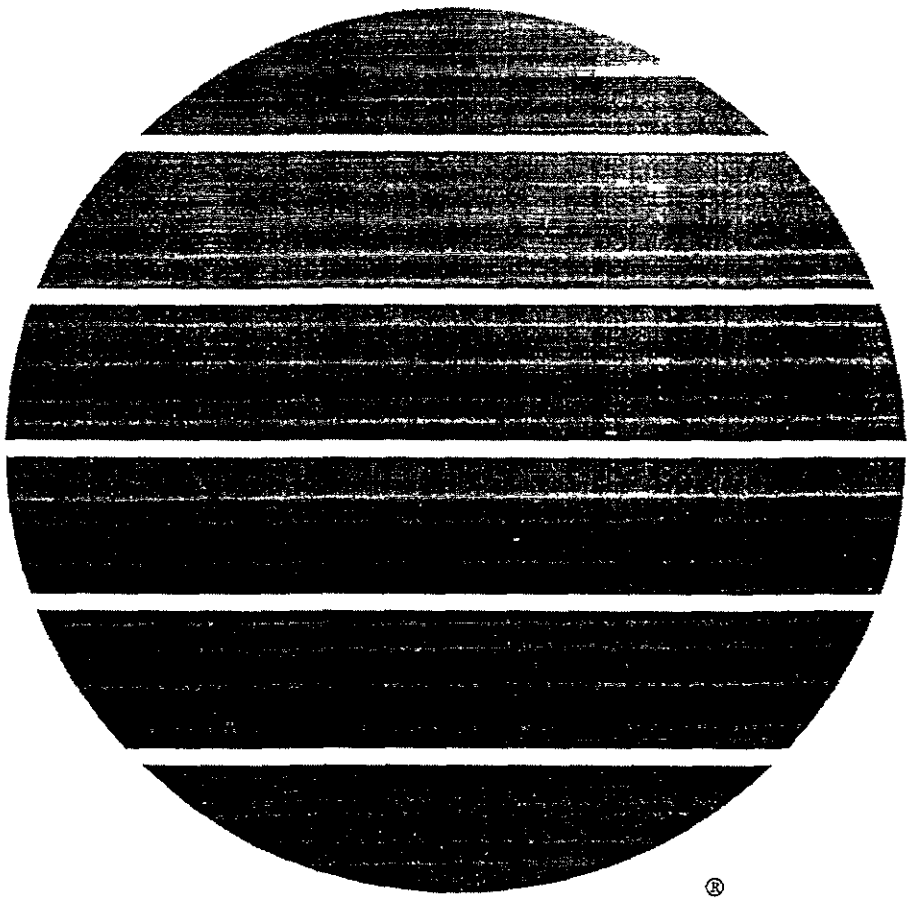
2 9 15
H-

DUPONT®

Classic®

herbicide

NOTIFICATION



®

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

3 9 15

"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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

4 7 15

DUPONT

Classic®

herbicide

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredient	*By Weight*
Chlorimuron Ethyl	
Ethyl 2 [[[[(4-chloro 6 methoxypyrimidin 2 yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	25 0%
Inert Ingredients	75 0%
Total	100 0%

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

5 7 15

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

Use only in the geographies identified in the "Rotational Crop Guidelines section of this label

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

Cultivation

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

Cultivation approximately 14 days after application will help control suppressed weeds

Rate

When applied as directed CLASSIC will control the following weeds.

	HEIGHT (Inches)		
WEEDS	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
Cowpea	–	2–5	2–6
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
Prickly Lettuce	–	2–4	2–6
Ragweed			
Common	–	2–3	2–4
Giant	–	2–4*	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

* See Split Applications section
** Diameter
*** Include an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer

6 7 15

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
Canada Thistle	–	2–3	2–4
Purple Nutsedge	2–3	2–4	2–5
Smooth Pigweed	1–2	1–3	1–4

* 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 applications of CLASSIC in a single season

No–Till/Conservation Till

CLASSIC may be used for postemergence weed control in no-till/conservation till operations A burndown treatment is recommended before planting CLASSIC 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 CLASSIC may be used in sequence with preemerge applications of DuPont CANOPY or LEXONE herbicide for a pre post No-Till herbicide program

Spray Additives

Applications of CLASSIC must include a crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant 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 An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be required Products that combine ammonium fertilizers with surfactants or crop oils must meet all of the surfactant/crop oil and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer requirements

- Use adjuvants that contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (CFR 40 180 1001)

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 or 30-0-0 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

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)
Seedling Johnsongrass	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

7 8 15

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

- 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

CLASSIC and DuPont Pinnacle® Herbicide Tank Mixes

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 1/4 oz/A + 1/4 oz/A	CLASSIC + PINNACLE 1/3 oz/A + 1/4 oz/A	CLASSIC + PINNACLE 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
waterhemp (suppression)	2–6	2–6	2–4
Velvetleaf*	2–8	2–8	2–4
Wild Mustard	up to 4 (dia)	up to 4 (dia)	up to 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	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

8 7 15

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) Using the higher rate of nonionic surfactant, particularly under hot, humid conditions may result in temporary crop injury
- Do not use Dash 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 observe crop rotation recommendations listed in the Rotational Crop Guidelines of this label

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
- Tank mix CLASSIC + PINNACLE with Poast Plus[1] only when 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 + Cobra[2]

CLASSIC may be tank mixed with reduced rates of "Cobra" Use 1/4 – 3/4 oz CLASSIC and 4 0 to 6 0 fl oz of "Cobra" per acre to control Waterhemp species (up to 4 inches tall) and Eastern Black Nightshade (up to 2 inches tall) Include 0 5% v/v (4 pts/100 gal) crop oil concentrate

For control of weeds listed below, use a tank mix 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 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 at these rates

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

- 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 soils with a history of nutrient deficiency (such as iron chlorosis) Crop injury may occur

9 8 15

- 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 Florigiant 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

Peanut Tank Mix Applications

CLASSIC + Bravo 720[4] (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[5], or Butoxone[6]) 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 Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water
2. While agitating add the required amount of CLASSIC.
3 Continue adequate agitation
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 reagitate before using

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

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

Band Application

- Because band applicators spray a narrower area than broadcast applicators use proportionately less spray solution for band applications
- 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

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

11 7 15

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

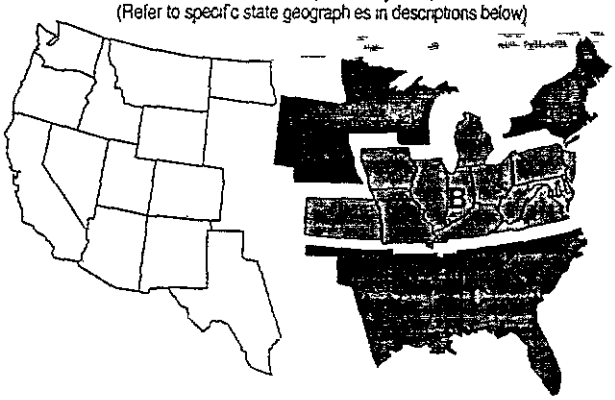
Important: Crops other than soybeans or peanuts planted the season following a CLASSIC application can vary in their sensitivity to low concentrations of CLASSIC remaining in the soil

- Rotation or crop intervals must be followed

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

- When CLASSIC is applied in sequence with CANOPY follow rotational crop guidelines listed on the CANOPY label

Rotational Crop Groups A,B&C
(Refer to specific state geographies in descriptions below)



Region A The states of Iowa (Fields located within the boundaries of the Clarion Nicollet Webster and Hamburg Ida Monona soil associations or fields located within the historic flood plain of the Missouri River), Minnesota (Fields south of Route 27 or east of Route 71), Nebraska (Fields north of Route 30 or west of Route 281) New York South Dakota, and Wisconsin

Region B The states of Delaware Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (Fields located outside the boundaries of the Clarion Nicollet Webster and Hamburg Ida Monona soil associations and fields located outside the historic flood plain of the Missouri River), Kansas Kentucky, Maryland Michigan (Fields north of Interstate 96 or per supplemental labeling), Missouri (Except the Bootheel), Nebraska (Fields south of Route 30 and east of Route 281), New Jersey Ohio Pennsylvania Virginia and West Virginia

Region C. The states of Alabama (Except the "Black Belt where soil pH must be less than 7 0) Arkansas, Florida Georgia Louisiana Missouri (Bootheel region only), Mississippi (Except the Black Belt where soil pH must be less than 7 0) North Carolina Oklahoma, South Carolina Tennessee Texas (Fields east of Route 183)

Follow Recrop Interval 1 if

- The field is located in a Region A state (all pH soils)

AND

- A single application of CLASSIC with a total rate of no more than 1/3 oz/acre for the growing season applied

Follow Recrop Interval 2 if

- The field is located in a Region B state (all pH soils)

AND EITHER

- A maximum of 2 applications of CLASSIC with a total rate of no more than 1 0 oz/acre for the growing season are applied

OR

- A maximum of 1/3 oz/acre of CLASSIC in sequence with SYNCHRONY STS SYNCHRONY STS SP, or SYNCHRONY STS DF are applied

Follow Recrop Interval 2 if

- The field is located in a Region B state with soil pH 7 0 or less

AND EITHER

- A maximum of 2 applications of CLASSIC with a total rate of no more than 1 5 oz/acre for the growing season are applied

OR

- A maximum of 3/4 oz/acre of CLASSIC in sequence with SYNCHRONY STS SYNCHRONY STS SP, or SYNCHRONY STS DF are applied

Follow Recrop Interval 3 if

- The field is located in a 'Region C state (all pH soils except those with pH greater than 7 0 in the Black Belt region of Alabama and Mississippi)

AND EITHER

- A maximum of 2 applications of CLASSIC with a total rate of no more than 1 5 oz/acre for the growing season are applied

OR

- A maximum of 3/4 oz/acre of CLASSIC in sequence with SYNCHRONY STS SYNCHRONY STS SP, or SYNCHRONY STS DF are applied

Crop	Interval 1	Interval 2	Interval 3
Soybeans	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime
Cereal Grains			
Pasture Grasses (such as Fescue and Ryegrass)	3	3	3
Dry Beans			
Kidney Beans	9	9	9
Peas			
Snap Beans			
Field Corn (IR)	8	8	7
Field Corn** (States in Regions A and B)	9	9	
Field Corn** (States of AR, MO (Bootheel only), NC, OK, TN and TX)			8
Field Corn** (States of AL FL GA, LA, MS, and SC)			7
Sweet Corn+ (States in Region A)	9		
Popcorn			
Sorghum	15	9	9
Tobacco (transplant)			
Tomato (transplant)			
Peanuts	6	15	6
Rice	9	15	9
Cotton	9	9	8
Alfalfa			
Clover	9	12	9
Cucumber			
Sunflower	9	18	18
Watermelon			
Cabbage			
Canola (Rapeseed)			
Flax			
Lentils			
Mustard	18	18	18
Pumpkins			
Carrots			
Onions			
Potatoes	30	30	30
Sugar Beets			
Any crop not listed			

* If CLASSIC or the latter part of a sequential treatment containing chlorimuron ethyl (such as CONCERT RELIANCE STS or SYNCHRONY STS) is applied after August 1 extend rotational crop intervals 2 months for alfalfa clover corn (non IR) cotton popcorn rice, sorghum tobacco and tomato

** The term Field Corn is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage or for seed corn relative to the Rotational Crop Guidelines section of this label

\+ Rotational crop intervals are for processing Sweet Corn varieties only The rotational crop interval for other Sweet Corn varieties is 18 months

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL PH

Soil pH varies greatly even within the same field pH variations as much as 2 pH units are common Composite soil samples taken across an entire field such as those samples taken for soil fertility recommendations may not detect areas of high pH Subsampling is recommended for areas likely to have pH values higher than the field average The following is a non inclusive list of potential high pH areas where subsampling is recommended

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample soil types separately
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, such as
  - areas bordered by limestone gravel roads
  - river bottoms subject to flooding
  - low areas in hardpan soils where evaporative ponds may occur,
  - eroded hillsides
  - along drain tile lines and
  - areas where drainage ditch spoil has been spread
- Where lime has not been deeply incorporated, soil may exhibit significantly higher pH values in the upper 3 inches of soil Composite soil samples taken at a 6 8 inch depth may not reflect the elevated pH near the surface In these cases shallow sampling, the upper 3 inches is advised

Determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using a 1 1 soil water suspension

SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEANUP

Prior to application of CLASSIC, start with clean, well maintained application equipment Immediately following application thoroughly clean all application equipment Postponing action, even for a few hours, only makes effective cleanup more difficult Failure to clean spraying equipment thoroughly may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops

When spraying multiple loads of CLASSIC over an extended period of time, rinse the equipment with clean water at the end of the day Leave water in the equipment overnight to prevent deposits from drying on surfaces

When applications of CLASSIC are completed and prior to using the sprayer and associated equipment for other products or for crops other than soybeans, thoroughly clean the equipment using the procedure below

STEP 1 Drain spray equipment Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water

Loosen and physically remove visible deposits

STEP 2 Fill the sprayer with clean water and add household ammonia (one gallon of 3% active for every 100 gallons of water) or correct amount of a DuPont approved cleaner* Flush hoses boom and nozzles Turn off the boom and top off the tank with clean water Circulate through the spraying system for 15 minutes Flush the hoses boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution Drain the tank

STEP 3 Remove and clean nozzle screens and strainers in a bucket of fresh cleaner and water

STEP 4 Repeat STEP 2

STEP 5 Thoroughly rinse the sprayer hoses boom and nozzles with clean water several times

Clean all other associated application equipment Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment Do not clean near wells water sources or near desirable vegetation Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations

* For additional information on sprayer cleanup and a listing of DuPont approved cleaners see DuPont Bulletin A Guide To Appl cation Equipment Cleanout For DuPont Sulfonylurea Herbicides"

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

added 14 of 15

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

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

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system

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

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

Integrated Pest Management

DuPont recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological cultural and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods correct target pest identification population monitoring and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds Consult your state cooperative extension service professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop or site systems in your area

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

15 7 15

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE Read This Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product If the Terms Are Not Acceptable Return the Product at Once Unopened and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product Such risks arise from weather conditions soil factors off target movement, unconventional farming techniques presence of other materials the manner of use or application or other unknown factors all of which are beyond the control of DuPont These risks can cause ineffectiveness of the product crop injury or injury to non target crops or plants

DuPont does not agree to be an insurer of these risks WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions

DUPONT MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY

IN NO EVENT SHALL DUPONT OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT BUYER S OR USER'S BARGAINED FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF DUPONT OR SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY) WHETHER FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR OTHER PLANTS AND RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR AT THE ELECTION OF DUPONT OR SELLER THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT

DuPont or its Authorized Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user s growing crops can be made Buyer and all users shall promptly notify DuPont or a DuPont Authorized Retailer of any claims whether based on contract negligence strict liability other tort or otherwise or be barred from any remedy

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement

1 Registered trademark of BASF Corporation
2 Registered trademark of Valent USA Corporation
3 Registered trademark of American Cyanamid Company
4 Registered trademark of Fermenta ASC Corporation
5 Registered trademark of Rhone Poulenc Ag Company
6 Registered trademark of Cedar Chemical Company

SL - 253-1 9106 3/5/96