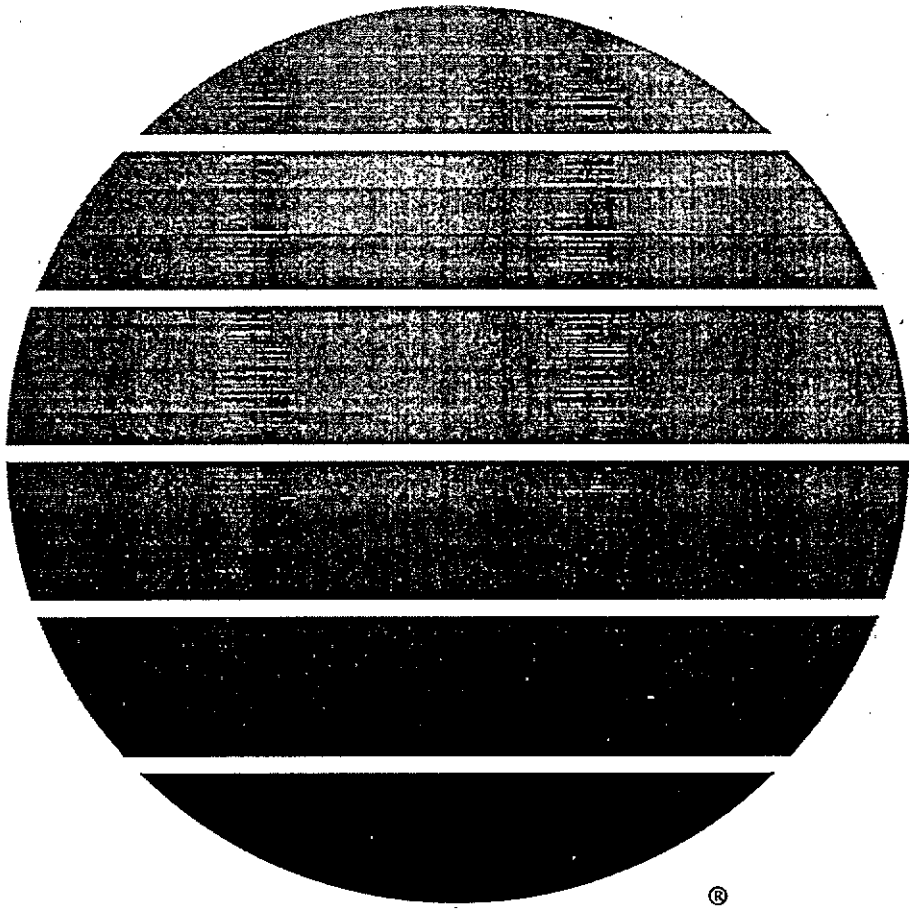
PM 25 352-456 1-21-98
Accepted stamp on p8: 3 of 14

DUPONT

Classic®

herbicide



®

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

"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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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

ACCEPTED
JAN 21 1998
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 352-436

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

	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
Weed		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
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.

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[1] 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]

Waterhemp and Nightshade

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.

Prickly Sida and Hemp Sesbania

For control of Prickly Sida and Hemp Sesbania, 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 Prickly Sida and Hemp Sesbania are heavy or if Prickly Sida and Hemp Sesbania approach the maximum sizeof 1" or 4", respectively. 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.

- 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.

- 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.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

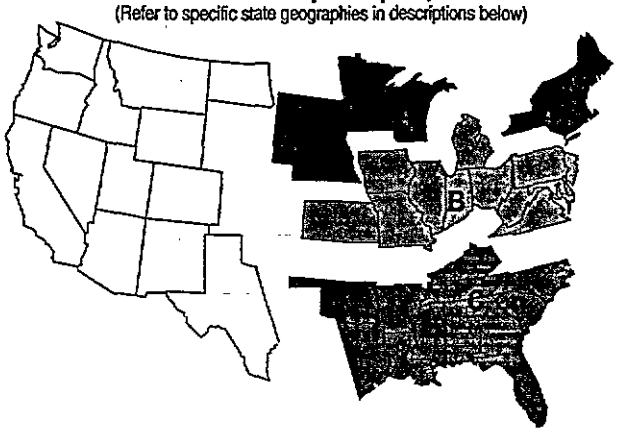
Important: Crops other than soybeans or peanuts planted the season following a CLASSIC application can vary in their sensitivity to low concentrations of CLASSIC remaining in the soil.

- 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, Maryland, Michigan (Fields south 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, Kentucky, 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 1 if:

- The field is located in a "Region A" state with soil pH 7.0 or less

AND

- A maximum of 2 applications of CLASSIC with a total rate of no more than 3/4 oz/acre for the growing season are 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.

11-04-14

*Rotational Intervals (Months) Following the Use of 1/3 to 1 1/2 ounces CLASSIC**

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, KY 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 Application 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.

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.

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

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DuPont Agricultural Products

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

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

CLASSIC® HERBICIDE TANK MIXES WITH ROUNDUP ULTRA[1] HERBICIDE

CLASSIC HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-436

"CLASSIC" AND "ROUNDUP ULTRA" TANK MIXES FOR BROAD SPECTRUM-WEED CONTROL IN ROUNDUP READY[2] SOYBEANS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use these products in a manner inconsistent with their labeling.

The tank mix of DuPont "Classic" Herbicide plus Monsanto "Roundup Ultra" Herbicide described on this supplemental label is recommended for use on soybeans designated "Roundup Ready". Severe injury or death of soybeans will result if any soybeans not designated as "Roundup Ready" are treated with the "Roundup Ultra" Herbicide portion of this tank mix.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Tank Mixes

DuPont "Classic" Herbicide plus Monsanto "Roundup Ultra" Herbicide may be tank mixed for control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. Refer to the "Roundup Ultra" label for other weeds which may be controlled or suppressed and the maximum size at application.

Rate

Select the appropriate rate of "Classic" plus "Roundup Ultra" tank mix from the table below, basing the selection on the size and species of weeds to be controlled.

When to Apply

"Classic" plus "Roundup Ultra" tank mix performs best when applied to small weeds a few weeks after planting.

Timing to Crop Stage

Apply "Classic" plus "Roundup Ultra" tank mix to "Roundup Ready"soybeans anytime after the first trifoliate has expanded fully.

Apply no later than 60 days before harvest.

Timing to Weeds

Apply "Classic" plus "Roundup Ultra" tank mixes when weeds are young and actively growing (after the first true leaves have expanded, but before the weeds exceed the size indicated in the table below).

Applications made to weeds that are in the cotyledon stage, to weeds larger than the size indicated, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

Weeds Controlled

When applied as directed, a tankmix of 1/4-1/3 oz "Classic" per acre + "Roundup Ultra" at 1-1.5 pt/a will CONTROL the following weeds:

max rate reduced from 1/2 to 1/3 oz

Weeds Controlled	Height in inches	
	1/4-1/3 oz Classic/a + 1 pt Roundup Ultra/a	1/4-1/3 oz Classic/a + 1.5 pt Roundup Ultra/a
Ann. Smartweeds	1-3	2-4
Cocklebur	2-6	2-8
Jimsonweed	2-4	2-6
Lambsquarters	2-4	2-4
Nightshade, Eastern Black	1-3	2-4
Pigweed Species		
Redroot/Rough	2-10	2-12
Other pigweeds	2-8	2-8
Waterhemp species	2-4	2-4
Velvetleaf	1-3	2-4
Morningglory spp.		
Entireleaf	1-3	2-4
Ivyleaf	1-3	2-4
Pitted	1-3	2-4
Tall	1-3	2-4
Prickly Sida	1-2	2-4
Ragweed, common	1-3	2-4
Sicklepod	1-3	2-4
Foxtail species	2-4	2-4
Barnyardgrass	2-4	2-4
Fall Panicum	1-2	1-3
Signalgrass, broadleaf	1-2	1-3
Crabgrass spp.	2-4	4-6
Texas panicum	2-4	4-6
Yellow Nutsedge	1-4	2-6

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Adjuvants

Application of this tankmix must include a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution(0.25 %v/v). Use a high quality nonionic surfactant with at least 14% emulsifiers and 80% nonionic surfactant. In addition to a nonionic surfactant, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer is recommended and required where velvetleaf is present.

- 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 10-34-0 at a rate 2-4 pt per acre.
- Alternatively, a high quality, sprayable grade 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 less than 15 gal per acre.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the sprayer tank 1/4 to 1/3 full with water. Begin agitation.
2. Add the required amount of "Classic". Continue agitation.
3. Allow the "Classic" to fully disperse in the water. This will take several minutes.
4. When the "Classic" is fully dispersed, resume filling the spray tank with water. Add the "Roundup Ultra".
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

- Avoid "Classic" + "Roundup Ultra" contact with foliage, green stems, or fruit of other crops, or any desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction will result.
- A temporary crop response may occur following an application of "Classic".
- 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 understress 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.
- Do not apply "Classic" plus "Roundup Ultra" if rain is expected within six hours of application.
- Do not graze or feed soybean forage and hay if treated with "Classic" plus "Roundup Ultra".
- Read and follow the "Classic" and "Roundup Ultra" labels for additional information on product use, restrictions and precautions. When tank mixing, the most restrictive labeling applies.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING "CLASSIC" HERBICIDE AND "ROUNDUP ULTRA" 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 these products 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] & [2]Registered trademarks of Monsanto Agricultural Company.

(Replaces H-63133)

ACCEPTED

JAN 21 1998

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

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