



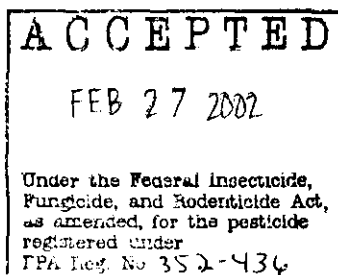
# DuPont™ Classic®

herbicide

## Dispersible Granules

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

EPA Reg. No. 352 - 436



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## CAUTION

### FIRST AID

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

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for medical emergencies involving this product.

## 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.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

#### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber), all  $\geq 14$  mls.

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.

Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber), all  $\geq 14$  mls.

Shoes plus socks.

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

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.

CLASSIC® herbicide must be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published DuPont recommendations.

## 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 (see the "Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity" section).

### 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:

Weeds	Maximum Height (Inches)		
	1/2 oz /A	2/3 oz /A	3/4 oz /A
Beggarticks (Bidens sp)	4	6	8
Bristly Starbur	2	3	4
Cocklebur	6	8	12
Cowpea	–	5	6
Dandelion (above ground portion)	4	4	4
Florida Beggarweed	4	5	6
Hemp Sesbania	4	5	6
Jerusalem Artichoke (above ground portion)	–	–	8
Jimsonweed	4	5	6
Marestail	3	5	6
Morningglory*			
Entireleaf	2	3	4
Ivyleaf	2	3	4
Pitted	2	3	4
Smallflower	2	3	4
Tall	2	3	4
Mustard	4**	5**	6**
Pigweed, Redroot	2	3	4
Prickly Lettuce	–	4	6
Ragweed, Common	–	3	4
Ragweed, Giant	–	4*	6
Sicklepod*	2	3	4
Smartweed			
Ladysthumb	2	3	4
Pennsylvania	2	3	4
Sunflower	5	6	8
Wild Poinsettia	–	2	4
Yellow, Nutsedge	3	3	4
Velvetleaf***	–	4	6

\* See Split Applications section.

\*\* Diameter

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

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

Weeds	Maximum HEIGHT (Inches)		
	1/2 oz /A	2/3 oz /A	3/4 oz /A
Burcucumber*	–	3	6
Canada Thistle	–	3	4
Purple Nutsedge	3	4	5
Smooth Pigweed	2	3	4

\* See Split Applications section.

### Split Applications

A second application of DuPont™ 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 with postemergence broadleaf herbicides, and/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 such preemerge herbicides as DuPont™ CANOPY XL®, DuPont™ AUTHORITY®, DuPont™ CANOPY® or DuPont™ LEXONE®/“Sencor” for a pre-post No-Till herbicide program.

### Spray Adjuvants

Applications of CLASSIC® must include a crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant except as specified in this or other Dupont supplemental labeling. Refer to the DuPont bulletin “Approved Adjuvants for Use with DuPont Row Crop and Cereal Herbicides” for a list of approved adjuvants. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be required. Products that mix adjuvant types may be used at doses that provide equivalent potency to the adjuvant types used alone.

- Use adjuvants that contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (CFR 40 180.1001)

### Nonionic Surfactant

- Add a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25% v/v).
- Use only products that contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant as the active ingredient.

### Crop Oil Concentrate

For improved weed control under hot, dry conditions, or for control of tough weeds like Giant Ragweed, a crop oil concentrate may be used in place of a nonionic surfactant.

- Apply crop oil concentrate at the rate of 8 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (1.0% v/v).
- Use a good-quality, petroleum-based or methylated seed oil-based crop oil concentrate with at least 15% 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.

### 0.33 OZ CLASSIC® APPLICATIONS FOLLOWING AUTHORITY®

For improved broadleaf weed control, CLASSIC® at 0.33 oz/acre may be applied following a preemerge, preplant incorporated, or preplant burndown application of 4.0 to 5.3 oz/acre AUTHORITY® herbicide. For best results, apply CLASSIC® to weeds that are 4" or less in height. The following weeds will be controlled or suppressed by 4.0 to 5.3 oz AUTHORITY® followed by 0.33 oz/acre CLASSIC®. See the AUTHORITY® label for other weeds controlled or suppressed by AUTHORITY®.

Barnyardgrass†	Nightshade, eastern black
Cocklebur	Pigweed species**
Crabgrass species†	Ragweed, common†
Foxtails, annual†	Smartweeds, annual
Jimsonweed	Sunflower†
Kochia*	Waterhemp, common and tall
Lambsquarters**	

† suppression

\* includes ALS and triazine resistant strains

\*\* includes triazine resistant strains

### Spray adjuvants for 0.33 oz/acre Classic®

For best results, add a high quality, petroleum based or methylated seed oil-based crop oil concentrate.

### Improved Broadleaf weed control

“FirstRate”, at 0.075 – 0.15 oz/acre, may be tank mixed with 0.33 oz/acre CLASSIC® for improved control of Velvetleaf and for control of up to 6" Common Ragweed and cocklebur.

“Flexstar”, at 0.75 – 1.25 pt/acre, may be tank mixed with 0.33 oz/acre CLASSIC® for improved control of Common Ragweed, Velvetleaf, Waterhemp, and 1-2" Eastern Black Nightshade.

For best results when tank mixing CLASSIC® with “FirstRate” or “Flexstar” use a petroleum-based or methylated seed oil based crop oil concentrate at 8 pt per 100 gallon spray solution (1% v/v). As directed in the “Spray Adjuvants” section of this label, add an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer when Velvetleaf is present.

### Season-long Grass control

Addition of a preemerge grass herbicide to AUTHORITY® or addition of a postemerge grass herbicide (such as ASSURE® II) to CLASSIC® may be needed for season-long grass control.

## SOYBEAN TANK MIX APPLICATIONS

### Tank Mix Restrictions

**When tank mixing DuPont™ CLASSIC® with any other approved soybean pesticide, always read and follow all use directions, restrictions, and precautions of both CLASSIC® and the tank mix partner(s). When tank mixing, the most restrictive labeling applies.**

### CLASSIC® and Glyphosate Herbicides

The tank mix of CLASSIC® plus glyphosate herbicides such as "Roundup UltraMAX" or "Touchdown" is 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 these tank mixes.

When applied as recommended below, 1/4-1/3 oz/acre CLASSIC® + glyphosate will control the following weeds. Refer to the glyphosate manufacturer's label for other weeds which may be controlled or suppressed and the maximum size at application.

Weeds Controlled	Maximum weed height in inches 1/4 - 1/3 oz/acre CLASSIC® + oz acid equivalent (ae) of glyphosate/acre*		
	6 oz/ae	9 oz/ae	12 oz/ae
Barnyardgrass	4	4	6
Cocklebur	6	8	8
Corn, volunteer	12	20	20
Crabgrass species	4	6	10
Dandelion	4	4	4
Foxtail species	4	4	10
Jimsonweed	4	6	10
Lambsquarters	4	4	6
Morningglory, entireleaf	3	4	4
Morningglory, ivyleaf	3	4	4
Morningglory, pitted	3	4	4
Morningglory, tall	3	4	4
Nightshade, eastern black	3	4	5
Nutsedge, yellow	4	6	6
Panicum, fall	2	3	10
Panicum, texas	4	6	8
Pigweed, redroot, rough	10	12	12
Pigweeds, other	8	8	8
Prickly sida	2	4	4
Ragweed, common	3	4	8
Ragweed, giant	2	4	8
Sesbania, hemp	3	4	4
Sicklepod	3	4	4
Signalgrass, broadleaf	2	3	4
Smartweeds, annual	3	4	8
Sunflower	5	5	8
Velvetleaf	3	4	4
Waterhemp species	4	4	4

\*acid equivalent of glyphosate converts to 'product' for the following:

Glyphosate product	oz acid equivalent of glyphosate/acre		
	6 oz/ae	9 oz/ae	12 oz/ae
Roundup UltraMAX	13 fl oz	20 fl oz	26 fl oz
"Roundup Ultra", "Touchdown (IQ)", "Glyphomax", "Glyphomax Plus", "Glyfos X-tra", "Roundup Original"	1 pint	1.5 pint	2 pints
"Touchdown 5"†	0.8 pint	1.2 pint	1.6 pint

†"Touchdown 5" rates are actually recommended at 5.5, 8.3 and 11 oz/ae/acre.

### CLASSIC® and Glyphosate Herbicides – Application information

When tank mixing CLASSIC® with glyphosate herbicides, it is recommended to add ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 4.25 - 17 lb per 100 gal of spray mixture. See the glyphosate manufacturer's label for specific ammonium sulfate recommendations. When Velvetleaf is present, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer is recommended and required as described in the 'Spray Adjuvants' section of this label.

The addition of surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gallons of spray) to some CLASSIC® + glyphosate tank mixes may improve weed control. Glyphosate products differ in their adjuvant contents. Glyphosate products such as "Glyphomax" or "Roundup Original" allow for the addition of surfactants. See the manufacturer's specific surfactant recommendations.

### CLASSIC® and "Flexstar", "Reflex", "Blazer", or "Cobra" Herbicides

**For control of small waterhemp, eastern black nightshade and improved common ragweed control, CLASSIC® may be tank mixed with:**

- 0.75 – 1.25 pt/acre "Flexstar"
- 0.75 – 1.5 pt/acre "Reflex"
- 0.5 – 1.5 pt/acre "Blazer", or
- 4 – 6 fluid oz/acre "Cobra"

Refer to the "Flexstar", "Reflex", "Blazer" and "Cobra" labels for the appropriate rate based on the weed sizes to be controlled. Nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be added.

**For best results with CLASSIC® plus "Reflex" or "Flexstar"**, use a methylated seed oil-based or petroleum oil-based crop oil concentrate at 8 pt per 100 gallon spray solution (1% v/v). Alternately, use nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gallon spray solution (.25%v/v).

**For best results with CLASSIC® plus "Blazer"**, use nonionic surfactant at 1-2 pt per 100 gallon spray solution. Use of crop oil concentrate is not recommended, as severe injury may occur.

**For best results with CLASSIC® plus "Cobra"**, use crop oil concentrate at 4 pt per 100 gallon spray solution (0.5% v/v).

**For control of Prickly Sida and Hemp Sesbania, tank mix 0.5 oz CLASSIC® with 8-12.5 fl. oz. "Cobra".**

Use the higher "Cobra" rate when Prickly Sida or Hemp Sesbania are heavy or if Prickly Sida and Hemp Sesbania approach the maximum size of 1" or 4", respectively. Include a nonionic surfactant at 1-2 pt per 100 gallons of spray solution (.125-.25 %v/v). Do not use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing CLASSIC® and "Cobra" at these rates.

**Precautions for tank mixes of DuPont™ CLASSIC®, or CLASSIC® + DuPont™ HARMONY® GT plus “Flexstar”, “Reflex”, “Blazer”, or “Cobra”**

Tank mix applications of CLASSIC® or CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT plus “Flexstar”, “Reflex”, “Blazer”, or “Cobra” may not control weeds listed on the CLASSIC® or CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT label as completely as applications of CLASSIC® or CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT alone.

**CLASSIC® and Postemergence Grass Herbicides**

CLASSIC® and CLASSIC® tank mixes may be tank mixed with postemergence grass herbicides such as DuPont™ ASSURE® II herbicide. For best results, apply CLASSIC® 7 days before or 1 day after the grass herbicide. Refer to the grass herbicide label for precautions and specific use information.

**CLASSIC® and HARMONY® GT Herbicide**

CLASSIC® may be tank mixed with HARMONY® GT for broad spectrum weed control as follows:

**CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT oz/Acre†**

Weeds	Maximum Height (Inches)		
	1/4 + 1/12	1/3 + 1/12	1/2 + 1/24
Buffalobur	-	6**	-
Cocklebur	4	6	6
Jimsonweed	5	5	4
Lambsquarters	4	4	-
Marestail	5	5	6
Milkweed, common	-	6	-
Morningglory species			
Entireleaf	2**	2**	2
Ivyleaf	2**	2**	2
Pitted	2**	2**	2
Smallflower	2**	2**	2
Tall	2**	2**	2
Mustard, wild	4 (dia)	4 (dia)	4 (dia)
Pigweed, Redroot	12	12	4
Pigweed, Other	8	8	4
Ragweed, common	3**	3	3
Smartweeds, annual	8	8	4
Sicklepod	-	-	2
Sunflower	8	8	5
Velvetleaf*	8	8	4
Yellow Nutsedge	-	3**	3

† Observe the Rotational Crop Guidelines in this label for your geography and the rate of CLASSIC® used.

\* 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® + HARMONY® GT tank mixes – improved broadleaf weed control**

For control of small waterhemp, eastern black nightshade and improved common ragweed control, CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT may be tank mixed with:

- 0.75 – 1.25 pt/acre “Flexstar”
- 0.75 – 1.5 pt/acre “Reflex”
- 0.5 – 1.5 pt/acre “Blazer”, or
- 4 – 6 fluid oz “Cobra”

Refer to the “Flexstar”, “Reflex”, “Blazer”, and “Cobra” labels for the appropriate rate based on the weed sizes to be controlled. Nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must

be added to the tank mix. Use as directed below in “CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT – Application Information”.

See Precautions for CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT plus “Flexstar”, “Reflex”, or “Blazer” tank mixes in the preceding section “CLASSIC® plus “Flexstar”, “Reflex”, “Blazer”, or “Cobra” herbicide”.

**CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT – 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). 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).
- The use of crop oil concentrate may increase temporary crop injury.
- When tank mixing CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT 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.

**CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT Precautions**

- Do not use “Dash” or crop oil concentrate when tank mixing CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT treatments with postemergence grass herbicides such as ASSURE® II unless specified on other DuPont supplemental labeling.
- Tank mix CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT with “Poast Plus” only when specified on other DuPont supplemental labeling.
- CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT may occasionally shorten stem internodal length. Field testing has shown that this shortening will not reduce yields.
- CLASSIC® tank mix with HARMONY® GT 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® and “FirstRate” Herbicide**

For improved Ragweed or Cocklebur control, add between 0.075 – 0.15 oz per acre “FirstRate” to 0.5 oz per acre CLASSIC®. These tank mixes will control up to 8” Cocklebur or Common Ragweed and up to 12” Giant Ragweed. Use a lower amount of “FirstRate” when weeds are less than the maximal size and under good growing conditions. Use a higher amount of “FirstRate” when weeds are approaching the maximum size and/or under unfavorable growing conditions.

A good quality petroleum-based or methylated seed oil-based Crop Oil Concentrate must be added to the tank mix at the rate of 8 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution (1% v/v). An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added as directed under the “Spray Adjuvants” section.

Do not use DuPont™ HARMONY® GT herbicide with this tank mix of DuPont™ CLASSIC® plus "FirstRate", or unacceptable severe crop injury will result.

**CLASSIC® and 2,4-DB Herbicide**

In soybeans at least 8" tall, CLASSIC® or CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT treatments may be tank mixed with 1-2 fl oz per acre of 2,4-DB for improved control of 4" or less annual morningglory and other broadleaf weeds.

- Apply CLASSIC® or a tank mix of CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT + 2,4-DB by ground only.
- When tank mixing CLASSIC® + HARMONY® GT tank mixed with 2,4-DB USE 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® + HARMONY® GT 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® + HARMONY® GT.
- 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).

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.

**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®, DuPont™ ALLY®, or DuPont™ FINESSE® herbicides in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, or South Dakota without carefully observing the rotational crop intervals for those products.
- Do not tank mix CLASSIC® with "Python" WDG due to risk of crop injury.
- 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 60% of the formulation should be actual nonionic surfactant.
- 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.

- 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 DuPont™ 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" (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 in peanuts.

- Do not apply more than 8/10 pt "Butyrac 200" 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 2,4-DB 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/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 reagitrate before using.

### APPLICATION INFORMATION

#### 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® + DuPont™ HARMONY® GT.

##### 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**

DuPont™ 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.

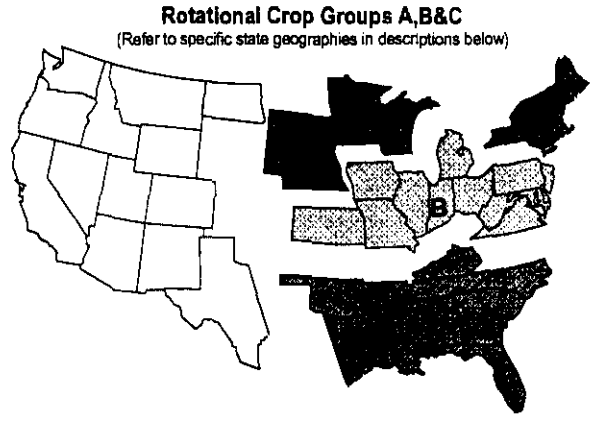
Severe stress (drought, disease, insect damage, or nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis) following application may also result in crop injury and/or poor weed control.

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.
- When CLASSIC® is applied in sequence with DuPont™ CANOPY®, CANOPY® SP, or DuPont™ CANOPY XL®, follow the crop rotational guidelines listed on the CANOPY®, CANOPY® SP, and CANOPY XL® labels.



**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 DuPont™ 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 DuPont™ 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.

**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 (including sweet potatoes)	30	30	30
Sugar Beets			
Any crop not listed			
Potatoes, irish	---	8††	8††

\* If CLASSIC® or the latter part of a sequential treatment containing chlorimuron ethyl (such as 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.

††States of NC and VA in soils with organic matter greater than 1%.

## 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 DuPont™ 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 DuPont™ 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. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

**Container Disposal: For Plastic Containers:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **For Fiber Sacks:** Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. **For Fiber Drums With Liners:** Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner. **For Bags Containing Water Soluble Packets:** Do not reuse the outer box or the resealable plastic bag. When all water-soluble packets are used, the outer packaging should be clean and may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by open burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If the resealable plastic bag contacts the formulated product in any way, the bag must be triple-rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer wrap as described above. **For Metal Containers (non aerosol):** Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. **For Paper and Plastic Bags:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. 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 DuPont™ CLASSIC® herbicide is permitted under claim 24 of U.S. Patent 5,084,082.

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