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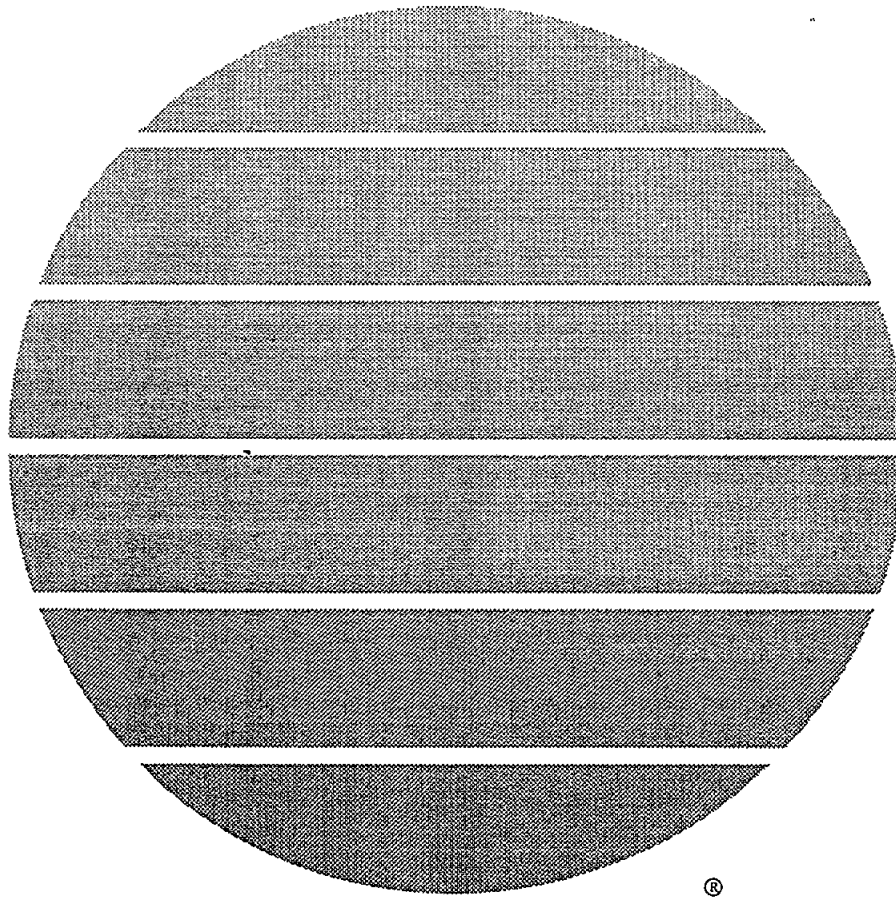
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# Matrix<sup>TM</sup>

herbicide

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

## "MATRIX" HIGHLIGHTS

- For preemergence and postemergence weed control in potatoes.
- Apply MATRIX at 1 to 1-1/2 oz product per acre, immediately after hilling, drag-off, or reservoir tillage (dam/dike operation). For best results apply to a clean, newly prepared seedbed, before potatoes emerge and weeds germinate.
- To activate MATRIX in the soil, supply moisture by a single rainfall event, or apply sprinkler irrigation of 1/3 to 1" (sandy soils apply at least 1/3", sandy loams apply at least 1/2", silt soils apply at least 3/4", clay soils apply at least 1"), within 5 days after application, to move MATRIX 2" to 3" deep into the soil profile.
- Postemergence - For postemergence applications, apply MATRIX at 1 to 1-1/2 oz per acre to young, actively growing weeds after crop emergence.
- Use in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides for broader spectrum weed control (see TANK MIXTURES).
- Chemigation - MATRIX can be applied using center pivot, lateral move, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. For best results, use the highest recommended rate and apply preemergence to early postemergence to the weeds (weeds less than 1" tall).
- Application by ground equipment or chemigation.
- Do not apply MATRIX within 60 days of potato harvest and do not exceed 2.5 oz MATRIX per acre during the same growing season.
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

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# Matrix<sup>TM</sup>

## herbicide

**DRY FLOWABLE**

***For Weed Control In Potatoes***

<u>Active Ingredients</u>	<u>By Weight</u>
Rimsulfuron	
N-((4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl) aminocarbonyl)-3-(ethylsulfonyl)- 2-pyridinesulfonamide	25.0%
<u>Inert Ingredients</u>	<u>75.0%</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

EPA REG. NO. 352-556

**ACCEPTED**

SEP 29 1997

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 352-556

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

## CAUTION

### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with plenty of water.

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.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION!** Causes eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeve 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.

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**USERS SHOULD:** Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using 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 by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

DuPont MATRIX<sup>TM</sup> Herbicide is a dry flowable formulation that selectively controls certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in potatoes.

MATRIX is recommended for use in all states (except in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties of Colorado - unless directed otherwise by supplemental labeling).

The best control is obtained when MATRIX is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

MATRIX is noncorrosive to equipment, nonflammable, and nonvolatile.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with the terms of this label.

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 in your State 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 4 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.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

- Do not apply MATRIX within 60 days of potato harvest.
- Do not exceed 2.5 oz MATRIX per acre during the same growing season.
- Do not apply by air, except as directed on supplemental labeling.

## APPLICATION METHODS

### PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

For best results, apply MATRIX at 1 to 1-1/2 oz product per acre, immediately after hilling, drag-off, or reservoir tillage (dam/dike operation), to a clean, newly prepared seedbed.

To activate MATRIX in the soil, supply moisture by a single rainfall event, or apply sprinkler irrigation of 1/3 to 1" (sandy soils apply at least 1/3", sandy loams apply at least 1/2", silt soils apply at least 3/4", clay soils apply at least 1"), within 5 days after application, to move MATRIX 2 to 3" deep into the soil profile. Activating sprinkler irrigation is required regardless of the soil moisture level at planting, or the cumulative precipitation that occurs over the next 5 days (unless rainfall occurs in a single event and equals the activation moisture requirement). If rainfall or sprinkler activation cannot be managed, waiting for weeds to emerge and applying MATRIX postemergence would result in better weed control.

If a clean, newly prepared seedbed, free of emerged or germinating weeds does not occur, and weeds are present at application, add a nonionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient to the spray mix at 0.125 to 0.25% v/v (1 to 2 pt/100 gal of water). Control may not be adequate for weeds that have an established root system before activation of MATRIX.

### Tank Mixtures - Preemergence Applications

MATRIX may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides such as Roundup<sup>®</sup>, Gramoxone<sup>®</sup>, DuPont LEXONE<sup>®</sup> DF Herbicide, Eptam, Prowl, and Dual. MATRIX may also be used in three-way tank mix combinations with the above herbicides. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If these recommendations conflict with this MATRIX label, do not use as a tank mix with MATRIX.

#### MATRIX plus LEXONE DF

Apply a tank mix combination of MATRIX at 1 to 1-1/2 oz per acre and LEXONE DF at 1/3 to 1 1/3 lb per acre for better control of such weeds as kochia, Russian thistle and common lambsquarters. For best results apply after hilling or drag-off to a clean, newly prepared seedbed, before potatoes emerge and weeds germinate. Read and follow the LEXONE DF label for your area.

#### MATRIX plus "Eptam"

Apply a tank mix of MATRIX at 1 to 1-1/2 oz per acre and Eptam at label rates for better control of weeds such as hairy nightshade and crabgrass. For best results apply after hilling or drag-off to a clean, newly prepared seedbed, before potatoes emerge and weeds germinate. Since the rates and incorporation methods of Eptam vary by region, follow the recommendations for your region. It is recommended to incorporate a tank mix of EPTAM + MATRIX using irrigation, and not equipment, to prevent poor weed control from deep incorporation of the MATRIX.

If your area does not allow incorporation using irrigation, then apply EPTAM and Matrix in a split application.

#### MATRIX plus "Prowl"

Apply a tank mix combination of MATRIX at 1 to 1-1/2 oz per acre and "Prowl" at label rates for better control of such weeds as kochia, crabgrass, and common lambsquarters. For best results apply after hilling or drag-off to a clean, newly prepared seedbed, before potatoes emerge and weeds germinate. Read and follow the "Prowl" label for your area.

#### MATRIX plus LOROX DF

Apply a tank mix combination of MATRIX at 1 to 1-1/2 oz per acre and LOROX DF at 1 to 4 lb per acre for better control of such weeds as common lambsquarter and common ragweed. For best results apply after hilling or drag-off to a clean, newly prepared seedbed, before potatoes emerge and weeds germinate. Read and follow the LOROX DF label for your area.

#### MATRIX plus "Dual"

Apply a tank mix combination of MATRIX at 1 to 1-1/2 oz per acre and "Dual" at 1-1/2 to 3 pt per acre for better control of such weeds as yellow nutsedge and black nightshade. For best results apply after hilling or drag-off to a clean, newly prepared seedbed, before potatoes emerge and weeds germinate. Read and follow the "Dual" label for your area.

## POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

For postemergence applications, apply MATRIX at 1 to 1 1/2 oz per acre to young, actively growing weeds after crop emergence. Typically, small weeds (less than 1" in height or diameter) that are actively growing at application are most easily controlled (See Specific Weed Problem section for more information).

Use a nonionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient with ground applications. Use a surfactant at 0.125 to 0.25% v/v (1 to 2 pt/100 gal of water).

Under growing conditions that promote crop stress (such as drought, frost, cold temperatures, high temperatures, or extreme temperature variations), temporary chlorosis (lime green color) may occur after application of MATRIX. Symptoms usually disappear within 5 to 15 days.

For best results with MATRIX postemergence, rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 1/3 to 1" (sandy soils apply at least 1/3", sandy loams apply at least 1/2", silt soils apply at least 3/4", clay soils apply at least 1"), no sooner than 4 hours, but not more than 5 days after application, will activate MATRIX in the soil and help provide control of subsequent flushes of annual weeds.

## Tank Mixtures - Postemergence Applications

### MATRIX plus FOLIAR FUNGICIDES

MATRIX may be tank mixed with other suitable registered fungicides (such as Curzate, Manzate, and Bravo).

Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion fungicide. If these recommendations conflict with this MATRIX label, do not use as a tank mix with MATRIX.

### MATRIX plus LEXONE DF

Apply a tank mix combination of MATRIX at 1 to 1-1/2 oz per acre and "Lexone DF" at 1/4 to 2/3 lb per acre for better weed control of such weeds as Russian thistle, common lambsquarters and jimsonweed. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.125 %v/v (1 pt/100 gal of water). Read and follow both product labels for your area.

### MATRIX plus "Eptam"

Apply a tank mix combination of MATRIX at 1 to 1-1/2 oz per acre and "Eptam" at label rates, before potatoes exceed 4-6" height, for better control of such weeds as hairy nightshade and crabgrass. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.125% v/v (1 pt/100 gal of water). Read and follow both product labels for your area.

## CHEMIGATION

MATRIX can be applied using center pivot, lateral move, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply MATRIX using any other type of irrigation system. Check irrigation systems to insure uniform application of water to all areas. Failure to apply MATRIX uniformly may result in crop injury and/or poor weed control.

For best results, use the highest recommended rate and apply preemergence to early postemergence to the weeds (weeds less than 1" tall). If weeds are present at application, add a nonionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient to the spray mix at 1 to 2 pt/acre.

MATRIX may be mixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate agricultural chemicals. Maintain continuous agitation in the injection nurse tanks during application.

For solid set and hand move irrigation systems, apply MATRIX at the beginning of the set and then apply 1/3 to 1" of water for activation (sandy soils apply at least 1/3", sandy loams apply at least 1/2", silt soils apply at least 3/4", clay soils apply at least 1").

For center pivot and lateral move irrigation systems, apply MATRIX in 1/3 to 1" of water for activation as a continuous injection (sandy soils apply at least 1/3", sandy loams apply at least 1/2", silt soils apply at least 3/4", clay soils apply at least 1").

If you have questions about calibrating chemigation equipment, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. If the chemigation equipment needs adjustment, only the custodian responsible for its operation, or someone under the supervision of that custodian, should make the necessary adjustments.

### Irrigation System Requirements

The irrigation system must contain the following:

- a functional check valve
- vacuum relief valve
- a low pressure drain (to prevent water source contamination from backflow; should be located on the irrigation pipeline)
- functional interlocking controls (to automatically shut-off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops)
- a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain the following:

- a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve (to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump)
- a functional, solenoid-operated valve (normally closed) located on the intake side of the injection pump (should be connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is shut down either automatically or manually)

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when pesticide distribution is adversely affected by a decrease in water pressure.

### Chemigation Precautions

Distributing treated water in an uneven manner can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or over-tolerance pesticide residues in the crop. Therefore, to ensure that the mixture is applied evenly at the recommended rate, use sufficient water, and apply the mixture for the proper length of time.

- Do not permit run-off during chemigation.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for MATRIX application to a public water system.

## SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

Depending upon rainfall or other environmental conditions, and the density of the top growth of the potato variety (those with poor top growth such as Norkotah), annual weeds may have a second flush of germinating seedlings, and treated perennials may produce new growth from underground roots or stems. To maximize control of such weeds, it may be necessary to apply MATRIX a second time, 14 to 28 days after the first application. The combined rate of the applications cannot exceed 2.5 oz MATRIX per acre.

## CULTIVATION

A timely cultivation may be necessary to control suppressed weeds, weeds that were beyond the maximum size at application, or weeds that emerge after an application of MATRIX.

- Cultivation up to 7 days before the postemergence application of MATRIX may decrease weed control by pruning weed roots, placing the weeds under stress, or covering the weeds with soil and preventing coverage by MATRIX.
- To allow MATRIX to fully control treated weeds, cultivation is not recommended for 7 days after application.
- Optimum timing for cultivation is 7 - 14 days after a postemergence application of MATRIX.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

### PREEMERGENCE CONTROL

#### Grasses

Barnyardgrass	(Echinochloa crus-galli)
Foxtail, Giant	(Setaria faberi)
Foxtail, Green	(Setaria viridis)
Foxtail, Yellow	(Setaria glauca)
Wheat, Volunteer	(Triticum aestivum)

#### Broadleaves

Chamomile, False	(Matricaria maritima L.)
Filaree, Redstem	(Erodium cicutarium)
Henbit	(Lamium amplexicaule)
Kochia	(Kochia scoparia)
Mustard, Birdrape	(Brassica rapa L.)
Mustard, Black	(Brassica nigra)
Pigweed, Prostrate	(Amaranthus blitoides)
Pigweed, Redroot	(Amaranthus retroflexus)
Pigweed, Smooth	(Amaranthus hybridus)
Purslane, Common	(Portulaca oleracea)

### Preemergence (Partial Control)

#### Grasses

Crabgrass	(Digitaria spp.)
Wild Oat	(Avena fatua)

#### Broadleaves

Cocklebur	(Xanthium spp.)
Lambsquarters Common	(Chenopodium album)
Nightshade, Hairly	(Solanum sarrachoides)
Ragweed, Common	(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Velvetleaf	(Abutilon theophrasti)

## POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL

#### Grasses

Barley, Volunteer	(Hordeum vulgare)
Barnyardgrass	(Echinochloa crus-galli)
Bluegrass, Annual	(Poa annua)
Crabgrass	(Digitaria spp.)
Foxtail, Bristly	(Setaria verticillata)
Foxtail, Giant	(Setaria faberi)
Foxtail, Green	(Setaria viridis)
Foxtail, Yellow	(Setaria glauca)
Panicum, Fall	(Panicum dichotomisorum)
Quackgrass*	(Agropyron repens)
Wheat, Volunteer	(Triticum aestivum)

#### Broadleaves

Chamomile, False	(Matricaria maritima L.)
Chickweed, Common	(Stellaria media)
Henbit	(Lamium amplexicaule)
Kochia	(Kochia scoparia)
Mustard, Birdrape	(Brassica rapa L.)
Mustard, Black	(Brassica nigra)
Mustard, Wild	(Sinapis arvensis)
Pigweed, Prostrate	(Amaranthus blitoides)
Pigweed, Redroot	(Amaranthus retroflexus)
Pigweed, Smooth	(Amaranthus hybridus)
Shepherd's purse	(Capsella bursa-pastoris)
Wild Radish	(Raphanus raphanistrum)

### Postemergence (Partial Control)

#### Grasses

Johnsongrass, Seedling	(Sorghum halepense)
Millet, Wild Proso	(Panicum miliaceum)
Stinkgrass	(Eragrostis cilianensis)
Wild Oat	(Avena fatua)
Yellow Nutsedge	(Cyperus esculentus)

#### Broadleaves

Canada thistle*	(Cirsium arvense)
Cocklebur	(Xanthium spp.)
Lambsquarters, Common	(Chenopodium album)
Morningglory, Ivy leaf	(Ipomoea hederacea)
Nightshade, Hairly	(Solanum sarrachoides)
Purslane, Common	(Portulaca oleracea)
Ragweed, Common	(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	(Polygonum pennsylvanicum)
Velvetleaf	(Abutilon theophrasti)

\* See Specific Weed Problems

## SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

**Quackgrass:** For best results, apply MATRIX postemergence at 1 to 1 1/2 oz per acre, to quackgrass that is 4 to 8" tall. Quackgrass not emerged at the time of application will not be controlled or suppressed, and would require a second postemergence application for acceptable control. Do not exceed 2.5 oz MATRIX per acre during the same growing season.

**Canada Thistle:** For best results, apply MATRIX postemergence at 1 to 1 1/2 oz per acre, to small actively growing Canada thistle. Canada thistle not emerged at the time of application will not be controlled or suppressed, and would require a second postemergence application for acceptable control. Do not exceed 2.5 oz MATRIX per acre during the same growing season.

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## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of MATRIX.
3. Continue agitation until the MATRIX is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the MATRIX is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. MATRIX should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the required volume of nonionic surfactant (if needed). Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply MATRIX spray mixture within 48 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If MATRIX and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the MATRIX in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the MATRIX.

Do not use MATRIX in a spray solution, or with spray additives that reduce the pH to below 4.0, or MATRIX degradation may occur.

If the selected companion herbicide has a ground or surface water advisory, consider this advisory when using the companion herbicide.

## EQUIPMENT-SPRAY VOLUMES

To ensure optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, apply MATRIX with a properly calibrated, low-pressure (20 to 40 psi) boom sprayer equipped with flat fan or flood jet nozzles. Nozzle screens should be no finer than 50 mesh.

When using flood nozzles, the spray pattern should overlap 100% for optimum product performance. With ground application equipment, use enough water to deliver 10 to 40 gal total spray per acre.

Agitate the spray tank continuously to keep the material in suspension.

Do not use equipment and/or spray volumes that will cause damage from spray by drift onto nontarget sites. Do not make applications when weather conditions are likely to cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

MATRIX is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. For Preemergence weed control, rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move MATRIX into the soil. Weeds will generally not emerge from Preemergence applications. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic three to five days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry

conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

MATRIX provides the best control of weeds in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not provide satisfactory control. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

The herbicidal action of MATRIX may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to MATRIX.

## 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.

## MATRIX ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

For crops listed below, planting prior to the interval shown may result in crop injury when using MATRIX. Rotation intervals may need to be extended to 18 months if drought conditions was 12 prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless supplemental sprinkler irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15" during the potato growing season. For tank mixtures, follow the most restrictive rotational crop guideline.

Rotation Crop	Interval (months)
Barley, Spring	9*
Beans, Dry	10
Beans, Succulent	10
Corn, Field	Anytime
Corn, Popcorn	10
Corn, Sweet	10
Cover Crops (erosion control)	2
Oats, Spring	9
Potatoes	Anytime
Sunflowers	10
Soybeans	10
Tomatoes	1
Wheat, Spring	9
Wheat, Winter	2
Crops Not Listed	15 <u>← was 12</u>

\* Idaho - 18 months for Teton county, Carbon county, Madison county east of Hwy 20, and Fremont county east of Hwy 20.

was 12

*Deleted Sugarbeets  
Included under Crops not listed*



## SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment or nurse tanks used in chemigation, must be cleaned before MATRIX is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined in the After Spraying MATRIX and before Spraying Crops Other Than Potatoes section.

### *At the End of the Day*

When multiple loads of MATRIX herbicide are applied, it is recommended that during periods at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses be flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits from accumulating in the application equipment.

### *After Spraying MATRIX and before Spraying Crops Other Than Potatoes*

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia\* (contains at least 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing ammonia\* and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

\* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a DuPont-approved spray equipment cleaner can be used in the cleanup procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or DuPont representative for a listing of approved spray equipment cleaners.

### Notes:

1. Caution: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When MATRIX is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all preapplication cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of MATRIX and applications of other pesticides to MATRIX-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to MATRIX to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

## 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.

### BOOM HEIGHT

Set the boom at the lowest height that provides uniform coverage and 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 APPLICATIONS DURING 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 airstream. 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 and is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

## RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to MATRIX and other herbicides with the same mode of action\*, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of an herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides.

If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia are suspected or known to be present use a tank-mix partner with MATRIX to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

To better manage weed resistance when using MATRIX use a combination of tillage and tank-mix partners, or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than MATRIX, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

\* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to Amber Herbicide, DuPont ALLY ® Herbicide, DuPont GLEAN ® F C Herbicide, DuPont EXPRESS ® Herbicide, DuPont HARMONY ® EXTRA Herbicide, or DuPont FINESSE ® Herbicide will also be resistant to MATRIX.

## PRECAUTIONS

- Potato varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use to a small area.
- Preemergence use on soils containing more than 6% organic matter may result in reduced weed control.
- Preemergence and Postemergence use on rill irrigated potatoes (furrow or gravity) may not provide adequate weed control in the absence of rainfall.
- Do not apply to sweet potatoes or yams.
- Avoid spray drift to any adjacent crops as injury may occur.
- Crop injury may occur following an application of MATRIX if there is a prolonged period of cold weather and/or cold weather in conjunction with wet soils caused by poor drainage or excessive use of sprinkler irrigation for frost protection.
- Do not use MATRIX on potatoes grown for seed, except as directed on supplemental labeling.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
  - Do not apply, drain, or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or 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 drift of spray to desirable plants.
  - Do not contaminate any body of water, including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.
  - Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than potatoes.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE 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:** Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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**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.

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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.

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