



352-556

6/23/2005

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JUN 23 2005

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Mr. Richard J. Ambrose
E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company
DuPont Crop Protection
Stine-Haskell Research Center
P. O. Box 30
Newark, DE 19714-0030

Dear Mr. Ambrose:

Subject: DuPont Matrix Herbicide (Incorporate Supplementals Into Master and Other Changes)
EPA Registration No. 352-556
Application Dated April 13, 2005

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable, provided you make the following changes before you release the product for shipment.

1. Revise the statement "Causes eye irritation" to read in your Precautionary Statements to read: "Causes **moderate** eye irritation."
2. At the beginning of the list of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) within the Precautionary Statements, add the statements "Some of the 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." In addition, revise the current glove requirement to a requirement for "chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride."
3. Revise the last sentence of your Environmental Hazards section to read "Do not contaminate water by cleaning or equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters."

Submit two(2) copies of your final printed labeling incorporating the above changes before you release the product for shipment. Amended labeling will supercede all previously approved versions of "DuPont Matrix Herbicide." A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,

James A. Tompkins
James A. Tompkins *for*
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C0)

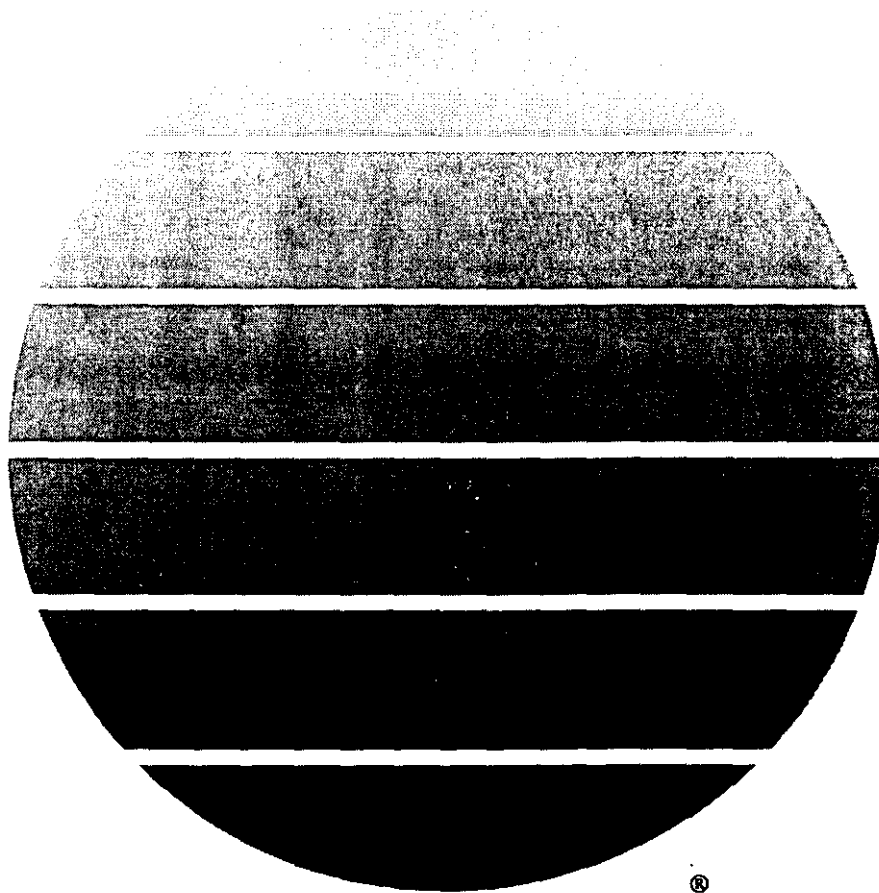
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DuPont™ Matrix®

herbicide

DRAFT LABEL



“..... A Growing Partnership With Nature?”

DUPONT™ MATRIX® HIGHLITES

- For preemergence and postemergence weed control in potatoes, potatoes grown for seed, and field grown tomatoes (direct seeded and transplant).
- 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.
- Use in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides for broader spectrum weed control (see TANK MIXTURES).
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

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.
- Postemergence - For postemergence applications, apply MATRIX® at 1 to 1 1/2 oz per acre to young, actively growing weeds after crop emergence.
- Application by ground, air or chemigation.
- 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).
- Do not apply MATRIX® within 60 days of potato harvest and do not exceed 2.5 oz per acre during the same season.

TOMATOES

- Preemergence - For preemergence applications to the crop, apply MATRIX® after seeding at 2.0 oz. product per acre. For best results apply to a clean, newly prepared seedbed, before tomatoes emerge and weeds germinate. Applications may be applied Preemergence followed by single or multiple Postemergence applications.
- Postemergence - For postemergence applications, apply MATRIX® at 1.0-2.0 oz (use 2.0 oz per acre for longer residual) per acre to young, actively growing weeds after the crop has reached the cotyledon stage. Usually, small weeds (less than 1" in height or diameter) are most easily controlled. Multiple applications of MATRIX® may be applied postemergence to the crop. Optimum performance is seen when the first application is made to small actively growing weeds, followed by a second application 7 to 14 days later.

CALIFORNIA:

- Postemergence - For postemergence applications, apply MATRIX® at 2.0 oz. product per acre to young, actively growing weeds after the crop has reached the cotyledon stage. Usually, small weeds (less than 1" in height or diameter) are most easily controlled. Multiple applications of MATRIX® may be applied postemergence to the crop. Optimum performance is seen when the first application is made to small actively growing weeds, followed by a second application 7 to 14 days later.

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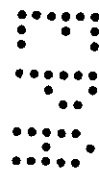
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DuPont™ Matrix®

herbicide

DRY FLOWABLE

*For Weed Control In Potatoes, Potatoes
grown for seed and field grown Tomatoes*

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

EPA REG. NO. 352-556

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye open 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 emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
(next column)

4 8 21

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
JUN 23 2005

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

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.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any water proof material.
- Shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product.

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 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.

5 8 21

GENERAL INFORMATION

DuPont™ MATRIX® herbicide must be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published DuPont recommendations. DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damage resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont.

MATRIX® herbicide is a dry flowable formulation that selectively controls certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in potatoes, potatoes grown for seed, and field grown tomatoes (direct seeded and transplanted).

MATRIX® is recommended for use in most states, check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain MATRIX® is registered in your state.

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.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any water proof material.
- Shoes plus socks.

POTATOES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRE-EMERGENCE 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 spray adjuvant to the spray mix (See the "Spray Adjuvant" section of this label for additional information). Control may not be adequate for weeds that have an established root system before activation of MATRIX®. Do not apply MATRIX® within 60 days of potato harvest. Do not exceed 2.5 oz of MATRIX® per acre per year.

TANK MIXTURES - PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

MATRIX® may be tank mixed with pesticide products labeled for use on potatoes (such as "Eptam 7E", "Prowl", "Lorox" DF, DuPont™ CINCH® or "Dual II Magnum", "Roundup" or glyphosate-containing products registered for potatoes) in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. When tank mixing MATRIX® with another potato pesticide(s), read and follow all use directions, restrictions, and precautions of both MATRIX® and the tank mix partner(s).

MATRIX® may also be used in three-way tank mix combinations with the above pesticide(s). If these recommendations conflict with this MATRIX® label, do not use as a tank mix with MATRIX®.

MATRIX® plus Metribuzin (Such as "Sencor")

Apply a tank mix combination of MATRIX® at 1 to 1-1/2 oz per acre and Metribuzin 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 Metribuzin label for your area.

DuPont™ MATRIX® plus "Eptam 7E"

Apply a tank mix of MATRIX® at 1 to 1-1/2 oz per acre and "Eptam 7E" 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 7E" vary by region, follow the recommendations for your region. It is recommended to incorporate a tank mix of "Eptam 7E" + 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 7E" and MATRIX® in a split application. Read and follow both product labels for your area.

MATRIX® plus Pendimethalin (Such as "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 Linuron (Such as "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 S-Metolochlor (Such as DuPont™ CINCH® or "Dual II Magnum")

Apply a tank mix combination of MATRIX® at 1 to 1-1/2 oz per acre and CINCH® or "Dual II Magnum" at 1 to 2 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 both product labels for your area.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS - POTATOES

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 the "Specific Weed Problem" section of this label for more information).

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 (POTATOES)- POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

MATRIX® may be tank mixed with pesticide products labeled for use on potatoes (such as "Eptam 7E" and metribuzin) in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. When tank mixing MATRIX® with another potato pesticide(s), read and follow all use directions, restrictions, and precautions of both MATRIX® and the tank mix partner(s).

MATRIX® may also be used in three-way tank mix combinations with the above pesticide(s). If these recommendations conflict with this MATRIX® label, do not use as a tank mix with MATRIX®.

MATRIX® Plus Foliar Fungicides

MATRIX® may be tank mixed with other suitable registered fungicides on potatoes (such as DuPont™ CURZATE® 60DF, "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 Metribuzin (Such as "Sencor")

Apply a tank mix combination of MATRIX® at 1 to 1-1/2 oz per acre and Metribuzin (such as "Sencor") at 1/4 to 2/3 lb per acre for improved weed control of such weeds as Russian thistle, common lambsquarters and triazine-resistant weeds. Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.125 % v/v (1 pt/100 gal of water). The addition of adjuvants to post emergence metribuzin applications may reduce crop tolerance. Adjuvants should be used with caution.

When possible, avoid post emergence applications on metribuzin sensitive varieties or if the crop is under stress. Read and follow both product labels for your area.

Note: The use of crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) is not recommended for tank mix combinations with MATRIX® plus Metribuzin.

MATRIX® Plus "Eptam 7E"

Apply MATRIX® herbicide at 1 to 1.5 ounce per acre in tankmix with 1 pint per acre of "Eptam 7E" herbicide. Include 1% volume/volume (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) of either of a modified seed oil adjuvant (MSO) or 0.5% volume/volume (0.5 gal per 100 gal spray solution) of a organo-silicon/modified seed oil blend (OS/MSO – such as "Dyne-Amic", "Rivet", or "Phase"). Include 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).

For best results, 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 after application, but not more than 1 day after application.

Additional "Eptam 7E" can be added during the water in process if desired (read and follow all use directions, restrictions, and precautions on the "Eptam 7E" label before use. If these recommendations conflict with this DuPont™ MATRIX® label, do not use as a tank mix with MATRIX®.)

Precautions:

- Crop Injury can occur (leaf burn and temporary yellowing) when applications are made under high temperatures. Addition of fungicides may increase the level of crop injury.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed and may be more variable in weed control.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS - POTATOES

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 (typically, make applications to small weeds that are less than 1" in height or diameter that are actively growing). The combined rate of the applications cannot exceed 2.5 oz MATRIX® per acre.

POTATOES GROWN FOR SEED

MATRIX® may be used on potatoes grown for seed that use field grown tubers as the planted seed piece, and are at least the progeny of the first field planting*.

Apply MATRIX® by any of the following methods:

- Preemergence 1.5 oz per acre
- Postemergence at 1.0 to 1.5 oz per acre
- In a sequential application Preemergence at 1.0-1.5 oz per acre, followed by Postemergence at 1.0 oz per acre
- Postemergence at 1.0 oz per acre followed by Postemergence at 1.0 oz per acre.

Do not exceed 2.5 oz per acre of MATRIX® in the same year.

To activate MATRIX preemergence, 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.

Restrictions

- Do not apply to plants suffering stress from lack of moisture, cold, herbicide injury, and insect or disease injury.
- Do not use on potatoes grown for seed if these are grown from microtubers or transplants. Depending on geography, these may be referred to as Generation 1, Nuclear, Elite 1, or Pre-Elite.
- The rotational crop interval for Spring Barley is extended to 18 months due to the generally shorter growing seasons and different cultural practices in seed production in the states of California, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, South Dakota, Washington, Colorado, and parts of North Dakota**.

Precautions

- The rotational crop interval listed in the MATRIX® label may need to be extended to 18 months if seed potato production practices decrease water and/or time for Matrix breakdown. Practices that may shorten the breakdown are late planting or less frequent irrigations as compared to commercial production practices. Potatoes can be planted at anytime.
- Consider informing your state seed certification agency or inspector that MATRIX® has been applied. 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. These symptoms may appear similar to virus like symptoms (such as chlorosis, leaf crinkling, pinching of terminal leaflet) but will usually disappear within 5 to 15 days of application.
- * First field planting utilizes laboratory tested stocks which may be tissue cultured plantlets, greenhouse produced microtubers, minitubers, stem cuttings, or line selections.
- ** All counties in North Dakota except Pembina, Towner, Walsh, Grand Forks, Trail and Cass.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - POTATO

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†, Black	(Solanum nigrum)
Nightshade, Hairy	(Solanum sarrachoides)
Pigweed, Prostrate	(Amaranthus blitoides)
Ragweed, Common	(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Velvetleaf	(Abutilon theophrasti)

† Eastern Black Nightshade (Solanum ptycanthum) is NOT Controlled or suppressed

POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL**Grasses**

Barley, Volunteer	(<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)
Barnyardgrass	(<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>)
Bluegrass, Annual	(<i>Poa annua</i>)
Crabgrass	(<i>Digitaria</i> spp)
Foxtail, Bristly	(<i>Setaria verticillata</i>)
Foxtail, Giant	(<i>Setaria faberi</i>)
Foxtail, Green	(<i>Setaria viridis</i>)
Foxtail, Yellow	(<i>Setaria glauca</i>)
Panicum, Fall	(<i>Panicum dichotomisorum</i>)
Wheat, Volunteer	(<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)

Broadleaves

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

POSTEMERGENCE (PARTIAL CONTROL)‡**Grasses**

Johnsongrass, Seedling	(<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
Millet, Wild Proso	(<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)
Stinkgrass	(<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i>)
Wild Oat	(<i>Avena fatua</i>)
Yellow Nutsedge	(<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>)

Broadleaves

Thistle, Canada†	(<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)
Cocklebur	(<i>Xanthium</i> spp.)
Lambsquarters, Common	(<i>Chenopodium album</i>)
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	(<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>)
Nightshade, Hairy	(<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>)
Nightshade*†, Black	(<i>Solanum nigrum</i>)
Pigweed, Prostrate	(<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>)
Quackgrass†	(<i>Agropyron repens</i>)
Ragweed, Common	(<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	(<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>)
Velvetleaf	(<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Volunteer Alfalfa**	(<i>Medicago sativa</i>)

* Eastern Black Nightshade (*Solanum ptycanthum*) is NOT Controlled or suppressed.

** Except in California

‡ Weed partial control is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of partial control varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

† See Specific Weed Problems

AERIAL APPLICATION - POTATOES ONLY

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA in all areas except California. Do not apply in the State of California except in Modoc or Siskiyou counties and use a minimum of 10 GPA.
- Do not apply DuPont™ MATRIX® by air in the state of New York.
- MATRIX® herbicide may be applied by air for weed control in potatoes grown in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties of California and Klamath County of Oregon and in the states of Idaho and Texas. Apply in a minimum of 7 gallons of water per acre in Idaho, Oregon and Texas and a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre in California, when weeds are small and actively growing.

CHEMIGATION - POTATOES ONLY

MATRIX® can be applied using center pivot, lateral move, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems in potatoes. 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 DuPont™ MATRIX® application to a public water system.

MATRIX® ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES - POTATO

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 prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless supplemental sprinkler irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15" during the 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
Carrots**	10
Corn, Field	Anytime
Corn, Popcorn	10
Corn, Sweet	10
Cotton	10
Cover Crops (erosion control)	4
Garlic	6
Grass, pasture, hay, seed**	4
Oats, Spring	9
Onions**	10
Potatoes	Anytime
Sunflowers	10
Soybeans	4
Tomatoes	Anytime
Wheat, Spring	9
Wheat, Winter	4
Crops Not Listed	18

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

Colorado - Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande and Saguache counties: 1.5 oz or less MATRIX® per acre per season--9 months; greater than 1.5 oz of MATRIX® per acre per season--18 months

- **Potatoes grown under sprinkler irrigation with a minimum of 18 inches of water per season in Morrow and Umatilla counties in Oregon, and in Benton, Franklin, Klickitat, and Walla Walla counties in Washington. This rotation interval is for sand, loamy sand and sandy loam soils having not more than 1.5% organic matter where a minimum of 18 inches of sprinkler irrigation is used on the previous potato crop. Injury to the carrot or onion crop may occur if less than 18 inches of irrigation is used on the previous potato crop. For tank mixtures, follow the most restrictive rotational crop guideline.

NOTE: MATRIX® should not be used in a tankmix or sequential application program with other soil residual ALS-inhibiting herbicides on potatoes as the combined effects of these herbicides on the planting of subsequent crops have not been thoroughly investigated and crop injury may occur.

RESTRICTIONS

Potatoes

- Do not apply MATRIX® on potatoes within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not exceed 2.5 oz MATRIX® per acre on potatoes during the same growing season.
- Do not apply to sweet potatoes or yams.
- Do not use MATRIX® on potatoes grown for seed, except as directed on this labeling or supplemental labeling.
- Do not apply to potatoes growing in Greenhouses, Cold Frames, Pot cultures, etc. Apply only to potatoes growing in fields.

TOMATOES (DIRECT SEEDED AND TRANSPLANT)

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

For preemergence applications to the crop, apply MATRIX® after seeding at 2.0-4.0 oz. product per acre.

To activate MATRIX® in the soil, supply moisture by a single rainfall event, or apply sprinkler irrigation of 1/2 to 1" (sandy soils apply at least 1/2", 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 may 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, the addition of a spray adjuvant may improve weed control (See the "Spray Adjuvant" section of this label for additional information). Control may not be adequate for

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weeds that are greater than 1" in height or diameter or weeds that have an established root system before activation of DuPont™ MATRIX®.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

For postemergence applications, apply MATRIX® at 1.0-2.0 oz product per acre (use 2.0 oz per acre for longer residual) to young, actively growing weeds after the crop has reached the cotyledon stage. Optimum performance is obtained when weeds are less than 1" in height or diameter and are actively growing.

Use a surfactant at a minimum rate of 0.25% V/V (2 pints/100 gallons of water). The use of crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oils, nitrogen fertilizer solution or nonionic surfactant rates above 0.25% V/V may result in temporary crop chlorosis (lime green color). Symptoms usually disappear within 5 to 15 days.

Under growing conditions that promote crop stress (such as drought, frost, cold temperatures, high temperatures, extreme temperature variations or saturated or water-logged soils), temporary crop 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 1/2 to 1" (sandy soils apply at least 1/2", 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.

Postemergence applications of MATRIX® should be made after the tomatoes reach the cotyledon stage.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS TOMATOES

Annual weeds at times may have multiple flushes of seedlings, or treated weeds may sometimes regrow from underground stems or roots, depending upon rainfall and other environmental conditions. To maximize control of such weeds, it may be necessary to use sequential applications of MATRIX®.

PREEMERGENCE FOLLOWED BY POSTEMERGENCE

Applications of MATRIX® may be applied Preemergence followed by single or multiple applications Postemergence.

Note : For sequential applications the total amount of MATRIX® cannot exceed 4.0 oz. product per acre per year on a broadcast basis.

POSTEMERGENCE FOLLOWED BY POSTEMERGENCE

Multiple applications of MATRIX® may be applied postemergence, optimum control is seen when the first application is made to small actively growing weeds, followed by a second application 7 to 14 days later.

Note : For sequential applications the total amount of MATRIX® cannot exceed 4.0 oz. product per acre per year on a broadcast basis.

BAND APPLICATIONS - TOMATOES

MATRIX® can be applied preemergence and postemergence as a banded application. Use proportionally less spray mixture based on the soil area actually sprayed. See the "Preemergence Applications" and "Postemergence

Applications" sections of this label for additional details on the use of MATRIX®.

TANK MIXTURES - TOMATOES

MATRIX® may be tank mixed with pesticide products labeled for use on tomatoes in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. When tank mixing MATRIX® with another tomato pesticide(s), read and follow all use directions, restrictions, and precautions of both MATRIX® and the tank mix partner(s).

MATRIX® may also be used in three-way tank mix combinations with the above pesticide(s). If these recommendations conflict with this MATRIX® label, do not use as a tank mix with MATRIX®. Tank mixtures with products that lower the spray solution pH may reduce weed control (such as LI700 surfactant).

MATRIX® Plus Foliar Fungicides

MATRIX® may be tank mixed with other suitable registered fungicides on tomatoes (such as "Manzate", and "Bravo"). Tank mixes with Copper containing fungicides may reduce weed control.

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

TOMATOES: CALIFORNIA

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

For preemergence applications to the crop, apply MATRIX® after seeding at 2.0-4.0 oz. product per acre. To activate MATRIX® in the soil, supply moisture by a single rainfall event, or apply sprinkler irrigation of 1/2 to 1" (sandy soils apply at least 1/2", 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 may 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, the addition of a spray adjuvant may improve weed control (See the "Spray Adjuvant" section of this label for additional information). Control may not be adequate for weeds that are greater than 1" in height or diameter or weeds that have an established root system before activation of MATRIX®.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

For postemergence applications, apply MATRIX® at 2.0 oz. product per acre to young, actively growing weeds after the crop has reached the cotyledon stage. Optimum performance is obtained when weeds are less than 1" in height or diameter and are actively growing.

Use a surfactant at a minimum rate of 0.25% V/V (2 pints/100 gallons of water). The use of crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oils, nitrogen fertilizer solution or nonionic surfactant rates above 0.25% V/V may result in temporary crop

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chlorosis (lime green color). Symptoms usually disappear within 5 to 15 days.

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

For best results with MATRIX® postemergence, rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 1/2 to 1 " (sandy soils apply at least 1/2", 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.

Postemergence applications of MATRIX® should be made after the tomatoes reach the cotyledon stage.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

Annual weeds at times may have multiple flushes of seedlings, or treated weeds may sometimes regrow from underground stems or roots, depending upon rainfall and other environmental conditions. To maximize control of such weeds, it may be necessary to use sequential applications of MATRIX®.

PREEMERGENCE FOLLOWED BY POSTEMERGENCE

Applications of MATRIX® may be applied Preemergence followed by single or multiple applications Postemergence.

Note : For sequential applications the total amount of MATRIX® cannot exceed 4.0 oz. product per acre per year on a broadcast basis.

POSTEMERGENCE FOLLOWED BY POSTEMERGENCE

Multiple applications of MATRIX® may be applied postemergence, optimum control is seen when the first application is made to small actively growing weeds, followed by a second application 7 to 14 days later.

Note : For sequential applications the total amount of MATRIX® cannot exceed 4.0 oz. product per acre per year on a broadcast basis.

BAND APPLICATIONS – TOMATOES:

Matrix can be applied in a preemergence band at 2.0 - 4.0 oz. product per acre (For example, 0.5-1.0 oz. of product per conventional broadcast acre assuming 25% banding) followed by two separate postemergence band applications applied at 2 oz. product per acre (For example, 0.5 oz of product per conventional broadcast acre assuming 25% banding) over the same sprayed area.

Matrix can be applied using three postemergence band applications at 2 oz. product per acre (For example, 0.5 oz of product per conventional broadcast acre assuming 25% banding).

Do not make any more than three band applications of Matrix in one growing season.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - TOMATO

PREEMERGENCE CONTROL

Grasses

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

Broadleaves

- Filaree, Redstem (Erodium cicutarium)
- Henbit (Lamium amplexicaule)
- Kochia (Kochia scoparia)
- Mustard, Black (Brassica nigra)
- 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*, Black† (Solanum nigrum)
- Nightshade, Hairy (Solanum sarrachoides)
- Pigweed, Prostrate (Amaranthus blitoides)
- Ragweed, Common (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
- Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti)

* Eastern Black Nightshade (Solanum ptycanthum) is NOT Controlled or suppressed.

Black Nightshade suppression is only for use in Tomatoes in California.

† See Specific Weed Problems

POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL (Weeds not to exceed 1" in height)

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 dichotomislorum)
- Wheat, Volunteer (Triticum aestivum)

Broadleaves

Chamomile, False	(<i>Matricaria maritima</i> L.)
Chickweed, Common	(<i>Stellaria media</i>)
Henbit	(<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)
Kochia	(<i>Kochia scoparia</i>)
Mustard, Birdsrape	(<i>Brassica rapa</i> L.)
Mustard, Black	(<i>Brassica nigra</i>)
Mustard, Wild	(<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>)
Pigweed, Redroot	(<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)
Pigweed, Smooth	(<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>)
Purslane, Common	(<i>Portulaca, oleracea</i>)
Shepherd's purse	(<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)
Wild Radish	(<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)

POSTEMERGENCE (PARTIAL CONTROL)‡

Grasses

Johnsongrass, Seedling	(<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
Millet, Wild Proso	(<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)
Stinkgrass	(<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>)
Quackgrass†	(<i>Agropyron repens</i>)
Wild Oat	(<i>Avena fatua</i>)
Yellow Nutsedge	(<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>)

Broadleaves

Thistle, Canada†	(<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)
Cocklebur	(<i>Xanthium</i> spp.)
Lambsquarters, Common	(<i>Chenopodium album</i>)
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	(<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>)
Nightshade, Hairy	(<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>)
Nightshade*†, Black (cotyledon stage only)	(<i>Solanum nigrum</i>)
Pigweed, Prostrate	(<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>)
Ragweed, Common	(<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	(<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>)
Velvetleaf	(<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Volunteer Alfalfa**	(<i>Medicago sativa</i>)

* Eastern Black Nightshade (*Solanum ptycanthum*) is NOT Controlled or suppressed.

Black Nightshade partial control is only for use in Tomatoes in California.

**Except California

‡ Partial control is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of partial control varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

† See Specific Weed Problems

DUPONT™ MATRIX® ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES - TOMATO

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 prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless supplemental sprinkler irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15" during the growing season. For tank mixtures, follow the most restrictive rotational crop guideline.

Rotation Crop	Interval (months)
Beans, Dry	10
Beans, Snap	10
Corn, Field	Anytime
Corn, Sweet	10
Cotton	10
Cucumber	10
Garlic	6
Potatoes	Anytime
Soybeans	10
Tomatoes	Anytime
Wheat, Winter	4
Crops Not Listed	12

Note: Where drip irrigated tomatoes are grown, rotate only to tomato, potato or field corn as crop injury may result.

Rotational crops may be planted at indicated intervals provided the fields are deep disked or plowed, and thorough soil mixing is achieved, prior to planting the rotational crop.

RESTRICTIONS

Tomatoes

- Do not apply MATRIX® within 45 days of tomato harvest.
- Do not apply MATRIX® by air on tomatoes.
- Do not apply using assisted (Airblast) field crops sprayers on tomatoes.
- Do not exceed 4.0 oz. MATRIX® per acre (broadcast basis) on tomatoes during the same growing season.
- Banding applications of MATRIX® should not exceed 4.0 ounces on a broadcast basis in the same growing season.
- Do not apply to tomatoes growing in Greenhouses, Cold Frames, Pot cultures, etc. Apply only to tomatoes growing in fields.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

GENERAL CROP USES

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®.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Quackgrass: For best results, apply MATRIX® postemergence 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.

Black Nightshade (Tomatoes): For best results, apply MATRIX® preemergence (prior to weed germination) at 2 - 4 oz per acre followed by a postemergence application at 1 to 2 oz per acre to small actively growing weeds.

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Canada Thistle: For best results, apply DuPont™ MATRIX® postemergence 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.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of MATRIX® when applied by itself and postemergence to the weeds. Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local DuPont fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with MATRIX®, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.125 to 0.25% v/v (1 to 2 pt/100 gal of water). The 0.25% v/v rate is preferred under arid or drought conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 80% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12. – See the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional information.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% volume/volume (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution).
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.
- Blended products which contain both MSO and Silicone are acceptable at labeled rates.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added to the spray mix, in addition to a crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant, but is not required to optimize performance of this product.
- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by DuPont product management. Consult separate DuPont technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

Precautions:

1. The use of silicone polymer type surfactants is not suggested as reduced weed control may result.

2. Avoid using crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) when potatoes are under heat stress (>85 degrees F) as multiple stresses may cause crop injury.

EQUIPMENT-SPRAY VOLUMES

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. (See the "Spray Drift Management" section of this label for additional information).

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

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®.

Postemergence Weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow MATRIX® to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage (generally MATRIX® is rainfast in 4 hours).

GROUND APPLICATION - POTATOES AND TOMATOES

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, "Twinjet", underleaf banding nozzles 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. For banded applications even flow flat fan or twin jet spray nozzles may provide a more uniform spray distribution.

With ground application equipment, use enough water to deliver 10 to 40 gal total spray solution per acre. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, or injury to the crop may result.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of DuPont™ 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 spray adjuvant (if needed). Always add the spray adjuvant 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.

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 and Tomatoes" section of this label.

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 AND TOMATOES

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.

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

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.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in the field. Adequate control to these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

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

Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to "Amber" herbicide, DuPont™ ALLY® herbicide, DuPont™ GLEAN® FC herbicide, DuPont™ EXPRESS® herbicide, DuPont™ HARMONY® EXTRA herbicide, or DuPont™ FINESSE® herbicide will also be resistant to DuPont™ 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.

PRECAUTIONS

- Potato and tomato 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 not provide adequate soil residual weed control and may result in reduced weed control.
- Preemergence and Postemergence use on rill irrigated potatoes and tomatoes (furrow or gravity) may not provide adequate weed control in the absence of rainfall.
- If sprinklers are used for frost protection, delay the application of DuPont™ MATRIX® until stress from environmental conditions have passed.
- 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.
- Tank mixing MATRIX® with Organophosphate insecticides in tomatoes may result in crop injury.

RESTRICTIONS

- 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 or tomatoes.
- Do not apply using Air Assisted (Air Blast) field crop sprayers.

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.

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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.

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 Ag 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 Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise or be barred from any remedy.

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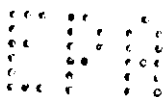
For product information call: 1-888-6-DUPONT

Internet address: www.dupont.com/ag/us

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**DuPont Crop
Protection**

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

**MATRIX® HERBICIDE
DUPONT™ MATRIX® HERBICIDE
LOW RATE USE IN POTATOES**

MATRIX® HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-556

DUPONT™ MATRIX® HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-556

LOW RATE USE IN POTATOES - SOUTHWESTERN AND SOUTHCENTRAL IDAHO, MALHEUR COUNTY IN OREGON, AND HUMBOLDT AND ELKO COUNTIES IN NEVADA

GENERAL INFORMATION

DuPont™ MATRIX® Herbicide and MATRIX® Herbicide (MATRIX®) is a dry flowable formulation that selectively controls certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in potatoes. The best control is obtained when MATRIX® is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of control may depend on the weed spectrum and infestation intensity, the weed size at application and/or the environmental conditions at and following treatment.

MATRIX® is noncorrosive to equipment, nonflammable, and nonvolatile.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

MATRIX® Herbicide when applied preemergence at 1/2 ounce per acre, will control Redroot Pigweed. When applied postemergence at 1/2 ounce per acre will control Redroot Pigweed, and partially control Wild Oat, Barnyardgrass and Green Foxtail in potatoes. This 1/2 ounce per acre rate is only recommended to supplement a standard potato herbicide program so as to improve overall weed control results. It is not designed to replace a full rate MATRIX® planned weed control program. This reduced rate is only recommended for use in southwestern and south central Idaho (including the counties of Ada, Canyon, Adams, Washington, Valley, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Boise, Elmore, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Camas, Twin Falls, Blair, Minidoka and Cassia) and in Malheur county in Oregon, and Humboldt and Elko counties of Nevada.

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

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

For preemergence applications to control Redroot Pigweed apply MATRIX® at 1/2 ounce 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 of 1/3 to 1", 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 moisture 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 will result in better weed control.

If a clean, newly prepared seedbed, free of emerged or germinating weeds is not feasible, 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 rainfall or sprinkler activation of MATRIX®.

Preemergence applications can be made by ground or air.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

For postemergence applications, apply MATRIX® at 1/2 ounce per acre to young, actively growing weeds after crop emergence. Typically, small weeds (less than 1" in height or diameter) that

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are actively growing at application are most easily controlled. For control of Redroot Pigweed height should not exceed 3 inches. For partial control of Wild Oat, Barnyardgrass and Green Foxtail weed height should not exceed 2 inches or the 3-leaf stage.

Postemergence applications can be made by ground or by air.

Adjuvants:

Applications of DuPont™ MATRIX® Herbicide and MATRIX® (MATRIX®) when applied by itself and postemergence to the weeds must include an adjuvant. Use either a Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC), Modified Seed Oil (MSO) or nonionic surfactant (NIS).

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1-% volume/volume (1 gal per 100-gal spray solution).
- Methylated seed oil (MSO) is the preferred adjuvant.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.125 to 0.25% v/v (1 to 2-pt/100 gal of water).
- The 0.25% v/v rate is preferred under arid or drought conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer can be used in addition to the adjuvant. Use 1 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).

Precautions:

1. The use of silicone polymer type surfactants is not suggested as reduced weed control may result.
2. Avoid using crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) when potatoes are under heat stress (>85 degrees F) as multiple stresses may cause crop injury.

Tank Mixtures

Read and follow all manufacturers label recommendations for the companion product. If these recommendations conflict with this MATRIX® label, do not use as a tank mix with MATRIX®.

MATRIX® plus Metribuzin

Apply a tank mix combination of MATRIX® at 1/2 ounce per acre and Metribuzin (such as "Sencor") at 1/4 to 2/3 lb per acre for improved weed control. Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.125 % v/v (1 pt/100 gal of water). The addition of adjuvants to post emergence metribuzin applications may reduce crop tolerance. Adjuvants should be used with caution.

Avoid post emergence applications on metribuzin sensitive varieties, or if the crop is under stress. Read and follow the product label for your area.

Note: The use of crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) is not recommended for tank mix combinations with MATRIX® plus Metribuzin.

MATRIX® plus "Eptam"

Apply a tank mix combination of MATRIX® at 1/2 ounce per acre and "Eptam" before potatoes exceed 4-6" in height for improved weed control. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.125% v/v (1 pt/100 gal of water) or methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1.0 %V/V (1 gallon/100 gallons of water).

Read and follow the product label for your area.

CROP ROTATION

Sugarbeets, alfalfa, and onions grown under irrigation can be planted 10 months after using 1/2 ounce per acre of MATRIX® herbicide on sprinkler irrigated potatoes. Applications to potatoes must be made prior to July 15th. Deep tillage using a moldboard plow is recommended to insure thorough mixing of the treated soil.

Rotation intervals need to be extended to 18 months if drought conditions 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. Injury to the sugarbeets, alfalfa or onion crop may occur if less than 15 inches of sprinkler irrigation is used on the previous potato crop.

See the MATRIX® product label for rotational crop guidelines regarding other crops.

For tank mixtures, follow the most restrictive rotational crop guideline.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING MATRIX® HERBICIDE, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

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

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

"Eptam" is a registered trademark of Syngenta Crop Protection
"Sencor" is a registered trademark of Bayer Crop Protection

(Replaces H-64525)
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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

**DuPont Crop
Protection**



**MATRIX® HERBICIDE
ROTATION INTERVAL TO GRASS FOR
PASTURE, HAY OR SEED AFTER SRIN-
KLER IRRIGATED POTATOES GROWN
IN SELECTED AREAS OF WASHINGTON**

DUPONT™ MATRIX® HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-556

ROTATION INTERVAL TO GRASS FOR PASTURE, HAY OR SEED AFTER SPRINKLER IRRIGATED POTATOES GROWN IN BENTON, FRANKLIN, Klickitat, AND WALLA WALLA COUNTIES IN WASHINGTON

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DuPont™ MATRIX® Herbicide (Matrix®) is a dry flowable formulation that selectively controls broadleaf weeds and grasses in potatoes. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

CROP ROTATION

Grass grown for pasture, hay or seed can be planted 4 months after using MATRIX® herbicide on sprinkler irrigated potatoes grown in Benton, Franklin, Klickitat, and Walla Walla counties in Washington. This rotation interval is for sand, loamy sand and sandy loam soils having not more than 1.5% organic matter where a minimum of 18 inches of sprinkler irrigation is used on the previous potato crop. Injury to the grass crop may occur if less than 18 inches of irrigation is used on the previous potato crop. For tank mixtures, follow the most restrictive rotational crop guideline.

NOTE:

MATRIX® should not be used in a tankmix or sequential application program with other soil residual ALS-inhibiting herbicides on potatoes as the combined effects of these herbicides on the planting of subsequent crops have not been thoroughly investigated and crop injury may occur.

IMPORTANT

**BEFORE USING MATRIX® HERBICIDE,
READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE
DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND
PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED
LABEL.**

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Read the Limitation of Warranty and Liability on the Section 3 Federal product label before buying or using THIS product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened package at once to Seller for full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by Buyer or any other User constitutes acceptance of the terms of the Limitation of Warranty and Liability on the Section 3 Federal product label.

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

**DuPont Crop
Protection**

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**MATRIX® HERBICIDE
DUPONT™ MATRIX® HERBICIDE
ROTATION INTERVAL TO GRASS FOR
PASTURE, HAY OR SEED AFTER
SPRINKLER IRRIGATED POTATOES
GROWN IN SELECTED AREAS OF OREGON**

MATRIX® HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-556

DUPONT™ MATRIX® HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-556

ROTATION INTERVAL TO GRASS FOR PASTURE, HAY OR SEED AFTER SPRINKLER IRRIGATED POTATOES GROWN IN MORROW AND UMATILLA COUNTIES IN OREGON

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DuPont™ MATRIX® Herbicide and MATRIX® Herbicide (Matrix®) is a dry flowable formulation that selectively controls broadleaf weeds and grasses in potatoes. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

CROP ROTATION

Grass grown for pasture, hay or seed can be planted 4 months after using MATRIX® herbicide on sprinkler irrigated potatoes grown in Morrow and Umatilla counties in Oregon. This rotation interval is for sand, loamy sand and sandy loam soils having not more than 1.5% organic matter where a minimum of 18 inches of sprinkler irrigation is used on the previous potato crop. Injury to the grass crop may occur if less than 18 inches of irrigation is used on the previous potato crop. For tank mixtures, follow the most restrictive rotational crop guideline.

NOTE:

MATRIX® should not be used in a tankmix or sequential application program with other soil residual ALS-inhibiting herbicides on potatoes as the combined effects of these herbicides on the planting of subsequent crops have not been thoroughly investigated and crop injury may occur.

IMPORTANT

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