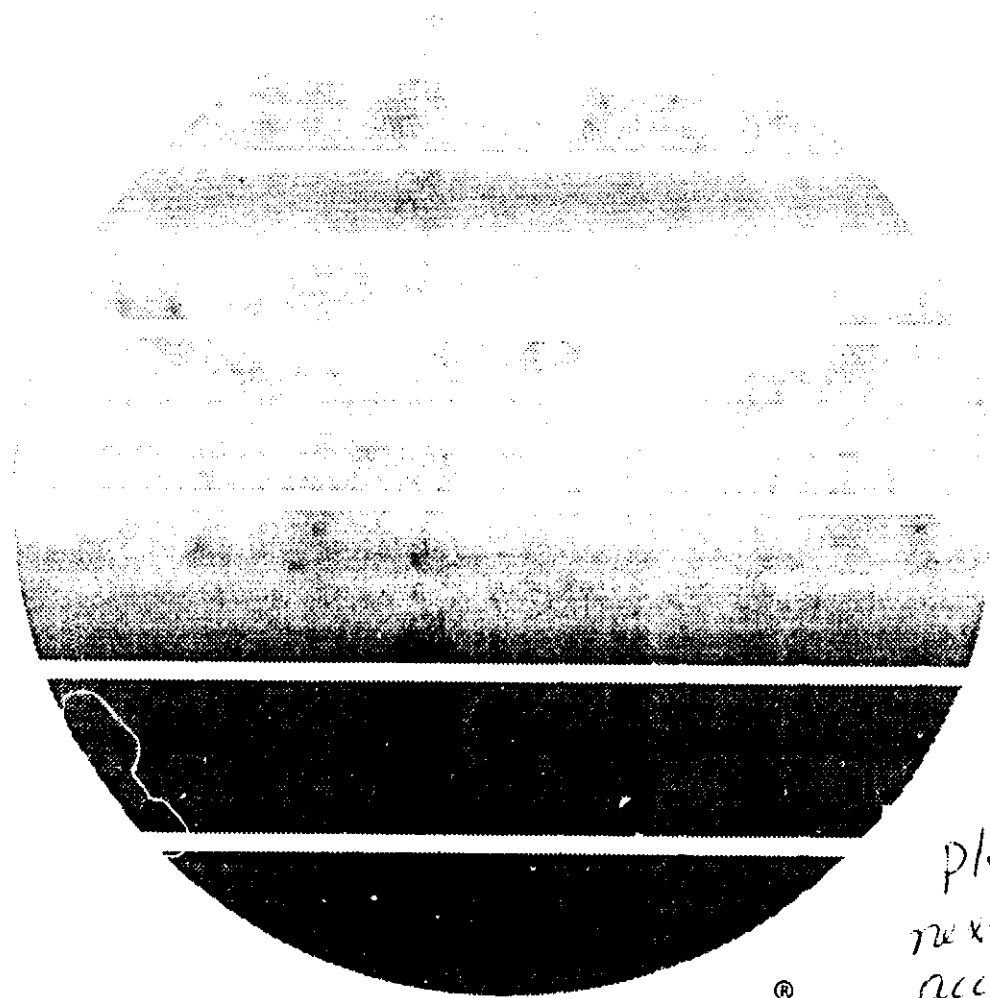




DPX-E9636 75DF

herbicide



*Please see
next page for
acceptance stamp.*

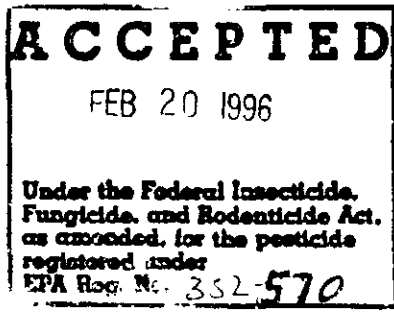
"..... A Growing Partnership With Nature"

DPX-E9636 HIGHLIGHTS

- DPX-E9636 provides selective postemergence grass control in field corn applied at spike to 4-leaf (2 collar) corn stage.
- Use rate is 1/4 to 1/3 ounce per acre.
- Always include an adjuvant and Nitrogen fertilizer.
See Spray Additives.
- DPX-E9636 may be applied by ground (broadcast or band) or by air.
- Apply in 10 (light grass pressure) to 15 (heavy grass pressure) gal of water per acre at 20-40 PSI with jet fan nozzles.
- DPX-E9636 may be tank mixed with certain broadleaf herbicides.
See Tank Mix Applications.
- Applications of DPX-E9636 to grasses or corn under stress may result in less than desirable performance.
See Environmental Conditions.
- Consult label for complete interactions. Always read and follow label directions for use.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

Prevent entry of workers into the treated area while it remains prohibited under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with or ingestion of: (1) has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Clothing
- Work clothes/shoes
- Stoles plus socks

DPX-E9636 should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in supplemental DuPont publications. DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damage resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

DuPont DPX-E9636 75DF Herbicide is a water dispersible granule containing 75% active ingredient by weight. Apply at a rate of 1/4 to 1/3 ounce per acre.

DPX-E9636 is a selective herbicide for control of certain annual grass weeds when applied postemergence to spike to 4-leaf (2 collar) field corn.

Do not use on sweet corn or popcorn.

WHEN TO APPLY

DPX-E9636 performs best when applied to spike to 4-leaf (2 collar) corn and to actively growing grass weeds at weed heights no greater than those given in the rate guide. See Rate.

TIMING TO CROP STAGE

- DPX-E9636 may be applied to field corn in the spike to 4-leaf (2 collar) stage (approximately 1/2" to 6" tall).
- Do not apply to corn taller than 4 leaf (2 collar) or approximately 6" tall. Risk of injury increases as the crop grows past this stage.

TIMING TO WEEDS

- Apply DPX-E9636 when grasses are young and actively growing, but before they reach the size listed in the table below.
- Applications made to weeds at growth stages greater than those listed below may result in less than satisfactory control. Yields may be reduced due to competition.

RATE

- Apply DPX-E9636 at a rate of 1/4 to 1/3 ounce per acre for season-long control of the grass weeds listed below.

When applied as directed, DPX-E9636 will control the following weeds:

Grasses	Height (Inches)
Barnyardgrass	1-2"
Foxtails	
Giant	1-2"
M. sp.	1-2"
M. sp.	1"
Green	1-2"
Fall panicum	1-2"

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Applications of DPX-E9636 must include:

- either a crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant
- an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer.

Additional information on adjuvant selection may be found in the DuPont 75DF approved Adjuvants for Use With DuPont Row Crop and Cereal Herbicides."

- Do not use products that do not separately define their ingredients on the product label. Products must contain only ingredients authorized by the EPA for use on food crops.
- Biodegradable products are encouraged.
- Do not use products that change the pH of the spray tank solution.
- If another herbicide is tank mixed with DPX-E9636 to control broadleaf weeds, the selection of either crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant should be based on the adjuvant requirement of the companion herbicide.

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC)

- Apply at a concentration of 1%-2% v/v (1-2 gal per 100 gal spray solution). Use the higher concentration under drought conditions to enhance control.
- Use a good quality, petroleum-based or methylated seed oil-based crop oil concentrate with at least 14% emulsifiers and 80% oil.

Nonionic Surfactants (NIS)

- Apply at a concentration of 0.25 - 0.5% v/v (1-2 qt per 100 gal spray solution). Use the higher concentration under drought conditions to enhance control.
- Use only products that contain at least 50% nonionic surfactant as the active ingredient.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

In addition to either a crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer is required.

- Use a high-quality liquid nitrogen fertilizer such as 28-0-0 (at a rate of 2-4 qt per acre) or 10-34-0 (at 1-2 qt per acre).
- A high-quality spray-grade AMS (ammonium sulfate (21-0-0)) may be substituted for the liquid nitrogen fertilizer at a rate of 2-4 lb/A.
- Do not use nitrogen fertilizers without either a crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant.
- Liquid nitrogen fertilizer should not be used as the total carrier solution.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of DPX-E9636.
3. Continue agitation until the DPX-E9636 is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the DPX-E9636 is fully dispersed, add the crop oil concentrate and continue agitating with water. DPX-E9636 should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add the required spray adjuvants (Crop Oil Concentrate, nonionic surfactant, liquid nitrogen fertilizer, or ammonium sulfate).
6. Bubbles and foam will continue to be created; settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly agitate before using.
7. Apply DPX-E9636 spray mixture within 5 hours of mixing to avoid crop injury.
8. If DPX-E9636 is to be tank mixed with a partner product, the partner product should be applied in multiple passes prior to adding DPX-E9636 to clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interacting with the DPX-E9636.

SOIL INSECTICIDE INTERACTIONS

DPX-E9636 will interact with insecticides previously applied to the field corn crop. Crop response varies with field corn type, insecticide used, insecticide application, and soil type. Corn types may be classified as conventional field corn, imidazilinone-resistant (IR) such as Pioneer 3180IR, etc, or imazethapyr tolerant (IT).

CORN TYPE

For Conventional and "IT"

- There are **NO USE PRECAUTIONS** for DPX-E9636 applications following the use of any soil insecticide that is not an organophosphate.
- **DO NOT USE DPX-E9636** on corn that has been treated with Counter 15G¹.
- **APPLICATIONS OF DPX-E9636 FOLLOWING SOIL APPLIED TREATMENTS OF "COUNTER 20CR" OR "THIMET" MAY CAUSE UNACCEPTABLE CROP INJURY.** DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from such use.
- Applications of DPX-E9636 following the use of Dyfonate², Lorsban³, or other organophosphate insecticide treatments may result in temporary crop injury.

For "IR" Corn

There are no use precautions for applications of DPX-E9636 following the use of any insecticide or insecticide use pattern on "IR" type field corn.

TANK MIX APPLICATIONS

For Control of Broadleaf Weeds.

- DPX-E9636 may be tank mixed with herbicides listed below when broadcast on corn up to 4-leaf (6" tall). See the tank mix partner label for additional weeds controlled, weed sizes, and application restrictions.
- Should the selected companion herbicide carry a ground or surface water advisory, the user must take into consideration this advisory when using the companion herbicide.
- Adjuvants must be used in all tank mixes. The selection of COC or NIS should be based on the tank mix product's label.

TANK MIX APPLICATIONS FOR CONTROL OF BROADLEAF WEEDS.		
Atrazine 4L		
Rate/A	Adjuvant	Comments
0.75 - 1.5 qt	COC + either 28% N or AMS	Do not apply atrazine to corn taller than 12"
Clearity		
Rate/A	Adjuvant	Comments
0.83 - 1.66 lb	COC + either 28% N or AMS	Do not apply atrazine to corn taller than 12"
Clarity and Banvel⁴		
Rate/A	Adjuvant	Comments
1/4 - 1/2 pt	NIS + either 28% N or AMS	The use of COC may increase the potential for excessive crop injury.
Marksman⁵		
Rate/A	Adjuvant	Comments
1 1/2 - 3 pt	NIS + either 28% N or AMS	The use of COC may increase the potential for excessive crop injury. Do not apply to corn taller than 12".

Additional Information

- DPX-E9636 should not be tank mixed with DuPont Bladex[®] Herbicide, Basagran[®], Laddok[®], 2,4-D, or foliar applied organophosphate insecticides such as "Lorsban", malathion, parathion, etc.
- To avoid antagonism or severe crop injury that the above tank mix partners may cause, apply these materials at least 7 or more days prior to, or 3 or more days after the application of DPX-E9636.
- DPX-E9636 may be tank mixed with DuPont ASANA XL Insecticide.

SEQUENTIAL ACCENT SP APPLICATIONS

Under adverse environmental conditions such as drought, regrowth of treated grasses or additional flushes of new grasses may occur. To control grasses under these conditions, a cultivation or sequential application of DuPont ACCENT SP Herbicide may be necessary. Cultivation may be made 7 or more days after DPX-E9636 applications. An application of ACCENT SP may be made 14 or more days after DPX-E9636 applications. Refer to ACCENT SP label for grass species controlled, proper size of weeds, rates and other information.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Many crops are sensitive to DPX-E9636. All direct or indirect contact (e.g. spray drift) with crops other than field corn should be avoided. See also SPRAY DRIFT.

Broadcast Ground Application

- Use a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre (GPA) for light to moderate weed pressure.
- Use a minimum of 15 GPA for heavy weed pressure or moisture stress conditions.
- Use 50 mesh screens with all applications.
- Use flat fan nozzles only. Do not use flood, hollow cone, raindrop, whirl chamber or controlled droplet applicator nozzles or assisted systems. Unacceptable crop injury, excessive spray drift, and uneven coverage may result.
- Application spray pressure should be 20-40 psi.
- For proper spray coverage, adjust the boom and nozzle height to manufacturer's specifications.
- Ensure that the equipment is set up to avoid applying DPX-E9636 directly over the rows and into the corn whorl.
- Overlaps, or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

Band Application

- For band applications, use proportionately less spray mixture.
- To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator so as not to exceed the labeled rate.
- Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for flat fan nozzle orientation, distance of nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration and spray pressure.

Aerial Application

(See also Spray Drift)

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 3 to 5 GPA.
- Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

CHEMIGATION

DPX-E9636 should not be applied through any type of irrigation system.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

DPX-E9636 may be applied to all field corn hybrids except the few that are classified by DuPont as potentially susceptible to injury following DPX-E9636 application. Consult your chemical dealer, seed supplier, or DuPont representative for a current listing of field corn hybrids classified as "potentially susceptible" to DPX-E9636.

DPX-E9636 provides the best results when applied to young, actively growing grasses. Applications made during warm, moist conditions (70°F or more) with adequate soil moisture both before and after application maximize performance.

- The degree and duration of control depend on:
 - spray coverage, weed spectrum, weed size, growing conditions both before and after application, soil moisture, precipitation, and adjuvant selection.
- Treating grasses that exceed maximum label height may result in less than desirable control.
- Poor grass control or crop injury may result from applications made to plants under stress from:
 - abnormally hot or cold weather
 - environmental conditions such as drought, water-saturated soils, hail damage, or frost
 - disease, insect or nematode damage
 - prior herbicide applications, including carryover from a previous year's application.
- If the corn or grass weeds are under stress, delay application of DPX-E9636 until the stress passes and plants begin to grow again. If the corn stage or grass height exceed the sizes indicated on this label, ACCENT SP may be used for grass control. Consult the ACCENT SP label for timing information.
- DPX-E9636 is rainfast in 4 hours.
- Applications made during or immediately following periods of large day/night temperature fluctuations may decrease control.
- Applications made when nighttime temperatures drop below 45 °F increase the potential for adverse crop response.
- Applications of DPX-E9636 to dry, dusty fields may reduce grass control in the wheel tracks.
- DPX-E9636 rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible grasses, reducing competition within as little as 6 hours after application. Susceptible grasses are controlled in 7-21 days.

CULTIVATION

Cultivation prior to the application of DPX-E9636 may decrease control by pruning roots and placing weeds under stress. This stress may occur from cultivation previously made up to 10 days before application.

- The best time for cultivation is 7-14 days after DPX-E9636 applications.

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CROP ROTATION

The following rotational intervals should be observed when using DPX-E9636:

Crop	Interval in Months
Corn (field)	Anytime
Corn (pop, sweet)	10
Soybeans	1/2 (15 days)
Cereals (wheat, oats, barley)	4
Peas, snap beans, dry beans	8
Alfalfa	10
Potatoes	4
Sorghum	10
Sugar beets	10
Sunflower	10
Other crops	18

SPRAYER PREPARATION/CLEANUP

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of residue from previous applications of DPX-E9636. Clean and prepare the sprayer according to the following instructions. Clean the application equipment before applying DPX-E9636. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the label of the product previously sprayed. If no cleanup procedure is provided, use the procedure that follows. Immediately following applications of DPX-E9636, thoroughly clean all mixing and spraying equipment to avoid subsequent crop injury.

Notes

- When cleaning spray equipment before applying DPX-E9636, read and follow label directions for proper rinsing and disposal of the product previously sprayed.
- When spraying or mixing equipment will be used over an extended period to apply multiple loads of DPX-E9636, partially fill the tank with fresh water at the end of each day of spraying, flush the boom and hoses, and allow to sit overnight.

Cleanup Procedure

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces. Flush the tank, hoses, and boom with clean water for a minimum of 5 min.
2. Partially fill the tank with clean water and add one gal of household ammonia* (containing 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Finish filling the tank with water, then flush the cleaning solution through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Add more water to completely fill the tank and allow to agitate/recirculate for at least 15 min. Again, flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution, then drain the tank.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing the cleaning agent and water.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 min, flushing the water through the hoses and boom.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate strength ammonia solution or a tank cleaner recommended in the DuPont bulletin "Sulfonylurea Herbicides, A Guide to Equipment Cleanout," may be used.

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 Velocity and Application Height 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 lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle. Higher spray pressures do not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN LOWER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CATEGORY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions occur most frequently under clear, calm conditions with light to no wind. They begin to form at the surface and 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 low-level cloud indicates a temperature inversion. Similarly, a low-level temperature inversion will cause smoke to rise and then to fall back to the ground. The same type of smoke that normally 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 shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant weed biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. These resistant weed biotypes may not be adequately controlled. Cultural practices such as tillage, preventing weed escapes from going to seed, and using herbicides with different modes of action within and between crop seasons can aid in delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Injury or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from the failure to observe the following:

- Do not apply DPX-E9636 or drain or flush application equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or in similar areas.
- Prevent drift of spray onto desirable plants (See SPRAY DRIFT).
- Do not contaminate any body of water with DPX-E9636.
- Thoroughly clean application equipment before and after use. See SPRAYER PREPARATION/CLEANUP section of this label for instructions.
- Do not graze, feed forage, grain, or fodder (straw) from the same area of livestock within 30 days of DPX-E9636 application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed with this product.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent), 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.

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 OF WARRANTY

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. In no case shall DuPont be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damage resulting from application of DPN-18630 when applied to crops.

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