

352-671

08-02-2007

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505C)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:
352-671

Date of Issuance:
AUG - 2 2007

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
DuPont DPX-E9636 FNV
Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

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

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) and (B) provided that you:

- 1. Submit the data listed below, conducted in accordance with the test guidelines within four (4) years from the date of this letter. See enclosed copies of Agency risk assessments for details.

Signature of Approving Official:

Victoria K. Walters for
James A. Tompkins, Product Manager (25)
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505C)

Date:

8/2/07

- a. Revise the proposed analytical methods DuPont 15033 and DuPont 15027 as recommended by the ILV laboratory. This must be done before the methods may be forwarded to FDA for publication in PAM Volume II.
 - b. An aerobic soil metabolism study, using two U.S. soils (from relevant use areas.)
 - c. An anaerobic aquatic metabolism study (relevant natural water sediment system)
 - d. An aerobic aquatic metabolism study (relevant natural water sediment system.)
 - e. Tier 2 plant toxicity studies (123-1a and b; 123-2) on the three main transformation/degradation products of rimsulfuron: IN-70941 and IN-70942, and IN-E9260.
 - f. Freshwater fish early life-stage (72-4a) aquatic invertebrate life-cycle (72-4b) studies on the terminal and persistent degradate IN-70942.
2. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
 3. You will submit production information (pounds or gallons) produced for this product for the fiscal year in which the uses on citrus fruit, pome fruit, stone fruit, tree nuts, and grapes are conditionally registered, in accordance with FIFRA section 29. The fiscal year begins October 1 and ends September 30. The production information will be submitted to the Agency no later than November 15, following the end of the preceding fiscal year.

This information must be submitted to;

Mr. Owen F. Beeder
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, DC 20004

4. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 352-671".
 - b. Add the statement "Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be followed" to the Spray Drift Management section of your label.
5. Submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

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If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec, 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

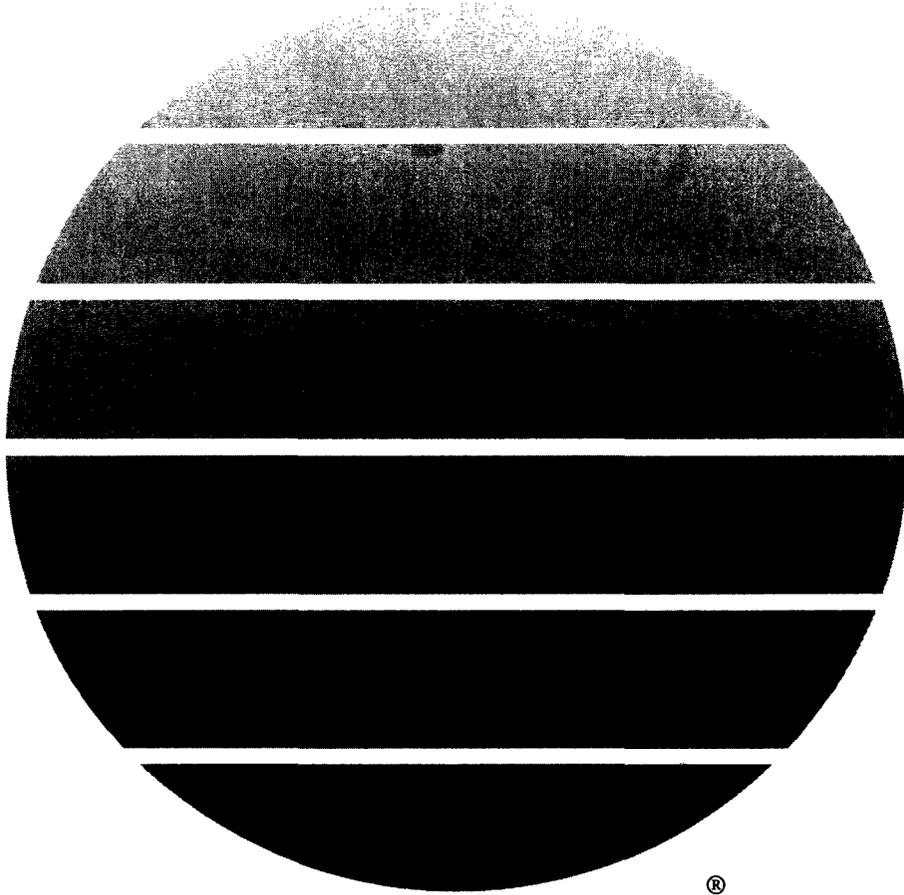


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DuPont™ DPX-E9636 FNV

herbicide

DRAFT LABEL



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



DuPont™

DPX-E9636 FNV

herbicide

DRY FLOWABLE

For Weed Control in Citrus Fruit, Stone Fruit, Tree Nuts, Pome Fruit, and Grapes

<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-~~XXXX~~ 671

EPA Est. No. _____

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:**

AUG - 2 2007

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

352-671

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any water proof material such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.
- Shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials 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 the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

This product 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.

DuPont™ DPX-E9636 FNV herbicide selectively controls certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in pome fruit, citrus fruit, tree nut, stone fruit, and grape crops which have been established for at least one full growing season.

DPX-E9636 FNV Herbicide is recommended for use in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use to be certain that this product is registered in your state.

Best control is obtained when DPX-E9636 FNV is applied to weeds either preemergence or early postemergence, and the weeds are susceptible, young and actively growing. 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.

For maximum preemergence activity, prior to application, the bed or soil surface should be smooth and relatively free of crop and weed trash (dead weeds, decaying leaves, clippings, etc.). Leaves and trash may be removed by blowing the area to be treated or by thoroughly mixing the trash into the soil through cultivation prior to herbicide application. Cultural practices that result in redistribution or disturbance of the soil surface after treatment will decrease the herbicidal effectiveness of DPX-E9636 FNV. Cutting water furrows, or cultivations that mix untreated soil into the treated areas, will also reduce the effectiveness of the herbicide treatment.

For best weed management apply DPX-E9636 FNV with another suitable residual herbicide registered for that crop. This is recommended for all soil types, but especially so for coarse textured soils under standard sprinklers or micro-sprinklers.

More than one banded application of DPX-E9636 FNV may be needed to provide extended weed control.

DPX-E9636 FNV is formulated as a dry flowable product. Continuous agitation is required to maintain the product in suspension in the spray tank.

DPX-E9636 FNV is non-corrosive to spray equipment, non-flammable and non-volatile.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

DPX-E9636 FNV 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 DUPONT DPX-E9636 FNV into the soil. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and non-competitive. 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 non-competitive.

The herbicidal action of DPX-E9636 FNV 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 DPX-E9636 FNV.

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 that field. Adequate control of 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.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include 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 systems in your area.

TANK MIXTURES

To broaden the weed control spectrum and /or extend the residual effectiveness of DPX-E9636 FNV herbicide, DPX-E9636 FNV may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides affecting a different site of action (mode of action) and /or adjuvants registered for use on the crops listed on DPX-E9636 FNV labeling.

Refer to the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for any additional use instructions or restrictions.

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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 such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.
Shoes plus socks.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

DuPont™ DPX-E9636 FNV should be applied as a uniform broadcast application to the orchard or vineyard floor or as a uniform band application directed at the base of the trunk or vine.

For broadcast applications, make a single application of DPX-E9636 FNV at 4 ounces per acre per year. For improved weed management, DPX-E9636 FNV should be applied in tank mixture with other registered preemergence herbicides.

When applied as a banded treatment (50% band or less), DPX-E9636 FNV may be applied twice per year. However, do not apply more than 4 ounces per acre on a broadcast application basis per year. Unless otherwise specified on this label, or in separate published DuPont recommendations, allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.

To help ensure uniform coverage, use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Nozzle selection should meet manufacture's spray volume and pressure recommendations for preemergence or postemergence herbicide applications.

Do not apply DPX-E9636 FNV by air. Use ground application equipment only.

Apply only to crops that have been established for one full growing season and are in good health and vigor.

Best results are obtained when the soil is moist at the time of application, and 1/2 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs within 2 weeks after application. Time the application(s) to take advantage of normal rainfall patterns and cool temperatures. Moisture for activation should occur within 2-3 weeks after application.

DPX-E9636 FNV may also be applied by certain chemigation methods, such as micro-sprinkler. However, do not apply by overhead, flood, or drip irrigation.

Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with crop foliage or fruit, except undesirable suckers.

Do not use DPX-E9636 FNV in a spray solution with a pH of below 4.0 or above 8.0, or with spray additives that buffer the pH to below 4.0 or above 8.0, since degradation of DPX-E9636 FNV may occur.

CROP GROUP / CROP	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (PHI)
Citrus Fruit: Calamondin; Citrus citron; Citrus hybrids (includes chironja, tangelo, tangor); Grapefruit; Kumquat; Lemon; Lime; Mandarin (tangerine); Orange (sweet and sour); Pummelo; Satsuma mandarin	3 days
Pome Fruit: Apple; Crabapple; Loquat; Mayhaw; Pear; Oriental pear; Quince	7 days
Tree Nuts: Almond; Beech nut; Brazil nut; Butternut; Cashew; Chestnut; Chinquapin; Filbert (hazelnut); Hickory nut; Macadamia nut (bush nut); Pecan; Pistachio; Walnut (black and English)	14 days
Stone Fruit: Apricot; Cherry (sweet and tart); Nectarine; Peach; Plum; Plum (Chickasaw); Plum (Damson); Plum (Japanese); Plumcot; Prune (fresh)	14 days
Grapes	14 days

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Susceptible weeds are controlled for 60 to 90 days after application of DPX-E9636 FNV. Rainfall or irrigation is needed for herbicide activation. Length of control is a function of moisture for activation, soil temperature, soil texture and amount of moisture after application.

When weeds are present at application, include a labeled burn down herbicide, such as glyphosate, paraquat, or glufosinate, with an appropriate adjuvant. DPX-E9636 FNV will help provide postemergence control of the weeds listed in this label. For best results, make postemergence applications to young, actively growing weeds and include a spray adjuvant.

Residual weed control may be reduced when DPX-E9636 FNV is applied where heavy crop trash and/or weed residue exists.

Weed control may also be reduced when applications of DPX-E9636 FNV are made to weeds under stress from drought, excessive water, temperature extremes, disease or low humidity.

PREEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

Grasses

Barnyardgrass
Crabgrass, large
Foxtail, Giant
Foxtail, Green
Foxtail, Yellow
Quackgrass
Wheat, Volunteer

Echinochloa crus-galli
Digitaria sanguinalis
Setaria faberi
Setaria viridis
Setaria glauca
Agropyron repens
Triticum aestivum

Broadleaves

Chamomile, False
Dandelion, common (seedling)
Filaree, Redstem
Fleabane, hairy
Groundsel, common
Henbit
Kochia
Mallow, common
Marestail/horseweed
Mustard, Birdrape
Mustard, Black
Pigweed, Redroot
Pigweed, Smooth
Puncturevine
Purslane, Common
Spurge, prostrate
Spurge, spotted

Matricaria maritima
Taraxacum officinale
Erodium cicutarium
Conyza bonariensis
Senecio vulgaris
Lamium amplexicaule
Kochia scoparia
Malva neglecta
Conyza canadensis
Brassica rapa
Brassica nigra
Amaranthus retroflexus
Amaranthus hybridus
Tribulus terrestris
Portulaca oleracea
Euphorbia prostrata
Euphorbia maculata

PREEMERGENCE PARTIAL WEED CONTROL

Grasses

Wild Oat

Avena fatua

Broadleaves/Sedges

Cocklebur
Dandelion, common (established)
Lambsquarters, common
Nightshade, Black
Nightshade, Hairy
Nutsedge, yellow
Pigweed, Prostrate
Ragweed, Common
Velvetleaf

Xanthium spp.
Taraxacum officinale
Chenopodium album
Solanum nigrum
Solanum sarrachoides
Cyperus esculentus
Amaranthus blitoides
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Abutilon theophrasti

POSTEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

Grasses (1-2 inches)

Barley, Volunteer
Barnyardgrass
Bluegrass, Annual
Crabgrass, large (1/2 inch)
Foxtail, Bristly
Foxtail, Giant
Foxtail, Green
Foxtail, Yellow
Panicum, Fall

Hordeum vulgare
Echinochloa crus-galli
Poa annua
Digitaria sanguinalis
Setaria verticillata
Setaria faberi
Setaria viridis
Setaria glauca
Panicum
dichotomislorum
Triticum aestivum

Wheat, Volunteer

Broadleaves (1-3 inches)

Chamomile, False
Chickweed, common
Henbit
Kochia
Mustard, Black
Mustard, Wild
Pigweed, Redroot
Pigweed, Smooth
Purslane, common
Shepherd's-purse
Wild Radish

Matricaria maritima
Stellaria media
Lamium amplexicaule
Brassica rapa
Brassica nigra
Sinapis arvensis
Amaranthus retroflexus
Amaranthus hybridus
Portulaca oleracea
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Raphanus raphanistrum

POSTEMERGENCE PARTIAL WEED CONTROL

Grasses

Johnsongrass, seedling
Millet, wild-proso
Oat, wild
Quackgrass
Stinkgrass

Sorghum halepense
Panicum miliaceum
Avena fatua
Agropyron repens
Eragrostis cilianensis

Broadleaves/Sedges

Cocklebur
Dandelion, common
(>6 inches in diameter)
Lambsquarters, common
Mallow, common
Nightshade, hairy
Nutsedge, yellow
Pigweed, prostrate
Ragweed, common
Smartweed, Pennsylvania

Xanthium spp.
Taraxacum officinale

Thistle, Canada
Velvetleaf

Chenopodium album
Malva neglecta
Solanum sarrachoides
Cyperus esculentus
Amaranthus blitoides
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Polygonum
pensylvanicum
Cirsium arvense
Abutilon theophrasti

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

COMMON DANDELION AND MALLOW: DUPONT™

DPX-E9636 FNV provides excellent preemergence control of common dandelion and mallow germinating from seed. In high rainfall areas or where sprinkler irrigation is used, a second application may be needed to extend residual control throughout the growing season. When applications are made postemergence to these weeds, always add a suitable burndown herbicide such as glyphosate or paraquat. Small and medium sized plants (up to 6 inches in diameter) are controlled by postemergence applications of DPX-E9636 FNV plus a burndown herbicide; however, plants that are larger than 6 inches in diameter may only be suppressed and may require a second application 4 to 6 weeks later.

MARESTAIL AND FLEABANE: Where marestail and fleabane are the target weeds, applications prior to emergence provide best results. This may require a fall application to help prevent fall germinated seedlings from becoming established during the winter. A foliar active herbicide with activity on fleabane and marestail (such as paraquat, glyphosate, and glufosinate) must be tank mixed with DPX-E9636 FNV for best control and resistance management. After Fall application, a second application in the spring may be required to provide extended weed control into the summer. Where DPX-E9636 FNV is applied for control of Marestail and Fleabane, it is also recommended that another soil residual herbicide be included as a tank mix or rotational partner to aid in resistance management.

PUNCTUREVINE: For best results, apply early in the spring when you can expect rainfall or overhead irrigation to move DPX-E9636 FNV into the weed root zone before puncturevine germinates. Puncturevine emerges over a long period of time and late season germinations may not be controlled.

YELLOW NUTSEDGE: DPX-E9636 FNV provides suppression of yellow nutsedge. To obtain the most effective results, use the highest rate allowed based on the width of your spray band and make two applications. For applications made postemergence to nutsedge, always add the appropriate rate of glyphosate and an effective adjuvant. On soils with high organic matter (6% or higher) always

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apply postemergence to weeds since preemergence applications are not as effective on these soils.

Application Timing - Yellow Nutsedge

Preemergence plus Early Postemergence: Make the preemergence application when you can expect rainfall or overhead irrigation to move DuPont™ DPX-E9636 FNV into the nutsedge root zone prior to nutsedge emergence. Make a second application when emerging nutsedge is 2 to 4 inches tall. **Postemergence plus Postemergence:** Make first application when emerging nutsedge is 2 to 4 inches tall. Repeat application 14 days later. **Note:** If yellow nutsedge is greater than 6 inches tall at the first application, weed control effectiveness will be greatly reduced.

ANNUAL SUMMER GRASSES (such as Barnyardgrass, Green foxtail, and Crabgrass): Where sprinkler irrigation is used, a fall or early spring application of DPX-E9636 FNV will not provide season-long control of summer grasses like foxtail, barnyardgrass and crabgrass. For best results, use DPX-E9636 FNV with a suitable tank-mix herbicide such as oryzalin or pendimethalin. A second application may be needed to provide extended control of summer grasses.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

- Preemergence use on soils containing more than 6% organic matter will result in reduced weed control.
- Avoid spray drift to any adjacent crops or desirable plants as injury may occur.
- Draining or flushing equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or in areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots may injure these plants. Trees or other desirable plants whose roots extend into a treated crop use area may be injured.
- 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 other crops.
- For best results, maintain spray tank solution at pH 5 to 7.
- Direct sprays to minimize spray contact with fruit or foliage.
- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil. Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils.
- If the selected companion herbicide has a ground or surface water advisory, consider the advisory when using the companion herbicide.

Diuron Containing Products (Washington and Oregon):

On coarse textured soils where crops are grown under sprinkler irrigation, avoid using diuron containing products (such as, Karmex XP or Direx 4L) as a tank-mix partner with DPX-E9636 FNV between June 1 and September 30 since crop injury may result. DPX-E9636 FNV tank-mixed with diuron products can be used in the fall (after September 30), or early spring when temperatures are cool to moderate.

CROP ROTATION

Do not plant any crops, except field corn, tomatoes, potatoes, and those listed on this label in the

“APPLICATION INFORMATION Section”, within one year of the last DPX-E9636 FNV application. Prior to planting, fields to be rotated to the above crops should have a thorough soil mixing - for example, two diskings, or a plowing and a disking. To help ensure rotational crop safety, a field bioassay should be completed prior to planting any other desired crops. The results of this bioassay may require the crop rotation interval to be extended. A successful field bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production. The test strip should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas.

MICRO-SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

DPX-E9636 FNV may be applied via micro-sprinkler chemigation. The chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional (normally closed) solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticide(s) and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply DPX-E9636 FNV through any other chemigation equipment.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

- Do not connect an irrigation system used for DPX-E9636 FNV Herbicide application to a public water system.
- 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, apply the mixture for the proper length of time and ensure sprinkler produces a uniform water pattern.
- Do not permit run-off during chemigation.
- Continuous agitation in the mix tank is needed to keep the product from settling. If settling does occur, thoroughly re-agitate the tank mixture before using.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of DPX-E9636 FNV herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the DPX-E9636 FNV herbicide is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.

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4. Once the DuPont™ DPX-E9636 FNV herbicide is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. DPX-E9636 FNV herbicide should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired).
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply DPX-E9636 FNV herbicide spray mixture within 48 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation. If the selected companion herbicide has a ground or surface water advisory, consider this advisory when using the companion herbicide.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before using DPX-E9636 FNV and then properly cleaned out following application. Clean all application equipment before applying DPX-E9636 FNV. 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 FNV, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment to avoid subsequent crop injury.

Note :

- When cleaning spray equipment before applying DPX-E9636 FNV, read and follow label directions for proper rinsate 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 FNV, partially fill the tank with fresh water at the end of each day of spraying, and flush the boom and hoses, before allowing to sit overnight.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of DPX-E9636 FNV 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 DPX-E9636 FNV and before Spraying Other Crops

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 gallon 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 minutes. 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 DPX-E9636 FNV 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 DPX-E9636 FNV and applications of other pesticides to DPX-E9636 FNV-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to DPX-E9636 FNV 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.

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- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low drift nozzles.

BOOM HEIGHT

Set the boom at the lowest height that provides uniform coverage and reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

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

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide 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 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.

When Packaged in Refillable/Returnable Containers: Container Refilling and Disposal (For Containers up to 250 gal): This is a refillable container. If the container is to be refilled, do not rinse with any material or introduce any pesticide other than DuPont™ DPX-E9636 FNV. Reseal and return the container to any authorized DuPont refilling facility. If the container is not to be refilled, triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by open burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, keep out of smoke. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-441-3637 day or night.

Container Disposal for Bulk Containers: When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location named at time of purchase of this product. The container must only be refilled with this pesticide product. **DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.** Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637. If not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately.

Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-441-3637 day or night.

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**LIMITATION OF
WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product. If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. **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.

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Internet address: <http://cropprotection.dupont.com/>

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