

352-712

02/24/2009

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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

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FEB 24 2009

Subject: Chlorsulfuron RED Label Amendment
DuPont Throttle MP
EPA Reg. No. 352-712

The labeling referred to above is in compliance with the Chlorsulfuron RED and are amended under the RED provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.
2. Make the following changes to the product labeling:
 - a. The text in bold type below must be added to the following User Safety Requirements:
"...If no such instructions for washables **exist**, use detergent and hot water..."
 - b. Per the RED, the text "Do not apply more than three times per year. Do not apply more than 0.125 lbs ai per acre per year" must be added to the Directions For Use for industrial use sites and any conflicting text must be removed ("Do not apply more than 2.25 ounces active ingredient chlorsulfuron [0.14 lbs ai] per acre per year..." on Page 2 of the label).
 - c. The Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box and all the text associated within the box are not necessary with the exception of the following statement, which must remain on the label under the Directions For Use section:
"Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated areas until sprays have dried."

Continued on Page 2

- d. For the Spray Drift Management section, make the following revisions:
 - i. Move the paragraph under the "Sentive Areas" heading to directly below the "Spray Drift Management" heading (remove the "Sensitive Areas" heading). In addition, add the sentence, "Avoid drift at the application site." as the first sentence of the moved paragraph.
 - ii. Revise the "Application Height (helicopters)" heading to "Application Height (aerial application)"
 - iii. Revise the "Boom Length" text to read as follows:

"Boom Length

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wing span for fixed wing aircraft or 90% for rotor blade helicopters. Using shorter booms decreases drift potential."

- e. Per the Product Chemistry Review and (PR Notice 2007-4), the following revisions must be made to the Storage and Disposal section: (changes are in **bold**)

- i. The following text should follow the "Container Disposal: For Plastic Containers" heading and all other text for this heading should be removed.

"Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

To clean the container before final disposal, triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration. **"Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke."**

- ii. The following text should follow the "For Fiber Sacks" heading and all other text for this heading should be removed.

"Completely empty the fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then, offer for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration. "Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke."

- iii. The following text should follow the "For Fiber Drums with Liners" heading and all other text under this heading should be removed.

"Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then **offer for recycling if available** or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. **Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.** If burned, stay out of smoke. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner."

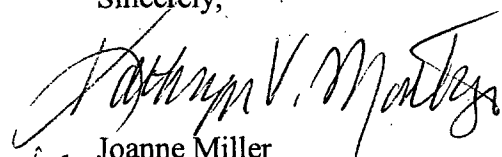
- iv. The following text should follow the "For Paper and Plastic Bags:" and all other text under this heading should be removed.

"Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then **offer for recycling if available** or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. **Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.** If burned, stay out of smoke.

- 3. Please Note: Final product reregistration cannot be considered until after all active ingredients in this product are eligible for reregistration.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. Submit one (1) copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment. 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

Sincerely,

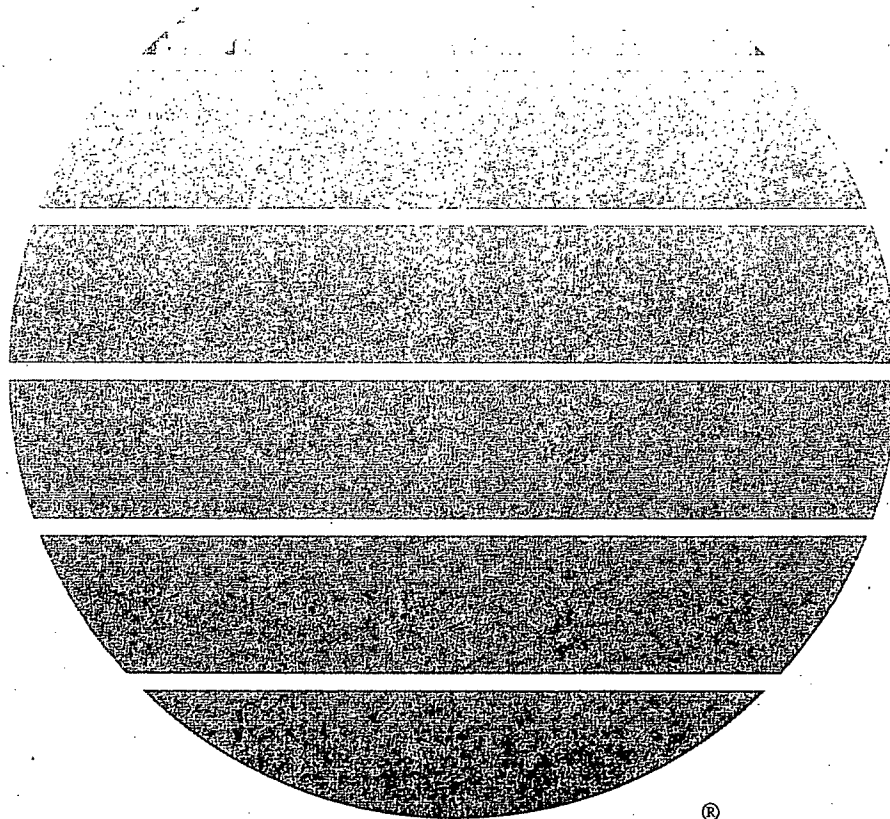


Joanne Miller
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)



DuPontTM
ThrottleTM MP
herbicide

DRAFT LABEL



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

5/13



ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

FEB 24 2009
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

DuPont™ Throttle™ MP

herbicide

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredient	By Weight
Chlorsulfuron 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl- 1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl] benzenesulfonamide	9%
Sulfometuron methyl {Methyl 2-[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2- pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonyl]amino] sulfonyl]benzoate}	18%
Sulfentrazone N-[2,4-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4, 5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H- 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide	48%
Inert Ingredients	25%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-712

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 inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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.

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 swallowed: Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical resistant gloves (such as Natural Rubber, Selection Category A).
- Shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Do not reuse them. 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 Statement: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 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. Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This herbicide is toxic to marine/estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater advisory: This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Surface water advisory: This herbicide can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, this herbicide may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several to many months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DuPont™ THROTTLE™ MP should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published DuPont recommendations.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont. User assumes all risks associated with such non-recommended use.

GENERAL INFORMATION

THROTTLE™ MP is formulated as a water dispersible granule and packaged in a convenient unit pack. Open package and empty entire contents of both compartments into spray tank.

THROTTLE™ MP is to be mixed in water and applied as a spray on non-crop sites. THROTTLE™ MP controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in non-crop sites.

THROTTLE™ MP can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in non-crop sites; when tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of the products being used.

THROTTLE™ MP controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. The best results are obtained when the application is made at or before the early stages of weed growth; before weeds develop an established root system. Moisture is required to move THROTTLE™ MP into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control. Best results are obtained if moisture for activation is supplied by rainfall within two weeks after application.

For best postemergence results, apply THROTTLE™ MP 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
- soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

Do not use on food or feed crops.

Contact with desirable vegetation either directly or through drift may cause severe plant injury or death.

This product may be applied on non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water in equipment ruts or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying areas, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as in seasonally dry flood deltas. DO NOT make

applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

Do not apply more than 2.25 ounces active ingredient chlorsulfuron per acre per year when using this product or any other product containing chlorsulfuron.

Do not apply more than 6.0 ounces active ingredient sulfometuron methyl per acre per year when using this product or any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

Do not apply more than 6.0 ounces active ingredient sulfentrazone per acre per year when using this product or any other product containing sulfentrazone.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

When applied as a spray, THROTTLE™ MP is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds.

Warm, moist conditions following application accelerate the herbicidal activity of THROTTLE™ MP; cold, dry conditions delay the herbicidal activity. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to THROTTLE™ MP.

Moisture is needed to move THROTTLE™ MP into the soil for preemergence weed control.

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 MIXES

DuPont™ THROTTLE™ MP may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the use sites described in this label. Combination with other herbicides may broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled. Use only those tank mix partners which are labeled for the appropriate use site. Use the recommended adjuvants for the herbicide tank mix partner.

For application method and other use specifications, use the most restrictive directions for the intended combination. Do not tank mix THROTTLE™ MP with DuPont™ HYVAR® X-L herbicide.

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well, are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.

Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment. Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

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 through any type of irrigation system. 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.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Use on non-crop sites and turf (unimproved) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

NON-CROP SITES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

THROTTLE™ MP is recommended for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: uncultivated non-agricultural areas (such as, airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas (non-crop producing, which includes: farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites (outdoor, such as, lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms).

THROTTLE™ MP is not recommended for use on recreation areas or for direct application to paved areas (surfaces).

NOTE: Application to non-crop sites, except rights-of-way, is restricted to ground application only. Rights-of-way may also be treated by helicopter.

Do not tank mix THROTTLE™ MP with HYVAR® X-L herbicide.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply THROTTLE™ MP as a preemergence or early postemergence spray before or during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing. When weeds are emerged at application a postemergence burn down herbicide, such as glyphosate, should be included in the treatment.

APPLICATION RATES

Apply DuPont™ THROTTLE™ MP at a 62.5 ounce unit pack per 5 acres (12.5 ounces of product per acre).

WEEDS CONTROLLED

THROTTLE™ MP effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown. When applied at a 62.5 ounce unit pack per 5 acres (12.5 ounces of product per acre), THROTTLE™ MP controls the following weeds:

BROADLEAF WEEDS

- Annual sowthistle
- Bedstraw
- Beggarweed, Florida
- Black medic
- Black mustard
- Blue mustard
- Bouncingbet
- Buckhorn plantain
- Burclover
- Buttercup
- Canada thistle
- Carolina geranium
- Carpetweed
- Chickweed, common
- Clover
- Cocklebur
- Copperleaf, Hophornbeam
- Cow cockle
- Crimson clover
- Croton, tropic
- Curly dock
- Cutleaf eveningprimrose
- Daisy, American
- Dandelion
- Dayflower, common
- Dayflower, Virginia
- Dock, curly
- Dogfennel
- Dyer's woad
- Erect knotweed
- False chamomile
- Fiddleneck
- Field pennycress
- Fleabane
- Flixweed
- Galinsoga, hairy
- Goldenrod
- Groundcherry, clammy (seedling)
- Groundcherry, cutleaf
- Groundsel, common
- Hairy vetch
- Hemp
- Hemp sesbania
- Henbit
- Hill mustard
- Hoary cress (whitetop)
- Houndstongue
- Jimsonweed
- Kochia
- Kochia (ALS/Triazine Resistant)
- Lambsquarter, common
- Lettuce, wild
- London rocket
- Mallow, common
- Marestail/horseweed*
- Milkweed, honeyvine
- Mexicanweed
- Morningglory species
- Musk thistle
- Mustard species
- Nightshade species
- Nutsedge species
- Ox-eye daisy
- Pepperweed
- Perennial pepperweed

- Sonchus oleraceus*
- Galium* spp.
- Desmodium tortuosum*
- Medicago lupulina*
- Brassica nigra*
- Chorispura tenella*
- Saponaria officinalis*
- Plantago lanceolata*
- Medicago* spp.
- Petasites hybridus*
- Cirsium arvense*
- Geranium carolinianum*
- Mollugo verticillata*
- Stellaria media*
- Trifolium* spp.
- Xanthium* spp.
- Acalypha ostryifolia*
- Vaccaria pyramidata*
- Trifolium incarnatum*
- Croton glandulosus*
- Rumex crispus*
- Oenothera laciniata*
- Coreopsis grandiflora*
- Taraxacum officinale*
- Commelina communis*
- Commelina virginica*
- Rumex crispus*
- Eupatorium capillifolium*
- Isatis tinctoria*
- Polygonum erectum*
- Matricaria maritima*
- Amsinckia lycopsoides*
- Epilobium angustifolium*
- Conyza* spp.
- Descurainia Sophia*
- Galinsoga ciliata*
- Solidago* spp.
- Physalis heterophylla*
- Physalis angulata*
- Senecio vulgaris*
- Vicia villosa*
- Cannabis* spp.
- Sesbania exaltata*
- Lamium amplexicaule*
- Bunias orientalis*
- Cardaria draba*
- Cynoglossum officinale*
- Datura stramonium*
- Kochia scoparia*
- Kochia scoparia*
- Chenopodium album*
- Lactuca virosa*
- Sisymbrium irio*
- Malva neglecta*
- Conyza Canadensis*
- Ampelamus albidus*
- Caperonia castanifolia*
- Ipomoea* spp.
- Carduus nutans*
- Brassica* spp.
- Solanum* spp.
- Cyperus* spp.
- Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
- Lepidium* spp.
- Lepidium latifolium*

- Palmer amaranth
- Pigweed, smooth
- Pigweed, redroot
- Prairie groundsel
- Prickly coontail
- Prickly sida
- Prostrate knotweed
- Puncturevine
- Purslane, common
- Ragweed, common
- Redstem filaree
- Salsify
- Scotch thistle
- Seaside heliotrope
- Shepherd's purse
- Sicklepod
- Smallseed falseflax
- Spanish needles
- Spiny pigweed
- Spreading orach
- Speedwell, common
- Spikeweed, common
- Sunflower, common
- Sweetclover
- Tansymustard
- Tansy ragwort
- Tarweed, common
- Texasweed
- Thistle, Russian
- Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
- Tumble pigweed
- Turkey mullein
- Velvetleaf
- Vetch, common
- Waterhemp, tall
- Waterhemp, common
- Whitestem filaree
- Whitetop
- Wild buckwheat
- Wild carrot
- Wild garlic
- Wild parsnip
- Wild teasel
- Yarrow, common

- Amaranthus palmeri*
- Amaranthus hybridus*
- Amaranthus retroflexus*
- Senecio plattensis*
- Ceratophyllum echinatum*
- Sida spinosa*
- Polygonum aviculare*
- Tribulus terrestris*
- Portulaca oleracea*
- Ambrosia elatior*
- Erodium cicutarium*
- Tragopogon* spp.
- Onopordum acanthium*
- Heliotropium curassavicum*
- Capsella bursa-pastoris*
- Cassia obtusifolia*
- Camelina microcarpa*
- Bidens bipinnata*
- Amaranthus spinosus*
- Atriplex patula*
- Veronica officinalis*
- Hemizonia pungens*
- Helianthus annuus*
- Melilotus* spp.
- Descurainia pinnata*
- Senecio jacobaea*
- Madia* spp.
- Caperonia palustris*
- Salsola iberica*
- Sisymbrium altissimum*
- Amaranthus albus*
- Eremocarpus setigerus*
- Abutilon theophrasti*
- Vicia sativa*
- Amaranthus tuberculatus*
- Amaranthus radis*
- Erodium moschatum*
- Cardaria* spp.
- Polygonum convolvulus*
- Daucus carota*
- Allium vineale*
- Pastinaca sativa*
- Dipsacus fullonum*
- Achillea millefolium*

*Certain biotypes of marestail are less sensitive to THROTTLE™ MP and may be controlled with a tank mixture of DuPont™ HYVAR® X or DuPont™ KROVAR® I DF.

GRASSES

- Bahiagrass
- Barley, foxtail
- Barley, little
- Barnyardgrass
- Bluegrass, annual
- Bluegrass, bulbous
- Brome, downy (cheatgrass)
- Brome, red
- Brome, ripgut
- Cheat
- Crabgrass
- Fescue, annual
- Fescue, foxtail
- Fescue, red
- Foxtails (except green)
- Indiangrass, yellow
- Itchgrass
- Goatgrass, jointed
- Medusahead
- Oats, wild
- Rye (volunteer)
- Ryegrass, annual
- Ryegrass, Italian
- Saltgrass, Seashore
- Signalgrass, broadleaf
- Sprangletop (annual)
- Wheat (volunteer)
- Witchgrass

- Paspalum notatum*
- Hordeum jubatum*
- Hordeum pusillum*
- Echinochloa crus-galli*
- Poa annua*
- Poa bulbosa*
- Bromus tectorum*
- Bromus rubens*
- Bromus diandrus*
- Bromus secalinus*
- Digitaria* spp.
- Festuca arundinacea*
- Vulpia myuros*
- Festuca rubra*
- Setaria* spp.
- Sorghastrum nutans*
- Rotiboa cochinchinensis*
- Aegilops cylindrica*
- Taeniatherum caput-medusae*
- Avena fatua*
- Secale cereale*
- Lolium* spp.
- Lolium multiflorum*
- Distichlis spicata*
- Brachiaria platyphylla*
- Leptochloa* spp.
- Triticum aestivum*
- Panicum capillare*

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

NON-CROP SITES

Prickly Lettuce

Since biotypes of prickly lettuce are known to be resistant to DuPont™ THROTTLE™ MP, tank mixture combinations with herbicides having different modes of action, such as DuPont™ KARMEX® DF, HYVAR® X or KROVAR® I DF, must be used. In areas where resistance is known to exist, these weeds should be treated postemergence with other herbicides registered for their control, such as 2,4-D or dicamba.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of THROTTLE™ MP can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a THROTTLE™ MP application, the use of the spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which THROTTLE™ MP or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

APPLICATION

Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage when applying THROTTLE™ MP as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. To help maintain the correct application rate within the treated site, avoid over-spraying treated areas and turn off spray boom (or spray boom section) when turning, slowing or stopping.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of THROTTLE™ MP.
3. Continue agitation until the THROTTLE™ MP is fully dispersed.
4. Once the THROTTLE™ MP is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. THROTTLE™ MP 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 necessary volume of spray adjuvant. Always add the spray adjuvant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling can occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

7. If THROTTLE™ MP and a tank mix partner(s) are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the THROTTLE™ MP in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will help prevent any of the remaining spray tank solution from interfering with the dissolution of the THROTTLE™ MP.

MIXING WITH OTHER HERBICIDES

Determine the tank mixture partner(s) compatibility with THROTTLE™ MP by following the directions below. Provided the procedure below shows the mixture to be compatible, THROTTLE™ MP may be used in this tank mixture.

1. Put 1 pint of water in a quart jar.
2. Add 2 teaspoons of THROTTLE™ MP and mix thoroughly.
3. For other herbicides used in the mixture, premix 2 teaspoons of dry materials or 1 teaspoon of liquids with 2 tablespoons of water; add to THROTTLE™ MP mixture.
4. Close jar and shake well.
5. Watch mixture for several seconds; check again in 30 minutes.
6. If the mixture does not separate, foam excessively, gel or become lumpy, it may be used.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT CLEAN-OUT

After spraying THROTTLE™ MP and before using spray equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure:

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom and thoroughly rinse the inside of the sprayer tank with clean water to remove sediment and residues. In addition, thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.
2. Fill the tank 1/2 full with clean water, and add appropriate detergent or ammonia (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill the tank to capacity and operate the sprayer for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray tips and screens separately.

USE PRECAUTIONS

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

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

- If equipment is drained or flushed 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.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to THROTTLE™ MP may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply THROTTLE™ MP when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.

- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of DuPont™ THROTTLE™ MP. Do not treat frozen soil. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for THROTTLE™ MP movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.

Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.

Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

If non-crop sites treated with THROTTLE™ MP are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after the THROTTLE™ MP application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crops. To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop(s) you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops(s) grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected offsite movement of THROTTLE™ MP to cropland, soil samples should be quantitatively analyzed for THROTTLE™ MP or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the above-described bioassay.

Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The user is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. Follow the additional precautions below to minimize the potential for spray drift.

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Drift Control Adjuvants

A drift control adjuvant may be used to reduce the potential for drift. However, because it is the combined physical-chemical properties of all the ingredients in the spray mix that can determine drift potential, the applicator must confirm that the drift control adjuvant used is having the desired effect with the tank mix that is being applied. If a drift control adjuvant is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label. Do not use an adjuvant which increases viscosity with application systems that cannot accommodate viscous sprays.

Ground Application: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible (i.e., a release height of 4 feet or less above the application target); by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the

operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's recommended minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used; and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow all applicable state regulations).

Do not make ground applications within a surface temperature inversion when applying near an area requiring protection to avoid an unreasonable adverse effect. Applicators may determine presence of an inversion by noting the presence of ground fog, light variable wind, or layering of smoke and dust. Be particularly alert to the potential for a surface temperature inversion when winds are calm.

Direct the sprays no higher than the tops of target vegetation, and maintain spray pressures at levels which provide coarse to very coarse spray droplets to minimize drift.

Aerial Application: The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. For helicopters, use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
2. Nozzles should always point backward parallel with the air stream.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information presented below.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

Since the most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets, equipment producing a coarse to very coarse droplet spectrum must be used when applying this product. The best drift management strategy is to apply the coarsest drop size spectrum that provides 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 "SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS" sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Application

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the manufacturer's recommended pressures. Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure generally 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 according to manufacturer's specifications which is designed for the intended application, and that produces a coarse to very coarse droplet size spectrum. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. To further reduce drift, low-drift or drift reducing nozzles should be used.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - For some nozzle types, such as solid streams, orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the air stream minimizes the effects of air shear and will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations. For applications of this product, nozzles must be oriented in a manner that results in the application of a coarse to very coarse droplet size spectrum.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type according to manufacturer's specifications which is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Solid stream and other drift reducing nozzles should be used.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Height (ground)** -- Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce. Apply at a height no greater than 4 feet above the top of the largest plants.
- **Application Height (helicopters)** - Apply at a height no greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- **Boom Length (helicopters)** - For helicopters, use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND (GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATION)

Drift potential is lowest with a sustained wind of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Application should be avoided during gusty conditions, and when winds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for a temperature inversion. Avoid applying during calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversions.

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 (GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATIONS)

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS (GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATIONS)

Applications must not occur during a local, surface temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds which are common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with height 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 the 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 (ground application)

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.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other people, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

SENSITIVE AREAS

This product should be applied only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops either during active growth periods or dormancy.

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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.

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™ THROTTLE™ MP. 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 NO 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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