

352-712

7/7/2009

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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

J. H. (Jack) Cain
DuPont Crop Protection
Stine Haskell Research Center
P.O. Box 30
Newark, DE 19714-0030

JUL 7 2009

Dear Mr. Cain:

SUBJECT: Label Amendment
DuPont Throttle® MP Herbicide
EPA Registration No. 352-712
Your Application Dated April 9, 2009

The label amendment referred to above, submitted in accordance with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. This amended labeling supersedes all previously accepted ones.

Sincerely yours,

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

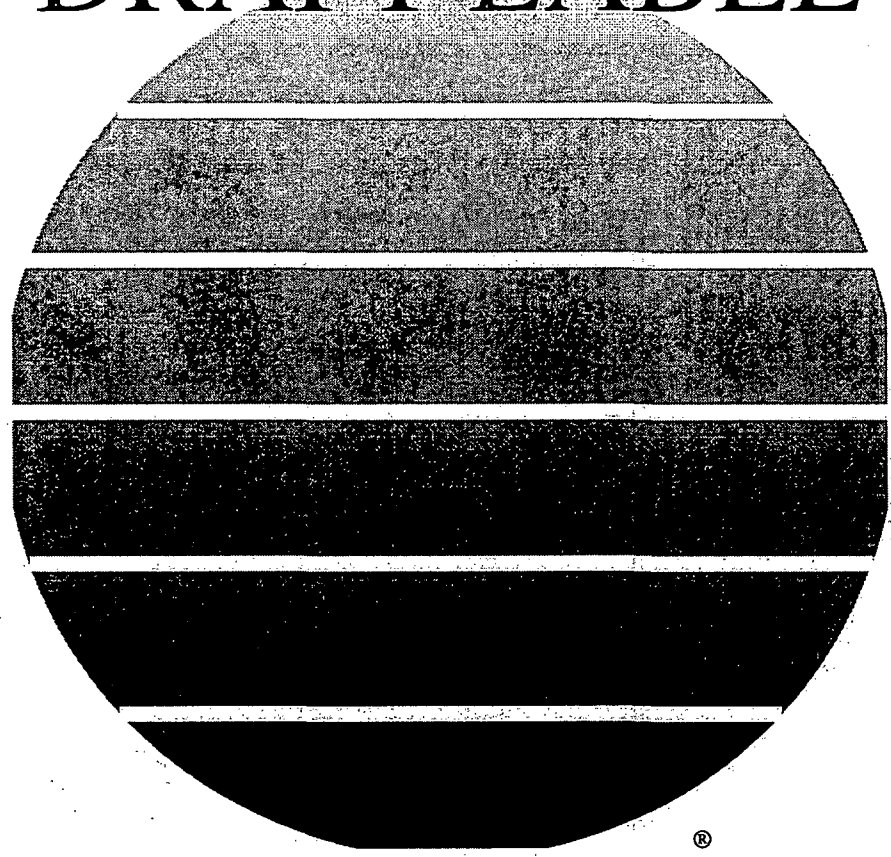
Enclosure



DuPontTM Throttle[®] MP

herbicide

DRAFT LABEL



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



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 EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container

Net: _____

OR

Refillable Container

Net: _____

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.

ACCEPTED

JUL 7 2009

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

352-712

FIRST AID (cont'd)

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

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 exist, 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 make more than one application of THROTTLE® MP herbicide per year.

Do not apply more than 2.0 ounces active ingredient (0.125 pounds active) chlorsulfuron per acre per year. Do not make more than three applications of chlorsulfuron per year.

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.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be used on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants.

Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments 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

DuPont™ 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 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
Beggartweed, Florida

Sonchus oleraceus
Galium spp.
Desmodium tortuosum

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
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

Medicago lupulina
Brassica nigra
Chorispora 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.
Physallis heterophylla
Physallis 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
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

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

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 rudis
Erodium moschatum
Cardaria spp
Polygonum convolvulus
Daucus carota
Allium vineale
Pastinaca sativa
Dipsacus fullonum
Achillea millefolium

*Certain biotypes of maretail are less sensitive to DuPont™ 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
Rottboellia 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 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.

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 DuPont™ 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 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 applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE GENERAL TECHNIQUES

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE AIRCRAFT

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (helicopter)** - For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (helicopter)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** Setting the boom at the lowest labeled 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.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and 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 effect 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.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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 a surface 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.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied 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).

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).

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 HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available 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, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available 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, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining product contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain rinsate for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available 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, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with DuPont™ THROTTLE® MP Herbicide containing chlorsulfuron, sulfentrazone and sulfometuron methyl only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or 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.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with THROTTLE® MP Herbicide containing chlorsulfuron, sulfentrazone and sulfometuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. 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. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available 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, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637, day or night.

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