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DUPONT™ STS07

Highlights

- STS07 provides selective burndown, and postemergence weed control in soybeans. Postemergence use rate is 0.8 oz. per acre. Burndown use rate is 0.8 - 1.6 oz. per acre.
- For in-crop postemergence use, STS07 may be used on DuPont™ STS™/"Roundup Ready" stack, or STS™ only soybeans.
- Because of its alternate mode-of-action, STS07, when tank mixed with glyphosate, can help delay weed shifts that may develop from glyphosate-only applications.
- For burndown, STS07 may be tank mixed with glyphosate to enhance control of larger weeds, even under adverse environmental conditions.
- STS™/RR soybean varieties allow greater weed control options by utilizing STS07 with your glyphosate application with complete crop safety. Ask your local seed supplier for availability of this seed technology.
- Include a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant and ammonium-based nitrogen fertilizer where required.
- STS07 may be applied by ground (broadcast or band) or by aerial application.
- Certain environmental conditions, such as cool and dry, or hot and humid weather, affect the performance of STS07. See Environmental Conditions.
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label directions for use.

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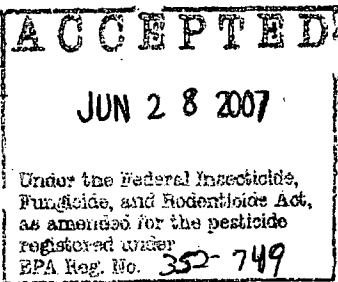
DuPont™ STS07

herbicide

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredients	By Weight
Chlorimuron ethyl Ethyl 2-[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	10%
Thifensulfuron methyl Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	30%
Inert Ingredients	60%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-XXX
 EPA Est. No. _____
 Net Contents: _____



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

CAUTION

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.

Shoes plus socks.

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 the 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.

Important: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and Other Handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. 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

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 when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply where/when conditions favor runoff.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 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 waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.

Shoes plus socks.

Use only in the geographies identified in the "Geographical Use Regions" section of this label.

DuPont™ STS07 herbicide must be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published DuPont recommendations.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont.

APPLICATION INFORMATION - ALL USES

- STS07 herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation which readily disperses in water.
- STS07 may be used in conventional, no-till, or conservation tillage soybean production.
- STS07 may be used at various rates and by various use methods depending on geographical location in the use regions Northern, Central and Southern.

Geographic Use Regions

The geographical use regions for STS07 are defined below:

Northern Region: The states of Iowa (west of State Route 63 and north of I-80), Minnesota, Nebraska (fields north of route 30 and west of Route 281), New York (fields north of Interstate 90), South Dakota and Wisconsin (fields north of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields north of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Central Region: The states of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (east of State Route 63 or south of I-80), Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (except the Bootheel), Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 and east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York (fields south of Interstate 90), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin (fields south of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Southern Region: The states of Alabama (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (Bootheel region only), Mississippi (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas (fields east of Route 183).

Application Methods

- Burndown
- Postemergence in-crop
- Sequential burndown followed by postemergence

Timing To Crop Stage

- STS07 for burndown uses may be applied any time prior to soybean emergence.
- STS07, for in-season use on DuPont™ STS™/RR or STS™ soybeans, may be applied any time after emergence but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity.

Timing To Weeds

Apply STS07 when weeds are young and actively growing. Applications made to weeds larger than the indicated sizes, or to weeds under stress, may result in unsatisfactory control.

Spray Additives

Applications of STS07 must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. Crop oil concentrate is the required adjuvant system unless tank mixing with a product that precludes use of crop oil concentrate. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be required. Products that combine ammonium fertilizers with surfactants or crop oils must meet all of the surfactant/crop oil and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer requirements.

Consult local DuPont fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with STS07, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Adjuvants must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

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

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gal spray solution) or 0.5% under arid conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by DuPont Product Management.

Tank Mixes

- Do not apply DuPont™ STS07 within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not DuPont™ STS™ or STS™/RR, as severe crop injury may occur. STS07 can be applied in tank mixtures with organophosphate insecticides or at any time preceding or following an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any STS™ or STS™/RR soybean variety. Tank mixtures of STS07 plus organophosphate insecticides applied to STS™ or STS™/RR soybean varieties may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).

Other than the exceptions noted, and in addition to the tank mix partners and rates indicated in this label, STS07 may be tank mixed or followed with sequential applications of other products registered for use in soybeans. STS07 may be applied in tank mix combinations with full or reduced rates of other products provided:

- The tank mix product is labeled for the same timing, method of application, adjuvants, and use restrictions as STS07.
- The tank mix is not specifically prohibited on the label of the tank mix product.
- The tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a "jar test" described in the TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY TESTING section below.

Weed control and crop safety resulting from the use of tank mixtures not specifically noted on this label, or in separately published DuPont recommendations, are the responsibility of the user.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of STS07 and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of STS07.
3. Continue adequate agitation.
4. **STS07 should be thoroughly mixed with water in the spray tank before adding any other material.** As the tank is filling, add (in order): other herbicide(s), the required spray adjuvant, and the nitrogen fertilizer where required.
5. Apply STS07 spray preparation within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
6. If the mixture has settled, thoroughly reagituate before using.

Cultivation

Do not cultivate within 7 days of application. Cultivation may put weeds under stress by pruning roots, thus diminishing control.

Cultivation approximately 14 days after application will help control suppressed weeds.

FALL APPLICATION IN THE NORTHERN REGION

Tank mixes of STS07 at 0.80 oz/acre plus DuPont™ EXPRESS® XP herbicides are recommended for fall burndown of 3-inch dandelion in conservation tillage or no-till soybean production systems.

Apply 0.8 oz/acre STS07 -plus- 0.125-0.25 oz/acre EXPRESS® XP -plus- crop oil concentrate -plus- 8 oz ai/acre 2, 4-D LVE.

STS07 + EXPRESS® XP may be applied to no-till or conservation tillage fields anytime after the fall harvest, up to 45 days prior to soybean planting.

STS07 PLUS GLYPHOSATE SPRING BURNDOWN: ALL REGIONS

STS07 at 0.8-1.6 oz/acre may be tank mixed with glyphosate for burndown of existing summer and winter annual weeds and limited residual control of certain summer annual broadleaf weeds. Refer to 'Rotational Crop Guidelines' to provide guidance on allowable use rates by region.

Application Timing

STS07 plus glyphosate tank mixtures may be applied up to 30 days before planting or prior to soybean emergence after planting.

Spray Additives

- Always include 0.25% non-ionic surfactant.
- The addition of 1 - 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight or 8.5 - 17 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase performance of this tank mix.
- For enhanced burndown control, 8 oz ai/acre of 2,4-D LVE may be added up to seven days prior to planting.

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Emerged Weeds Controlled

DuPont™ STS07 tank mixed with glyphosate applied prior to planting or soybean emergence, will provide burndown control of the weeds listed below as well as control of most winter and summer annual broadleaf and grass weeds. Consult glyphosate specimen labels for specific use instructions including all weeds controlled or suppressed, the suggested use rates, maximum weed size at application, restrictions, limitations and precautions.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Annual knawel | tumble/jim hill, wild |
| Annual sowthistle | Pepperweed |
| Bluegrass, annual | Prickly lettuce |
| Buckwheat, common, wild | Prostrate knotweed |
| Bushy wallflower | Ragweed, common, giant |
| Canada thistle (above ground portion) | Redmaids |
| Carolina geranium | Redroot pigweed |
| Chickweed, common | Russian thistle |
| Coast fiddleneck | Scentless chamomile/mayweed |
| Corn chamomile | Shepherd's-purse |
| Corn spurry | Sicklepod |
| Cress (mouse-ear) | Small flowered bittercress |
| Curly dock | Smallflower buttercup |
| Cutleaf evening primrose | Smartweed, green, Pennsylvania |
| Dandelion | Speedwell, field and purselane |
| Deadnettle | Stinking mayweed /Dogfennel |
| False chamomile | Sunflower |
| Field pennycress | Swinecress |
| Flixweed | Tarweed fiddleneck |
| Groundsel, common, cressleaf (butterweed) | Thistle, Canada |
| Hemp sesbania | Velvetleaf |
| Henbit | Volunteer canola |
| Kochia | Volunteer lentils |
| Ladysthumb | Volunteer peas |
| Lambsquarters, common | Whitlowgrass |
| London rocket | Wild chamomile |
| Mallow (little) | Wild garlic |
| Marestail | Wild radish |
| Marshelder | Yellow nutsedge |
| Miners lettuce | Yellow rocket |
| Morningglory spp., annual | |
| Mouseear chickweed | |
| Mustard, black, tansy, | |

Weeds Controlled - Preemergence

When used according to this label, STS07 at 1.6 oz/acre can provide limited preemergence control of the weeds listed below to contribute to a clean seedbed at planting. For season-long control, a planned PRE or POST sequential program is required.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Jimsonweed | Palmer amaranth |
| Ladysthumb | Pigweed, redroot, smooth |
| Lambsquarters, common | Smartweeds, Pennsylvania |
| Marestail | Ragweed, common, giant |
| Nutsedge, yellow | |

STS07 POSTEMERGENCE - FOR USE ON SOYBEAN VARIETIES DESIGNATED AS DUPONT™ STS™/RR OR STS™: ALL REGIONS

- Application of STS07 to soybean varieties not designated as STS™/RR or STS™ will result in severe crop injury and/or yield loss.
- DuPont will not warrant the safety of this treatment to seed saved from previous year's production (bin run seed).
- STS™/RR or STS™ varieties must be purchased from an authorized seed supplier.
- The STS™/RR or STS™ designation indicates the soybean variety contains a proprietary trait that enhances the soybean's natural tolerance to DuPont soybean sulfonylurea herbicides. Information on STS™/RR or STS™ soybean varieties may be obtained from your seed supplier or DuPont representative.

APPLICATION RATES

Make a one-time postemergence application of STS07 in STS™/RR or STS™ soybeans at 0.8 oz/acre. For rate limitations in certain geographies, see the "Rotational Crop Guidelines" section.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

For directions for use on addition of crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactant and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer, see the 'Spray Additives' section under 'Application Information - All Uses'.

Weeds Controlled using DuPont™ STS07 in DuPont™ STS™ Soybeans

Apply STS07 at a rate of 0.8 oz/acre for selective postemergence control of the broadleaf weeds in the table below:

Weed	Maximum Height (in inches) 0.8 oz/ac
Cocklebur	6
Dandelion (above ground portion)	3*
Jimsonweed	5
Kochia	2
Ladysthumb	4
Lambsquarters, common	4
Marestail	2
Marshelder	3
Milkweed, common (above ground portion)	6
Morningglory, entireleaf, ivyleaf, pitted, smallflower, tall	2*
Mustard, black, tansy, tumble/jim hill, wild	4
Palmer amaranth (pigweed)	4
Pigweed, redroot, rough	8
Pokeweed	3*
Prickly sida*	2
Prostrate knotweed	3
Ragweed, common, giant	4*
Russian thistle	2
Smartweed, Pennsylvania, green	4
Sowthistle, perennial (rosette stage)	6*
Sunflower	4
Velvetleaf	4
Venice mallow	2
Volunteer canola	4
Wild buckwheat	3
Wild carrot	4*
Yellow nutsedge	3*

* Suppression

TANK MIXES WITH STS07

STS07 and "Flexstar", "Reflex", "Ultra Blazer", or "Cobra" Herbicides On Any STS™ soybean:

For control of up to 4" waterhemp, up to 2" eastern black nightshade and for improved common ragweed control, STS07 may be tankmixed with:

- 0.75 - 1.25 pt/acre "Flexstar"
- 0.75 - 1.5 pt/acre "Reflex"
- 0.5 - 1.5 pt/acre "Ultra Blazer", or
- 4 - 6 fluid oz/acre "Cobra"

Refer to the "Flexstar", "Reflex", "Ultra Blazer" and "Cobra" labels for the appropriate rate based on the weed sizes to be controlled. Nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be added.

- For best results with STS07 plus "Reflex" or "Flexstar", use a methylated seed oil-based or petroleum oil-based crop oil concentrate at 8 pt per 100 gallon spray solution (1% v/v).
- For best results with STS07 plus "Ultra Blazer", use nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gallon spray solution. Use of crop oil concentrate is not recommended, as severe injury may occur.
- For best results with STS07 plus "Cobra", use crop oil concentrate at 4 pt per 100 gallon spray solution (0.5% v/v).

For control of Prickly Sida and Hemp Sesbania, tank mix STS07 with 8-12.5 fl oz "Cobra".

Use the higher "Cobra" rate when prickly sida or hemp sesbania are heavy or if prickly sida and hemp sesbania approach the maximum size of 1" or 4", respectively. Include a nonionic surfactant at 1-2 pt per 100 gallons of spray solution (.125-.25% v/v). Do not use crop oil concentrate when tankmixing STS07 and "Cobra" at these rates.

Tank mix applications of STS07 plus "Flexstar", "Reflex", "Ultra Blazer", or "Cobra" may not control weeds listed on the STS07 label as completely as applications of STS07 alone.

STS07 and "FirstRate" herbicide:

For improved ragweed and cocklebur control, add between 0.075 - 0.3 oz/acre "FirstRate" to STS07. These tankmixes will control up to 10" cocklebur or common ragweed and up to 12" giant ragweed. Use a lower amount of "FirstRate" when weeds are less than the maximum size and under good growing conditions. Use a higher amount of "FirstRate" when weeds are approaching the maximum size and/or under unfavorable growing conditions. A good quality petroleum-based or methylated seed oil-based crop oil concentrate must be added to the tank mix at the rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution or at 1% v/v. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added as directed under the "Spray Additives" section.

STS07 and glyphosate products on STS™/RR stacked-trait soybeans:

- STS07 may be tank mixed with glyphosate-containing herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds not completely controlled by either product alone or for control of larger weeds than controlled by either product alone. See the individual product labels for weeds and weed sizes controlled by each product alone. For common weeds controlled by a STS07 + glyphosate tankmix, see the list* below.
- Always include 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant. The addition of 1 - 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight or 8.5 - 17 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase performance of these tank mixtures.
- For control of glyphosate-tolerant volunteer corn in STS™/RR stacked trait soybeans, add 5-8 oz DuPont™ ASSURE® II plus a nonionic surfactant (NIS) to the spray tank. Use 1 pt NIS with 'loaded' glyphosate formulations and 2 pt with 'non-loaded' glyphosate formulations.

Barnyardgrass	Palmer amaranth (pigweed)
Broadleaf signalgrass	Panicum, fall, texas
Cocklebur	Pigweed, redroot, rough
Crabgrass species	Pokeweed
Dandelion (above ground portion)	Prickly sida
Foxtail species	Prostrate knotweed
Hemp sesbania	Ragweed, common, giant
Jimsonweed	Russian thistle
Kochia	Sicklepod
Ladysthumb	Smartweed, Pennsylvania, green
Lambsquarters, common	Sowthistle, perennial (rosette stage)
Marestail	Sunflower
Marshelder	Velvetleaf
Milkweed, common (above ground portion)	Venice mallow
Morningglory, entireleaf, ivyleaf, pitted, smallflower, tall	Volunteer canola
Mustard, black, tansy, tumble/jim hill, wild	Volunteer corn
Nightshade, eastern black	Waterhemp species
	Wild buckwheat
	Wild carrot
	Yellow nutsedge

* control of the weeds in this list is based on a tank mix of STS07 with the equivalent of a 1 qt rate of a 4 lb per gallon glyphosate formulation.

DuPont™ STS07 and Postemergence Grass Herbicides:

STS07 and STS07 tankmixes may be tank mixed with postemergence grass herbicides such as DuPont™ ASSURE® II for control of all types of volunteer corn, giant foxtail, shattercane and johnsongrass. For control of other species, refer to the grass herbicide label for precautions and specific use information.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Ground Application

(See Also Spray Drift Management)

Broadcast Application

- Postemergence in soybeans, use a minimum of 10 gal water per acre. Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase minimum spray volume to 15-25 gal per acre. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASAE standard S572.
- For burndown applications of existing vegetation, use a minimum of 15 gal water per acre. For large weeds and/or heavy residue, increase gallonage to ensure coverage. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASAE standard S572.

Band Application

- Because band applicators spray a narrower area than broadcast applicators, use proportionately less spray solution for band applications.
- Carefully calibrate the band applicator to not exceed the labeled rate.
- Flat fan nozzles are recommended.
- Carefully follow the nozzle manufacturer's instructions for nozzle orientation, distance of the nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration, and spray pressure for band applications.

Aerial Application

(See Also Spray Drift Management)

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 3-5 gal per acre.
- Use a minimum of 3 gal water per acre. Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase the minimum spray volume to 5 gal per acre.
- Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions could produce poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

STS07 rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds. Leaves of susceptible plants yellow 3-5 days after application, followed, in controlled plants, by the death of the growing point. STS07 will provide complete control of susceptible weeds in 7-21 days. Suppressed plants may remain green but will be stunted and noncompetitive.

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STS07 will provide best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. Degree of control depends on: weed spectrum; weed size (if weeds are large, use higher spray volume); growing conditions at and following treatment; soil moisture; precipitation; and spray adjuvants. Treating weeds under stress or large weeds may result in only partial control. Stress may be caused by:

- abnormal weather (hot or cold)
- mechanical injury from cultivation
- drought
- water-saturated soil
- disease
- insect injury
- prior herbicide injury

Stress affects some weeds, such as pigweed, more than others. Delay application until stress passes and weeds start to grow again.

Severe stress (drought, disease, insect damage, or nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis) following application may also result in poor weed control.

Do not apply STS07 if rain is expected within 1 hour or weed control may decrease.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES - ALL USES

Crop rotation intervals noted in the table below are based on crops grown under favorable growing conditions. Crops grown under unfavorable environmental conditions, such as drought, nutrient deficiency, high salts, disease and insect pressure may demonstrate reduced tolerance to crop protection chemicals. When deciding on a particular crop to replant in your fields, carefully consider your particular soil and other field conditions (see IMPORTANCE OF SOIL pH section of this label).

- Important: Crops other than soybeans following a STS07 application can vary in their sensitivity to low concentrations of STS07 remaining in the soil. Rotational crop guidelines must be followed.

Northern Region: The states of Iowa (west of State Route 63 and north of I-80), Minnesota, Nebraska (fields north of route 30 and west of Route 281), New York (fields north of Interstate 90), South Dakota and Wisconsin (fields north of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields north of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Central Region: The states of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (east of State Route 63 or south of I-80), Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (except the Bootheel), Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 and east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York (fields south of Interstate 90), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin (fields south of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Southern Region: The states of Alabama (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (Bootheel region only), Mississippi (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas (fields east of Route 183).

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Follow Recrop Interval 1 if the field is in the Central Region and either:

- A maximum of 1.6 oz/acre of DuPont™ STS07 in sequence with 0.33 oz/acre of DuPont™ CLASSIC®, or 0.375 oz DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP was applied for the use season (all pH soils).

OR

- A maximum of 1.6 oz/acre of STS07 was applied in sequence with a maximum rate of 0.75 oz/acre of CLASSIC®, or 0.75 oz SYNCHRONY® XP (soils with pH less than 7.0).

Follow Recrop Interval 2 if the field is in the Southern Region with:

- All pH soils except those with pH greater than 7.0 in the Black Belt region of Alabama and Mississippi

AND

- A maximum of 1.6 oz/acre of STS07 was applied in sequence with 0.75 oz/acre of CLASSIC®, or 0.75 oz SYNCHRONY® XP.

Follow Recrop Interval 3 if the field is in the Northern, Central or Southern Regions and either:

- A maximum of 0.8 oz/acre STS07 was applied during the use season (any soil pH).

OR

- A maximum of 1.6 oz/acre STS07 was applied during the use season (soil pH less than 7.0).

Rotational Interval (months) Following the Use of STS07*

Crop	Interval 1	Interval 2	Interval 3
Soybeans	0	0	0
Cereal Grains, Pasture Grasses (such as Fescue and Ryegrass)	3	3	3
Dry Beans, Kidney Beans Peas, Snap Beans	9	9	9
Field Corn** (States in Northern and Central Regions)	9	---	9
Field Corn** (States of AR, KY, MO [Bootheel only], NC, OK, TN, and TX)	---	8	---
Field Corn** (States of AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, and SC)	---	7	---
Popcorn	9	9	9/15§
Sorghum	9	9	9/15§
Tobacco (transplant)	9	9	9/15§
Tomato (transplant)	9	9	9/15§
Peanuts	15	6	6
Rice	15	9††	9
Cotton	9	8	9
Alfalfa	12	9	9
Clover	12	9	9
Cabbage	18	18	18
Canola (Rapeseed)	18	18	18
Cucumber	18	18	9
Flax	18	18	18
Lentils	18	18	18
Mustard	18	18	18
Pumpkins	18	18	9/18§
Sunflower	18	18	9
Sweet Corn	18	18	9†
Watermelon	18	18	9
Carrots	30	30	30
Onions	30	30	30
Potatoes (including Sweet Potatoes)	30	30	30
Potatoes, irish	---	8†††	---
Sugar Beets	30	30	30
Any crop not listed	30	30	30

* If STS07 or the latter part of a sequential treatment containing chlorimuron ethyl (such as CLASSIC®) is applied after August 1, extend rotational crop intervals 2 months for alfalfa, clover, corn (non-IR), cotton, popcorn, rice, sorghum, tobacco, and tomato.

**The term "Field Corn" is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage or for seed corn relative to the Rotational Crop Guidelines section of this label.

† Rotational crop intervals are for processing Sweet Corn varieties only. The rotational crop interval for other Sweet Corn varieties is 18 months.

†† For applications using 1.6 oz STS07 in sequence with 0.75 oz CLASSIC®, or 0.75 oz SYNCHRONY® XP on soil with pH greater than 7.0, the rotation to rice is 18 months.

††† States of NC and VA in soils with organic matter greater than 1%.

§ For the 0.8 oz/acre STS07 rate, the rotation to popcorn, sorghum, tobacco (transplants), tomato (transplants) and pumpkins is 9 months. For the 1.66 oz/acre rate, use the longer rotations.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL PH

Soil pH varies greatly, even within the same field. pH variations as much as 2 pH units are common. Composite soil samples taken across an entire field, such as those samples taken for soil fertility recommendations, may not detect areas of high pH. Sub-sampling is recommended for areas likely to have pH values higher than the field average. The following is a non-inclusive

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list of potential high pH areas where subsampling is recommended.

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample soil types separately.
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, such as:
 - areas bordered by limestone gravel roads,
 - river bottoms subject to flooding,
 - low areas in hardpan soils where evaporative ponds may occur,
 - eroded hillsides,
 - along drain tile lines, and
 - areas where drainage ditch spoil has been spread.
- Where lime has not been deeply incorporated, soil may exhibit significantly higher pH values in the upper 3 inches of soil. Composite soil samples taken at a 6-8 inch depth may not reflect the elevated pH near the surface. In these cases shallow sampling, the upper 3 inches, is advised.

Determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using a 1:1 soil:water suspension.

SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEANUP

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before using DuPont™ STS07 and then properly cleaned out following application. Clean all application equipment before applying STS07. 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 STS07, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment to avoid subsequent crop injury.

Note:

- When cleaning spray equipment before applying STS07, read and follow label directions for proper rinsate disposal of the product previously sprayed.
- Steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks will help to dislodge any visible pesticide deposits.
- When spraying or mixing equipment will be used over an extended period to apply multiple loads of STS07, partially fill the tank with fresh water at the end of each day of spraying, flush the boom and hoses, and allow to sit overnight.

Cleanup Procedure

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

5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 min, flushing the water through the hoses and boom.

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Importance of Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

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

droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Wind

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

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Sensitive Areas

DuPont™ STS07 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 sensitive areas).

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.

Air Assisted (air blast)

Field Crop Sprayers

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

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

canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. These sprayers are not suitable for applying herbicides.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation equipment.
- Do not apply STS07 within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not DuPont™ STS™ or STS™/RR, as severe crop injury may occur. STS07 can be applied in tank mixtures with organophosphate insecticides or at any time preceding or following an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any STS™ or STS™/RR soybean variety. Tank mixtures of STS07 plus organophosphate insecticides applied to STS™ or STS™/RR soybean varieties may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).

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

- Do not apply STS07 or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas.
- Many crops are sensitive to STS07. All direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with crops other than soybeans should be avoided.
- Thoroughly clean all application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops other than soybeans.

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

DuPont recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop or site systems in your area.

PESTICIDE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes 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 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™ STS07. 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, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay 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 USE 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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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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For product information call: 1-888-6-DUPONT

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

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