

352-757

9/30/2014

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

September 30, 2014

Richard Ambrose  
Product Registration Manager  
E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company  
1007 Market Street  
Wilmington, DE 19898

Subject: Label Amendment – Change to sub-label format to add unit pack use via PrecisionPac system, add alternate brand name  
Product Name: DuPont Enlite Herbicide  
EPA Registration Number: 352-757  
Application Date: June 23, 2014  
Decision Number: 492595

Dear Mr. Ambrose:

The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable.

The alternate brand name “**DuPont Enlite Combo 780 Herbicide**” has been added to our records.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions, please contact Mindy Ondish at (703)605-0723 or at [ondish.mindy@epa.gov](mailto:ondish.mindy@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kable Bo Davis".

Kable Bo Davis, Product Manager 25  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)  
Office of Pesticide Programs

# Master Label

Sub-label A: DuPont™ Enlite® Herbicide

Sub-label B: DuPont™ Enlite® Herbicide (Alternate brand name:

DuPont™ Enlite® Combo 780 Herbicide) for use via DuPont™ PrecisionPac™ system only



# DuPont™ Enlite®

HERBICIDE

Sub-label A:

DuPont™ Enlite® Herbicide

GROUP

2 and 14

HERBICIDE

*For preplant and preemergence weed control in soybeans.*

## Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredients	By Weight
Chlorimuron ethyl	
Ethyl 2-[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	2.85%
Flumioxazin	
2-[7-fluor-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione	36.21%
Thifensulfuron methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	8.80%
<b>Other Ingredients</b>	<b>52.14%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

EPA Reg. No. 352-757

Nonrefillable Container

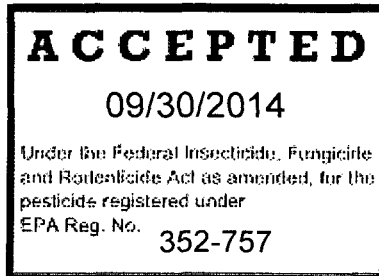
Net: \_\_\_\_\_

OR

Refillable Container

Net: \_\_\_\_\_

EPA Est. No. \_\_\_\_\_



## 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 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 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 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.**



**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.

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

DuPont™ ENLITE® herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water at a rate of 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre, and sprayed for selective burndown and limited residual weed control in soybeans. When applied according to the instructions on this label, it will control many broadleaf weeds and provide partial control of certain annual grasses.

Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils under cool, wet conditions. Risk of crop injury can be minimized by not using on poorly drained soils, planting at least 1.5 inches deep and completely covering seeds with soil prior to preemergence applications.

Residual applications of ENLITE® require rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to activate the herbicide. Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: rate used, weed spectrum, growing conditions at and following time of treatment, soil pH, texture, organic matter, moisture and precipitation.

Best residual control is obtained if ENLITE® is applied to moist soil and followed by rainfall or irrigation (~1 inch) before weeds germinate. Several small rainfalls of less than 0.25 inch each are not as beneficial as one large rainfall of 0.5 - 1 inch. On dry soil, more moisture is required for activation (1- 2 inches) before weed emergence. If moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a rotary hoeing or shallow cultivation should be made after emergence of the crop while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of ENLITE® and should be avoided.

Excessive rainfall received in a short period of time following the emergence of soybeans treated with a preplant or preemergence application of ENLITE® herbicide may cause minor leaf burn, crinkling, or defoliation of some lower leaves of the soybean plants.

During the growing season, excessive periods of rainfall and cool, cloudy weather may cause temporary soybean stunting. Soybeans rapidly outgrow stunting once favorable (sunny, warm temperatures) conditions return.

**BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

ENLITE® has two modes of action and rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weed species. Following application of preplant or preemergence treatment, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge, but growth then ceases and leaves become yellow and/or brown by 3-5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. Following a burndown application, growth of susceptible weeds ceases followed by tissue yellowing and browning and death of the growing point. ENLITE® provides partial control of some annual grasses when used pre-plant or preemergence but other products may be needed to ensure adequate grass control.

**RESTRICTIONS**

Do not use for crops other than soybeans.

Do not apply a full rate of ENLITE® more than once per soybean cropping cycle\*.

Do not exceed the full labeled rate for the geography. Two applications totaling the fully labeled ENLITE® rate may be made per soybean cropping cycle.

Do not apply more than a total of 0.82 ounces active ingredient per acre chlorimuron ethyl in the Northern and Central Region states or 1.07 ounces active ingredient per acre chlorimuron ethyl in the Southern Region states in any one soybean cropping cycle. This includes combinations of preemergence applications of ENLITE®, as well as chlorimuron ethyl from application(s) of products such as DuPont™ CANOPY® EX, CANOPY®, DuPont™ CLASSIC® or DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP.

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

Do not apply ENLITE® to frozen or snow covered ground.

Do not perform any tillage operations after fall applications or residual weed control will be reduced.

Do not apply DuPont™ ENLITE® to cracking soybeans or after the soybean crop has emerged as severe injury or death of the crop will occur.

Do not irrigate when soybeans are cracking.

Do not apply ENLITE® 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.

Do not apply spray when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.

Do not apply this product by air within 40 feet of nontarget plants including non-target crops.

Do not apply this product by air within 100 ft. of emerged cotton crops.

Do not apply this product by air within 40 feet of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.

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.

Do not apply ENLITE® by air in the state of New York.

Do not apply to land that has been or will be treated with metsulfuron and/or chlorsulfuron-containing herbicides in Nebraska and Kansas without observing the rotational crop intervals for those products.

Do not apply or drain or flush equipment 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, or injury to desirable trees and plants may occur.

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

Do not contaminate any body of water.

Do not mix/load, or use within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.

Do not apply this product when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.

Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.

Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.

Do not use low pressure and high volume hand wand equipment.

\*Soybean Cropping Cycle Applications: Herbicide applications following harvest of previous crop through harvest of soybean crop.

**PRECAUTIONS**

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

Prior to using ENLITE® herbicide, consideration should be given to crop rotation plans. Crops other than soybeans may be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of ENLITE® remaining in the soil the next planting season. Choice of rotation crop is restricted following application of ENLITE®. (See "ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES" for your geographical region).

Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils under cool, wet conditions.

Excessive rainfall received in a short period of time following the emergence of soybeans treated with a preplant or preemergence application of ENLITE® herbicide may cause minor leaf burn, crinkling, or defoliation of some lower leaves of the soybean plants.

Excessive periods of rainfall and cool, cloudy weather may cause temporary soybean stunting.

Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2 inches), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase possibility of crop injury.

Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site. Make scheduled checks of spray equipment. Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides. Mix only enough product for the job at hand, and avoid overfilling of spray tank.

When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

Thoroughly clean ENLITE® from application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops other than soybeans. Failure to remove even small amounts of ENLITE® from application equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.

ENLITE® can be applied in tank mixtures with organophosphate insecticides or at any time preceding or following an application of an organophosphate insecticide prior to emergence of any STS® or STS®/RR soybean variety. Tank mixtures of ENLITE® plus organophosphate insecticides applied preplant or preemergence to STS® or STS®/RR soybean varieties may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).

Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.

Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds during storage. Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.

**WEED RESISTANCE**

ENLITE®, which contains the active ingredients chlorimuron ethyl, thifensulfuron methyl and flumioxazin, is both a Group 2 and a Group 14 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

When herbicides with mode of action classifications that affect the same biological sites of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same treatment area, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that area. 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 biological 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 to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weed biotypes 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.

### APPLICATION INFORMATION - ALL USES

- DuPont™ ENLITE® herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation which readily disperses in water.
- ENLITE® may be used in conventional, no-till, or conservation tillage soybean production.
- A rate of 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre of ENLITE® can applied during the use season.

### GEOGRAPHIC USE REGIONS

The geographical use regions for ENLITE® are defined as follows:

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

**Central/Southern Region:** The states of Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (east of State Route 63 or south of I-80), Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 and east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York (fields south of Interstate 90), Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas (fields east of Route 183), Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin (fields south of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

### APPLICATION TIMING

ENLITE® may be applied any time from fall through spring, up to 3 days after planting and prior to soybean emergence.

Do not apply ENLITE® to cracking soybeans or after the soybean crop has emerged as severe injury or death of the crop will occur.

### PLANNED SEQUENTIAL PROGRAMS

For season-long control in soybeans, follow ENLITE® with sequential programs based on the targeted weeds. Where appropriate, and following guidance provided by labeling, use DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP or DuPont™ CLASSIC® in a planned sequential application program for enhanced broadleaf and sedge control.

To ensure maximal rotational flexibility when considering a sequential program of ENLITE® followed by other herbicides containing chlorimuron ethyl, such as CLASSIC® or SYNCHRONY® XP, carefully consider: the soil pH, the recommendations below, and the Rotational Crop Guidelines in this label.

For glyphosate-tolerant soybeans, ENLITE® can be followed by an in-crop application of a glyphosate product registered for this type of application, such as ABUNDIT® Extra, with appropriate tank mix partners and adjuvant products.

For glufosinate-tolerant soybeans, ENLITE® can be followed by an in-crop application of a glufosinate containing product registered for this type of application with appropriate tank mix partners and adjuvant products.

Read and follow all label directions and precautions for use of the respective sequential partner before using in a sequential program. Follow the most restrictive labeling. Consult a local DuPont representative; fact sheets or technical bulletins for additional information.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

### Fall or Spring Burndown of Emerged Weeds

Apply DuPont™ ENLITE® 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.

For best results, apply to annual broadleaf weeds that are up to 3 inches in height or diameter and to perennial broadleaf weeds that are up to 6 inches in height or diameter.

For the best burndown results, the addition of 2,4-D LVE is recommended, and is required for control of some weeds.

When used for burndown, ENLITE® is rainfast after 1 hour.

For burndown of larger annual grasses or broadleaf weeds exceeding 1-3", or for burndown of weeds not listed, ENLITE® may be tankmixed with one or more of the following:

- DuPont™ ASSURE® II
- DuPont™ EXPRESS® brand herbicides
- DuPont™ PANOFLEX™ brand herbicides
- dicamba
- glufosinate
- glyphosate
- paraquat
- saflufenacil\*
- 2,4-D (LVE)

Please consult the label of specific tank mix partners for specific information on weeds controlled and plantback intervals following application.

Reduced residual weed control may occur when burndown applications are made to fields where heavy crop and/or weed residue exist.

\*Refer to the saflufenacil label for restrictions when tank mixing with products containing Group 14/Group E herbicides.

Use the higher rates of ENLITE® for improved and longer residual activity. ENLITE® herbicide, applied at 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre, will burndown the following weeds.

### Burndown Control of Emerged Winter Annual, Perennial, and Summer Annual Weeds

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Annual knawel                             | London rocket                                 |
| Annual sowthistle                         | Marestail (horseweed)*                        |
| Buckwheat, common, wild                   | Mallow (common*, little)                      |
| Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard          | Marshelder                                    |
| Canola, volunteer*                        | Miners lettuce                                |
| Carolina geranium                         | Mustard, black, Jim Hill, tansy, tumble, wild |
| Chamomile, corn, false, wild              | Peas, volunteer                               |
| Chickweed, common*, mouseear              | Prickly lettuce*                              |
| Coast fiddleneck                          | Prostrate knotweed                            |
| Cockle, white                             | Redmaids                                      |
| Cocklebur*                                | Redroot pigweed                               |
| Corn spurry                               | Russian thistle*                              |
| Cress (mouse-ear)                         | Scentless chamomile/mayweed                   |
| Curly dock                                | Shepherd's-purse                              |
| Cutleaf evening primrose*                 | Smallflower buttercup                         |
| Dandelion*                                | Smartweed, green, ladysthumb, Pennsylvania,   |
| Deadnettle*                               | Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel                    |
| Field pennycress                          | Sunflower*                                    |
| Flixweed                                  | Swinecress                                    |
| Groundsel, common, cressleaf (butterweed) | Tarweed fiddleneck                            |
| Henbit                                    | Velvetleaf                                    |
| Kochia *                                  | Wild garlic*                                  |
| Lambsquarters                             | Wild radish*                                  |
| Lentils, volunteer                        |   |

\*ENLITE® provides stand reduction or suppression of these weed species. For complete control of these weeds and others not listed above consider tank mixing ENLITE® with 2,4-D, dicamba, glyphosate, and/or other herbicides labeled for pre-plant burndown applications in soybeans. Please consult the label of specific tank mix partners for specific information on weeds controlled and plantback intervals following application.

### Chickweed Burndown

For best results: add 0.08 - 0.25 ounces active per acre of tribenuron methyl such as EXPRESS® brand herbicide or 0.3 ounces per acre PANOFLEX™ herbicide to ENLITE® for control of up to 6 inch common chickweed. For heavy matted infestations, use the higher end of the rate range. For lighter infestations of non-matted chickweed, use the lower end of the rate range. For other weeds controlled, see the EXPRESS® or PANOFLEX™ label. See label for specific plant back interval information.

Alternatively, metribuzin or glyphosate-containing products registered for soybeans may be added for chickweed burndown.

**Limitations**

Do not perform any tillage operations after fall applications or residual weed control will be reduced  
Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

**Spray Additives**

Applications of DuPont™ ENLITE® used for burndown 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 does not allow use of crop oil concentrate. Consult local DuPont fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with ENLITE®, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Adjuvants must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

**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.

**Weeds Controlled - Preemergence**

When used according to this label, ENLITE® at 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre can provide preemergence control or suppression of the weeds listed below contributing to a clean seedbed at planting. Length of residual control depends on rate used, soil type and quality of activation. Lower rates are recommended for planned sequential programs and higher rates are recommended for full-season programs.

**Broadleaf Weeds - 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Bristly starbur*            | Nightshade: Eastern black, black, hairy |
| Carolina geranium           | Nutsedge, yellow                        |
| Carpetweed                  | Pigweed: redroot, smooth, spiny, tumble |
| Chickweed: common, mouseear | Prickly sida                            |
| Copperleaf hornbeam*        | Puncturevine                            |
| Dandelion                   | Purslane, common                        |
| Eclipta                     | Radish, wild                            |
| Eveningprimrose, cutleaf    | Redmaids                                |
| Florida pusley              | Russian thistle*                        |
| Henbit                      | Shepherd's-purse                        |
| Jimsonweed                  | Smellmelon*                             |
| Kochia                      | Spurge, spotted                         |
| Lambsquarters, common       | Waterhemp**, common, tall               |
| Mallow: Venice, little      | Wild buckwheat*                         |
| Marestail                   | Wormwood, biennial*                     |
| Morningglory, smallflower   |   |

**Additional weeds controlled with ENLITE® at 3.5 to 4.25 ounces per acre:**

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Amaranth (pigweed), Palmer** | Morningglories, entire leaf, ivyleaf, pitted, tall |
| Coffee Senna                 | Poinsettia, wild                                   |
| Cocklebur*                   | Ragweed, common, giant*                            |
| Croton, tropic               | Sicklepod*   |
| Florida Beggarweed           | Smartweed, Ladysthumb, Pennsylvania                |
| Hemp Sesbania                | Velevetleaf  |

\*suppression only

\*\*A postemergence herbicide such as fomesafen or lactofen may be needed following a preemergence application of ENLITE® for adequate control in fields with heavy pressure.

**Grass Weeds\*- 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Barnyardgrass          | Goosegrass             |
| Bluegrass, annual      | Lovegrass, California  |
| Crabgrass, large       | Panicum, fall Texas    |
| Foxtail, giant, yellow | Signalgrass, broadleaf |

\* ENLITE® provides suppression of all grass weeds listed above.

**For Season-long Grass Control**

ENLITE® may be followed as needed by an in-season application of a grass herbicide such as DuPont™ ASSURE® II or DuPont™ CINCH® herbicides. Or in glyphosate tolerant soybeans, ENLITE® may be followed with an in-season glyphosate application. In glufosinate tolerant soybeans, ENLITE® may be followed with an in-season glufosinate application.



## Tank Mixes

Other than chloroacetamide-containing products noted below, DuPont™ ENLITE® may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in soybeans. Read and follow all manufacturers label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label; do not tank mix the herbicide with ENLITE®. For additional preemerge broadleaf weed control, ENLITE® may be tank mixed with linuron, metribuzin, pendimethalin or pyroxasulfone. For additional grass control, ENLITE® may be tank mixed with pendimethalin, pyroxasulfone or "Command".

ENLITE® 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 ENLITE®.
- 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.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing; precautions and warnings when tank mixing ENLITE®. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

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

Do not apply ENLITE® 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.

ENLITE® can be applied in tank mixtures with organophosphate insecticides or at any time preceding or following an application of an organophosphate insecticide prior to emergence of any STS® or STS®/RR soybean variety. Tank mixtures of ENLITE® plus organophosphate insecticides applied preplant or preemergence to STS® or STS®/RR soybean varieties may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).

Do not tank mix ENLITE® Herbicide with acetochlor ("Warrant"), alachlor ("Micro-Tech"), flufenacet ("Axiom", "Domain"), metolachlor (DuPont™ CINCH® herbicide, "Dual Magnum", "Dual II Magnum", "Boundary") or dimethenamid ("Frontier" or "Outlook") within 14 days of planting soybeans, unless soybeans are planted under no-till or minimum tillage conditions on wheat stubble or no-till field corn stubble.

## Tank Mix Compatibility Testing

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of ENLITE® 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.

## ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES - ALL USES

For all labeled Fall and Spring ENLITE® uses, including sequential applications with DuPont™ CLASSIC® or DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP, follow these rotational guidelines.

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 an ENLITE® application can vary in their sensitivity to low concentrations of ENLITE® remaining in the soil. Rotational crop guidelines must be followed.

### Follow Recrop Interval 1 Central/Southern Region:

- A maximum of 4.25 ounces per acre of ENLITE® was applied and can be followed by an application of CLASSIC® or SYNCHRONY® XP with a sum total of chlorimuron ethyl not to exceed 0.25 ounces active ingredient per acre for the crop season (any soil pH).

OR

### Follow Recrop Interval 2 Northern Region:

- A maximum of 2.8 ounces per acre ENLITE® was applied during the use season (any soil pH).
- The field has a soil pH 7.0 or less and a maximum of 4.25 ounces per acre ENLITE® was applied during the use season.
- The field is located in the state of IA and the soil pH is 7.5 or less and a maximum of 4.25 ounces per acre ENLITE® was applied by July 15.

10/30

## Rotational Guidelines

For all recommended Fall and Spring DuPont™ ENLITE® uses, including sequentials with DuPont™ CLASSIC® or DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP

### ENLITE® Crop Rotational Interval in Months

Crop	Interval 1	Interval 2
	Central/Southern Region	Northern Region
Soybeans	0	0
Wheat	3	3
Barley, Winter Rye	4	4
Dry Beans, Kidney Beans <sup>2</sup> , Peas, Snap Beans	9	9
Field Corn*	9	9
Popcorn	9 <sup>2</sup>	15
Sorghum	9	15
Tobacco (transplant)	9	15
Tomato (transplant)	9	15
Peanuts	6 <sup>4</sup>	6
Rice	9 <sup>4</sup>	9
Cotton	9	9
Alfalfa/Clover	12 <sup>3</sup>	10
Oats	10	10
Pasture Grasses	12	12
Cabbage	18	18
Canola (Rapeseed)	18	18
Cucumber	18 <sup>1</sup>	9 <sup>2</sup>
Flax	18	18
Lentils	18	18
Mustard	18	18
Pumpkins	18	18
Sunflower	18 <sup>1</sup>	9
Sweet Corn	9 <sup>†</sup>	9 <sup>†</sup>
Sweet potatoes/yams	30 <sup>3</sup>	30
Watermelon	18 <sup>1</sup>	9 <sup>2</sup>
Any crop not listed	30	30

\*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.

<sup>1</sup> If use rate of ENLITE® is 2.8 ounces per acre then the recrop is 9 months.

<sup>2</sup> Rotational interval is 12 months if no tillage is performed.

<sup>3</sup> In the Southern 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) the recrop is 10 months.

<sup>4</sup> The rotational interval applies only to listed Southern States. In the Central states the listed rotational interval applies only if the ENLITE® use rate is 2.8 ounces per acre, otherwise the rotational interval is 15 months.

## APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

### SPRAY TANK PREPARATION

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before using ENLITE®. Follow the spray tank cleanout procedures specified on the label of product previously sprayed. If no cleanout procedure is provided, follow the cleanout procedure below for all application equipment.

1. Thoroughly rinse sprayer, tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Partially fill the tank with water and add one of the cleaning agents listed in the SPRAYER CLEANUP section of this label. Complete filling the tank and flush the cleaning solution through the boom and hoses. Let stand for 15 minutes with agitation or recirculation and then drain the tank after flushing the hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Thoroughly rinse sprayer, tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
4. Follow label directions of the product previously sprayed for rinsate disposal.

During an extended period where spraying or mixing equipment will be used to apply multiple loads of ENLITE®, at the end of each day of spraying partially fill the tank with fresh water, flush the boom and hoses and allow to sit overnight.

A steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks is recommended to dislodge any visible pesticide deposits.

## EQUIPMENT/ SPRAY VOLUMES

### Ground Application, conventional tillage:

Use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre to ensure uniform coverage of soil and the best performance.

For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver coarse to very coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE standard S572.

### Ground Application, conservation tillage- burndown:

Use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance. For small weeds and/or heavy crop residue, increase the gallonage to ensure coverage.

For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver medium spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE standard S572.

### Aerial Application:

DuPont™ ENLITE® may be applied by air for early preplant or preemergence use on soybeans. Apply uniformly with properly calibrated aerial equipment. Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA. Avoid overlapping. Continuous agitation of the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension.

Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph, or when other conditions could produce poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill tank 1/4 full with water. Start agitation system, add ENLITE® and continue adding water. Add separately each additional component of any tank mix while adding water. Continue agitation throughout. If poor mixing should occur with any component, premix the component with two parts water before adding to the spray tank.

A fertilizer solution may be used in the spray mixture. Small quantities should be tested for compatibility by the following procedures before full-scale mixing.

1. Put 1 pint of fertilizer solution in a quart jar.
2. Mix 2 teaspoons ENLITE® with 2 tablespoons of water; mix thoroughly and add to fertilizer solution.
3. Close jar and shake well.
4. If other herbicides are to be used in the mixture, premix 2 teaspoons of wettable powder or 1 teaspoon of liquid with 2 tablespoons of water; add to ENLITE®/fertilizer solution mixture.
5. Close jar and shake well.
6. Watch mixture for several seconds; check again in 30 minutes.
7. If mixture does not separate, foam, gel, or become lumpy, it may be used.
8. Mixing ability may be improved by adding compatibility agents.

Provided the above procedure shows the mixture to be compatible, prepare the tank mixture as follows: Add the fertilizer solution to the spray tank first, with the agitator running, add the required amount of ENLITE® and thoroughly mix. For tank mixtures with other herbicides, follow directions above. For tank mixtures with other herbicides, all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions for the additional herbicides are also to be followed.

Use ENLITE® spray preparations the same day as mixed or product degradation may occur. Thoroughly reagitrate and remix before using, if allowed to settle. When tank mixing with other herbicides, all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions for the additional herbicides are also to be followed.

## SPRAYER CLEANUP

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of ENLITE® as follows:

Spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, must be cleaned each day following ENLITE® application. After ENLITE® is applied, the following steps should be used to clean the spray equipment:

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

6. To enhance removal of flumioxazin from the spray system before spraying susceptible crops, follow the above clean-out steps with ammonia, then add a tank cleaner such as "Valent Tank Cleaner" from Valent U.S.A. Corporation, and allow the cleaning solution to remain in the pressurized spray system (spray tank, hoses and boom) overnight before flushing the system for a minimum of 15 minutes. If using "Valent Tank Cleaner" follow use instructions and personal protective equipment (PPE) instructions as found on the "Valent Tank Cleaner" label.

\*Equivalent amounts of an alternate strength ammonia solution or a tank cleaner recommended in separately published DuPont bulletins may be used.

### 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 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.

### 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 drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. 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.

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

#### Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Application

- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.
- **Pressure** - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Type** - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.

#### Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.

- **Pressure** – Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.

## **BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT**

**Boom Length (aircraft)** - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor vortices.

**Application Height (aircraft)** - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.

**Application Height (ground)** - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

## **WIND**

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to 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.

## **SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas.

Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

## **SENSITIVE AREAS**

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

## **DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES**

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

## **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.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**Pesticide Storage:** Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product must 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, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. 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, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. 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, 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. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. 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. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

**Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners:** Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with DuPont™ ENLITE® herbicide containing chlorimuron ethyl, flumioxazin, and thifensulfuron methyl. 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. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. 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. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

**All Other Refillable Containers:** Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with DuPont™ ENLITE® herbicide containing chlorimuron ethyl, flumioxazin, and thifensulfuron 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. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. 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, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. 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 Foil 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.

**NOTICE TO BUYER:** Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

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**LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

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

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

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

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To the extent consistent with applicable law that allows such requirement, DuPont or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify DuPont or a DuPont Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

For product information call: 1-888-6-DUPONT [1-888-638-7668]

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

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Sub-label B: DuPont™ Enlite® Herbicide  
 (Alternate brand name:  
 DuPont™ Enlite® Combo 780 Herbicide)  
 for use via DuPont™ PrecisionPac™ system only



# DuPont™ Enlite® Combo 780

HERBICIDE

GROUP	2 and 14	HERBICIDE
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**Unit area pack, the entire contents of this package must be emptied into the spray tank  
 For preplant and preemergence weed control in soybeans.**

**Dispersible Granules**

Active Ingredients	By Weight
Chlorimuron ethyl	
Ethyl 2-[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	2.85%
Flumioxazin	
2-[7-fluor-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione	36.21%
Thifensulfuron methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	8.80%
<b>Other Ingredients</b>	<b>52.14%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

EPA Reg. No. 352-757

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 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 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 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.**



**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.

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

DuPont™ ENLITE® Combo 780 herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water at a rate of 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre, and sprayed for selective burndown and limited residual weed control in soybeans. When applied according to the instructions on this label, it will control many broadleaf weeds and provide partial control of certain annual grasses.

Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils under cool, wet conditions. Risk of crop injury can be minimized by not using on poorly drained soils, planting at least 1.5 inches deep and completely covering seeds with soil prior to preemergence applications.

Residual applications of ENLITE® Combo 780 require rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to activate the herbicide. Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: rate used, weed spectrum, growing conditions at and following time of treatment, soil pH, texture, organic matter, moisture and precipitation.

Best residual control is obtained if ENLITE® Combo 780 is applied to moist soil and followed by rainfall or irrigation (~1 inch) before weeds germinate. Several small rainfalls of less than 0.25 inch each are not as beneficial as one large rainfall of 0.5 - 1 inch. On dry soil, more moisture is required for activation (1- 2 inches) before weed emergence. If moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a rotary hoeing or shallow cultivation should be made after emergence of the crop while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of ENLITE® Combo 780 and should be avoided.

Excessive rainfall received in a short period of time following the emergence of soybeans treated with a preplant or preemergence application of ENLITE® Combo 780 herbicide may cause minor leaf burn, crinkling, or defoliation of some lower leaves of the soybean plants.

During the growing season, excessive periods of rainfall and cool, cloudy weather may cause temporary soybean stunting. Soybeans rapidly outgrow stunting once favorable (sunny, warm temperatures) conditions return.

**BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

ENLITE® Combo 780 has two modes of action and rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weed species. Following application of preplant or preemergence treatment, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge, but growth then ceases and leaves become yellow and/or brown by 3-5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. Following a burndown application, growth of susceptible weeds ceases followed by tissue yellowing and browning and death of the growing point. ENLITE® Combo 780 provides partial control of some annual grasses when used pre-plant or preemergence but other products may be needed to ensure adequate grass control.

**RESTRICTIONS**

Do not use for crops other than soybeans.

Do not apply a full rate of ENLITE® Combo 780 more than once per soybean cropping cycle\*.

Do not exceed the full labeled rate for the geography. Two applications totaling the fully labeled ENLITE® Combo 780 rate may be made per soybean cropping cycle.

Do not apply more than a total of 0.82 ounces active ingredient per acre chlorimuron ethyl in the Northern and Central Region states or 1.07 ounces active ingredient per acre chlorimuron ethyl in the Southern Region states in any one soybean cropping cycle. This includes combinations of preemergence applications of ENLITE® Combo 780, as well as chlorimuron ethyl from application(s) of products such as DuPont™ CANOPY® EX, CANOPY®, DuPont™ CLASSIC® or DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP.

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

Do not apply ENLITE® Combo 780 to frozen or snow covered ground.

Do not perform any tillage operations after fall applications or residual weed control will be reduced.

Do not apply DuPont™ ENLITE® Combo 780 to cracking soybeans or after the soybean crop has emerged as severe injury or death of the crop will occur.

Do not irrigate when soybeans are cracking.

Do not apply ENLITE® Combo 780 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.

Do not apply spray when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.

Do not apply this product by air within 40 feet of nontarget plants including non-target crops.

Do not apply this product by air within 100 ft. of emerged cotton crops.

Do not apply this product by air within 40 feet of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.

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.

Do not apply ENLITE® Combo 780 by air in the state of New York.

Do not apply to land that has been or will be treated with metsulfuron and/or chlorsulfuron-containing herbicides in Nebraska and Kansas without observing the rotational crop intervals for those products.

Do not apply or drain or flush equipment 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, or injury to desirable trees and plants may occur.

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

Do not contaminate any body of water.

Do not mix/load, or use within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.

Do not apply this product when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.

Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.

Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.

Do not use low pressure and high volume hand wand equipment.

\*Soybean Cropping Cycle Applications: Herbicide applications following harvest of previous crop through harvest of soybean crop.

You must empty the entire contents of the ENLITE® Combo 780 unit area package into the spray tank when dispensed through a DuPont™ PRECISIONPAC™ multi-product system. Each dispensed amount of product is designed for a specific spray load, acreage, and use rate.

**PRECAUTIONS**

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

Prior to using ENLITE® Combo 780 herbicide, consideration should be given to crop rotation plans. Crops other than soybeans may be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of ENLITE® Combo 780 remaining in the soil the next planting season. Choice of rotation crop is restricted following application of ENLITE® Combo 780. (See "ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES" for your geographical region).

Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils under cool, wet conditions.

Excessive rainfall received in a short period of time following the emergence of soybeans treated with a preplant or preemergence application of ENLITE® Combo 780 herbicide may cause minor leaf burn, crinkling, or defoliation of some lower leaves of the soybean plants.

Excessive periods of rainfall and cool, cloudy weather may cause temporary soybean stunting.

Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2 inches), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase possibility of crop injury.

Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site. Make scheduled checks of spray equipment. Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides. Mix only enough product for the job at hand, and avoid overfilling of spray tank.

When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

Thoroughly clean ENLITE® Combo 780 from application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops other than soybeans. Failure to remove even small amounts of ENLITE® Combo 780 from application equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.

ENLITE® Combo 780 can be applied in tank mixtures with organophosphate insecticides or at any time preceding or following an application of an organophosphate insecticide prior to emergence of any STS® or STS®/RR soybean variety. Tank mixtures of ENLITE® Combo 780 plus organophosphate insecticides applied preplant or preemergence to STS® or STS®/RR soybean varieties may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).

Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.

Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds during storage. Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.

**WEED RESISTANCE**

DuPont™ ENLITE® Combo 780, which contains the active ingredients chlorimuron ethyl, thifensulfuron methyl and flumioxazin, is both a Group 2 and a Group 14 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

When herbicides with mode of action classifications that affect the same biological sites of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same treatment area, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that area. 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 biological 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 to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weed biotypes 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.

**APPLICATION INFORMATION - ALL USES**

- ENLITE® Combo 780 herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation which readily disperses in water.
- ENLITE® Combo 780 may be used in conventional, no-till, or conservation tillage soybean production.
- A rate of 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre of ENLITE® Combo 780 can applied during the use season.

**GEOGRAPHIC USE REGIONS**

The geographical use regions for ENLITE® Combo 780 are defined as follows:

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

**Central/Southern Region:** The states of Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (east of State Route 63 or south of I-80), Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 and east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York (fields south of Interstate 90), Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas (fields east of Route 183), Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin (fields south of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

**ENLITE® Combo 780 UNIT AREA PACKAGE - DUPONT™ PRECISIONPAC™ MULTI-PRODUCT SYSTEM**

When dispensed through a PRECISION PAC™ multi-product system, ENLITE® Combo 780 herbicide is available in a unit area package that is used at the rate of 2.8 - 4.25 ounces per acre per application. Each dispensed amount of product is designed for a specific spray load, acreage, and use rate. After opening the ENLITE® Combo 780 unit area package, you must completely empty the entire contents into the spray tank.

**APPLICATION TIMING**

ENLITE® Combo 780 may be applied any time from fall through spring, up to 3 days after planting and prior to soybean emergence.

Do not apply ENLITE® Combo 780 to cracking soybeans or after the soybean crop has emerged as severe injury or death of the crop will occur.

**PLANNED SEQUENTIAL PROGRAMS**

For season-long control in soybeans, follow ENLITE® Combo 780 with sequential programs based on the targeted weeds. Where appropriate, and following guidance provided by labeling, use DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP or DuPont™ CLASSIC® in a planned sequential application program for enhanced broadleaf and sedge control.

To ensure maximal rotational flexibility when considering a sequential program of ENLITE® Combo 780 followed by other herbicides containing chlorimuron ethyl, such as CLASSIC® or SYNCHRONY® XP, carefully consider: the soil pH, the recommendations below, and the Rotational Crop Guidelines in this label.

For glyphosate-tolerant soybeans, DuPont™ ENLITE® Combo 780 can be followed by an in-crop application of a glyphosate product registered for this type of application, such as ABUNDIT® Extra, with appropriate tank mix partners and adjuvant products.

For glufosinate-tolerant soybeans, ENLITE® Combo 780 can be followed by an in-crop application of a glufosinate containing product registered for this type of application with appropriate tank mix partners and adjuvant products.

Read and follow all label directions and precautions for use of the respective sequential partner before using in a sequential program. Follow the most restrictive labeling. Consult a local DuPont representative; fact sheets or technical bulletins for additional information.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

**Fall or Spring Burndown of Emerged Weeds**

Apply ENLITE® Combo 780 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.

For best results, apply to annual broadleaf weeds that are up to 3 inches in height or diameter and to perennial broadleaf weeds that are up to 6 inches in height or diameter.

For the best burndown results, the addition of 2,4-D LVE is recommended, and is required for control of some weeds.

When used for burndown, ENLITE® Combo 780 is rainfast after 1 hour.

For burndown of larger annual grasses or broadleaf weeds exceeding 1-3", or for burndown of weeds not listed, ENLITE® Combo 780 may be tankmixed with one or more of the following:

- DuPont™ ASSURE® II
- DuPont™ EXPRESS® brand herbicides
- DuPont™ PANOFLEX™ brand herbicides
- dicamba
- glufosinate
- glyphosate
- paraquat
- saflufenacil\*
- 2,4-D (LVE)

Please consult the label of specific tank mix partners for specific information on weeds controlled and plantback intervals following application.

Reduced residual weed control may occur when burndown applications are made to fields where heavy crop and/or weed residue exist.

\*Refer to the saflufenacil label for restrictions when tank mixing with products containing Group 14/Group E herbicides.

Use the higher rates of ENLITE® Combo 780 for improved and longer residual activity. ENLITE® Combo 780 herbicide, applied at 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre, will burndown the following weeds.

**Burndown Control of Emerged Winter Annual, Perennial, and Summer Annual Weeds**

Annual knawel	London rocket	c c c c c	
Annual sowthistle	Marestail (horseweed)*	c c c c c	
Buckwheat, common, wild	Mallow (common*, little)	c c c c c	
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Marshelder	c c c c c	
Canola, volunteer*	Miners lettuce	c	c c c c c
Carolina geranium	Mustard, black, Jim Hill, tansy, tumble, wild	c c c c c	c c c c c
Chamomile, corn, false, wild	Peas, volunteer	c c c c c	c c c c c
Chickweed, common*, mouseear	Prickly lettuce*	c c c c c	c c c c c
Coast fiddleneck	Prostrate knotweed	c c c c c	c c c c c
Cockle, white	Redmaids	c c c c c	c c c c c
Cocklebur*	Redroot pigweed	c c c c c	c c c c c
Corn spurry	Russian thistle*	c	c c c c c
Cress (mouse-ear)	Scentless chamomile/mayweed	c c c c c	
Curly dock	Shepherd's-purse	c c c c c	
Cutleaf evening primrose*	Smallflower buttercup	c c c c c	
Dandelion*	Smartweed, green, ladysthumb, Pennsylvania,	c c c c c	
Deadnettle*	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel	c c c c c	
Field pennycress	Sunflower*		
Flixweed	Swinecress		
Groundsel, common, cressleaf (butterweed)	Tarweed fiddleneck		
Henbit	Velvetleaf		
Kochia *	Wild garlic*		
Lambsquarters	Wild radish*		
Lentils, volunteer			

\*ENLITE® Combo 780 provides stand reduction or suppression of these weed species. For complete control of these weeds and others not listed above consider tank mixing ENLITE® Combo 780 with 2,4-D, dicamba, glyphosate, and/or other herbicides labeled for pre-plant burndown applications in soybeans. Please consult the label of specific tank mix partners for specific information on weeds controlled and plantback intervals following application.

**Chickweed Burndown**

For best results: add 0.08 - 0.25 ounces active per acre of tribenuron methyl such as EXPRESS® brand herbicide or 0.3 ounces per acre PANOFLEX™ herbicide to ENLITE® Combo 780 for control of up to 6 inch common chickweed. For heavy matted infestations, use the higher end of the rate range. For lighter infestations of non-matted chickweed, use the lower end of the rate range. For other weeds controlled, see the EXPRESS® or PANOFLEX™ label. See label for specific plant back interval information.

Alternatively, metribuzin or glyphosate-containing products registered for soybeans may be added for chickweed burndown.

**Limitations**

Do not perform any tillage operations after fall applications or residual weed control will be reduced

Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

**Spray Additives**

Applications of DuPont™ ENLITE® Combo 780 used for burndown 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 does not allow use of crop oil concentrate. Consult local DuPont fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with ENLITE® Combo 780, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Adjuvants must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

**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.

**Weeds Controlled - Preemergence**

When used according to this label, ENLITE® Combo 780 at 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre can provide preemergence control or suppression of the weeds listed below contributing to a clean seedbed at planting. Length of residual control depends on rate used, soil type and quality of activation. Lower rates are recommended for planned sequential programs and higher rates are recommended for full-season programs.

**Broadleaf Weeds - 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre**

Bristly starbur\*  
 Carolina geranium  
 Carpetweed  
 Chickweed: common, mouseear  
 Copperleaf hornbeam\*  
 Dandelion  
 Eclipta  
 Eveningprimrose, cutleaf  
 Florida pusley  
 Henbit  
 Jimsonweed  
 Kochia  
 Lambsquarters, common  
 Mallow: Venice, little  
 Marestalk  
 Morningglory, smallflower

Nightshade: Eastern black, black, hairy  
 Nutsedge, yellow  
 Pigweed: redroot, smooth, spiny, tumble  
 Prickly sida  
 Puncturevine  
 Purslane, common  
 Radish, wild  
 Redmaids  
 Russian thistle\*  
 Shepherd's-purse  
 Smellmelon\*  
 Spurge, spotted  
 Waterhemp\*\*, common, tall  
 Wild buckwheat\*  
 Wormwood, biennial\*

**Additional weeds controlled with ENLITE® Combo 780 at 3.5 to 4.25 ounces per acre:**

Amaranth (pigweed), Palmer\*\*  
 Coffee Senna  
 Cocklebur\*  
 Croton, tropic  
 Florida Beggarweed  
 Hemp Sesbania

Morningglories, entire leaf, ivyleaf, pitted, tall  
 Poinsettia, wild  
 Ragweed, common, giant\*  
 Sicklepod\*  
 Smartweed, Ladysthumb, Pennsylvania  
 Velevetleaf

\*suppression only

\*\*A postemergence herbicide such as fomessafen or lactofen may be needed following a preemergence application of ENLITE® Combo 780 for adequate control in fields with heavy pressure.

**Grass Weeds\*- 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre**

Barnyardgrass  
Bluegrass, annual  
Crabgrass, large  
Foxtail, giant, yellow

Goosegrass  
Lovegrass, California  
Panicum, fall Texas  
Signalgrass, broadleaf

\* DuPont™ ENLITE® Combo 780 provides suppression of all grass weeds listed above.

**For Season-long Grass Control**

ENLITE® Combo 780 may be followed as needed by an in-season application of a grass herbicide such as DuPont™ ASSURE® II or DuPont™ CINCH® herbicides. Or in glyphosate tolerant soybeans, ENLITE® Combo 780 may be followed with an in-season glyphosate application. In glufosinate tolerant soybeans, ENLITE® Combo 780 may be followed with an in-season glufosinate application.

**Tank Mixes**

Other than chloroacetamide-containing products noted below, ENLITE® Combo 780 may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in soybeans. Read and follow all manufacturers label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label; do not tank mix the herbicide with ENLITE® Combo 780. For additional preemerge broadleaf weed control, ENLITE® Combo 780 may be tank mixed with linuron, metribuzin, pendimethalin or pyroxasulfone. For additional grass control, ENLITE® Combo 780 may be tank mixed with pendimethalin, pyroxasulfone or "Command".

ENLITE® Combo 780 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 ENLITE® Combo 780.
- 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.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing; precautions and warnings when tank mixing ENLITE® Combo 780. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

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

Do not apply ENLITE® Combo 780 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.

ENLITE® Combo 780 can be applied in tank mixtures with organophosphate insecticides or at any time preceding or following an application of an organophosphate insecticide prior to emergence of any STS® or STS®/RR soybean variety. Tank mixtures of ENLITE® Combo 780 plus organophosphate insecticides applied preplant or preemergence to STS® or STS®/RR soybean varieties may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).

Do not tank mix ENLITE® Combo 780 herbicide with acetochlor ("Warrant"), alachlor ("Micro-Tech"), flufenacet ("Axiom", "Domain"), metolachlor (DuPont™ CINCH® herbicide, "Dual Magnum", "Dual II Magnum", "Boundary") or dimethenamid ("Frontier" or "Outlook") within 14 days of planting soybeans, unless soybeans are planted under no-till or minimum tillage conditions on wheat stubble or no-till field corn stubble.

**Tank Mix Compatibility Testing**

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of ENLITE® Combo 780 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.

**ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES - ALL USES**

For all labeled Fall and Spring ENLITE® Combo 780 uses, including sequential applications with DuPont™ CLASSIC® or DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP, follow these rotational guidelines.

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 an ENLITE® Combo 780 application can vary in their sensitivity to low concentrations of ENLITE® Combo 780 remaining in the soil. Rotational crop guidelines must be followed.

**Follow Recrop Interval 1 Central/Southern Region:**

- A maximum of 4.25 ounces per acre of ENLITE® Combo 780 was applied and can be followed by an application of CLASSIC® or SYNCHRONY® XP with a sum total of chlorimuron ethyl not to exceed 0.25 ounces active ingredient per acre for the crop season (any soil pH).



OR

**Follow Recrop Interval 2 Northern Region:**

- A maximum of 2.8 ounces per acre DuPont™ ENLITE® Combo 780 was applied during the use season (any soil pH).
- The field has a soil pH 7.0 or less and a maximum of 4.25 ounces per acre ENLITE® Combo 780 was applied during the use season.
- The field is located in the state of IA and the soil pH is 7.5 or less and a maximum of 4.25 ounces per acre ENLITE® Combo 780 was applied by July 15.

**Rotational Guidelines**

**For all recommended Fall and Spring ENLITE® Combo 780 uses, including sequentials with DuPont™ CLASSIC® or DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP**

**ENLITE® Combo 780 Crop Rotational Interval in Months**

Crop	Interval 1	Interval 2
	Central/Southern Region	Northern Region
Soybeans	0	0
Wheat	3	3
Barley, Winter Rye	4	4
Dry Beans, Kidney Beans <sup>2</sup> , Peas, Snap Beans	9	9
Field Corn*	9	9
Popcorn	9 <sup>2</sup>	15
Sorghum	9	15
Tobacco (transplant)	9	15
Tomato (transplant)	9	15
Peanuts	6 <sup>4</sup>	6
Rice	9 <sup>4</sup>	9
Cotton	9	9
Alfalfa/Clover	12 <sup>3</sup>	10
Oats	10	10
Pasture Grasses	12	12
Cabbage	18	18
Canola (Rapeseed)	18	18
Cucumber	18 <sup>1</sup>	9 <sup>2</sup>
Flax	18	18
Lentils	18	18
Mustard	18	18
Pumpkins	18	18
Sunflower	18 <sup>1</sup>	9
Sweet Corn	9†	9†
Sweet potatoes/yams	30 <sup>3</sup>	30
Watermelon	18 <sup>1</sup>	9 <sup>2</sup>
Any crop not listed	30	30

\*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.

<sup>1</sup> If use rate of ENLITE® Combo 780 is 2.8 ounces per acre then the recrop is 9 months.

<sup>2</sup> Rotational interval is 12 months if no tillage is performed.

<sup>3</sup> In the Southern 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) the recrop is 10 months.

<sup>4</sup> The rotational interval applies only to listed Southern States. In the Central states the listed rotational interval applies only if the ENLITE® Combo 780 use rate is 2.8 ounces per acre, otherwise the rotational interval is 15 months.

**APPLICATION EQUIPMENT**

**SPRAY TANK PREPARATION**

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before using ENLITE® Combo 780. Follow the spray tank cleanout procedures specified on the label of product previously sprayed. If no cleanout procedure is provided, follow the cleanout procedure below for all application equipment.

1. Thoroughly rinse sprayer, tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.

2. Partially fill the tank with water and add one of the cleaning agents listed in the SPRAYER CLEANUP section of this label. Complete filling the tank and flush the cleaning solution through the boom and hoses. Let stand for 15 minutes with agitation or recirculation and then drain the tank after flushing the hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Thoroughly rinse sprayer, tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
4. Follow label directions of the product previously sprayed for rinsate disposal.

During an extended period where spraying or mixing equipment will be used to apply multiple loads of DuPont™ ENLITE® Combo 780, at the end of each day of spraying partially fill the tank with fresh water, flush the boom and hoses and allow to sit overnight.

A steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks is recommended to dislodge any visible pesticide deposits.

## **EQUIPMENT/ SPRAY VOLUMES**

### **Ground Application, conventional tillage:**

Use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre to ensure uniform coverage of soil and the best performance.

For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver coarse to very coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE standard S572.

### **Ground Application, conservation tillage- burndown:**

Use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance. For small weeds and/or heavy crop residue, increase the gallonage to ensure coverage.

For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver medium spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE standard S572.

### **Aerial Application:**

ENLITE® Combo 780 may be applied by air for early preplant or preemergence use on soybeans. Apply uniformly with properly calibrated aerial equipment. Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA. Avoid overlapping. Continuous agitation of the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension.

Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph, or when other conditions could produce poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

## **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

Fill tank 1/4 full with water. Start agitation system, add ENLITE® Combo 780 and continue adding water. Add separately each additional component of any tank mix while adding water. Continue agitation throughout. If poor mixing should occur with any component, premix the component with two parts water before adding to the spray tank.

A fertilizer solution may be used in the spray mixture. Small quantities should be tested for compatibility by the following procedures before full-scale mixing.

1. Put 1 pint of fertilizer solution in a quart jar.
2. Mix 2 teaspoons ENLITE® Combo 780 with 2 tablespoons of water; mix thoroughly and add to fertilizer solution.
3. Close jar and shake well.
4. If other herbicides are to be used in the mixture, premix 2 teaspoons of wettable powder or 1 teaspoon of liquid with 2 tablespoons of water; add to ENLITE® Combo 780/fertilizer solution mixture.
5. Close jar and shake well.
6. Watch mixture for several seconds; check again in 30 minutes.
7. If mixture does not separate, foam, gel, or become lumpy, it may be used.
8. Mixing ability may be improved by adding compatibility agents.

Provided the above procedure shows the mixture to be compatible, prepare the tank mixture as follows: Add the fertilizer solution to the spray tank first, with the agitator running, add the required amount of ENLITE® Combo 780 and thoroughly mix. For tank mixtures with other herbicides, follow directions above. For tank mixtures with other herbicides, all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions for the additional herbicides are also to be followed.

Use ENLITE® Combo 780 spray preparations the same day as mixed or product degradation may occur. Thoroughly reagitrate and remix before using, if allowed to settle. When tank mixing with other herbicides, all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions for the additional herbicides are also to be followed.

## **SPRAYER CLEANUP**

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of ENLITE® Combo 780 as follows:

Spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, must be cleaned each day following ENLITE® Combo 780 application. After ENLITE® Combo 780 is applied, the following steps should be used to clean the spray equipment:

1. Drain tank and thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces of the tank. Flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.

2. Partially fill the tank with water and add one gallon of household ammonia\* (containing 3% active) for every 100 gallons of water. Complete filling the tank with water, then flush the cleaning solution through the boom, hoses, and nozzles. Add more water to completely fill the tank and allow to agitate or recirculate for at least 15 minutes. Again, flush the boom, hoses and nozzles, and drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles, screens and the end caps of sprayer booms and clean separately in a bucket containing water and the cleaning agent.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing water through the boom and hoses.
6. To enhance removal of flumioxazin from the spray system before spraying susceptible crops, follow the above clean-out steps with ammonia, then add a tank cleaner such as "Valent Tank Cleaner" from Valent U.S.A. Corporation, and allow the cleaning solution to remain in the pressurized spray system (spray tank, hoses and boom) overnight before flushing the system for a minimum of 15 minutes. If using "Valent Tank Cleaner" follow use instructions and personal protective equipment (PPE) instructions as found on the "Valent Tank Cleaner" label.

\*Equivalent amounts of an alternate strength ammonia solution or a tank cleaner recommended in separately published DuPont bulletins may be used.

### 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 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.

### 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 drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. 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.

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

#### Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Application

- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.
- **Pressure** - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.

- **Nozzle Type** - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.

**Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft**

- **Number of Nozzles** - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- **Pressure** - Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.

**BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT**

**Boom Length (aircraft)** - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor vortices.

**Application Height (aircraft)** - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.

**Application Height (ground)** - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

**WIND**

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to 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.

**SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas.

Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

**SENSITIVE AREAS**

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

**DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES**

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

**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.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**Pesticide Storage:** Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER HANDLING:**

**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. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

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