



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

April 25, 2017

Richard Ambrose
U.S. Product Registration Manager
E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company
Stine-Haskell Research Center
P.O. Box 30
Newark, DE 19714-0030

Subject: PRIA Label Amendment – Addition of PrecisionPac Directions
Product Name: DUPONT TRIVENCE HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 352-887
Application Date: 12/1/2016
Decision Number: 524111

Dear Mr. Ambrose:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

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.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

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

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with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Meadows by phone at 703-347-0505, or via email at meadows.sarah@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Reuben Baris". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping "R" and "B".

Reuben Baris, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



DuPont™ Trivence®

HERBICIDE

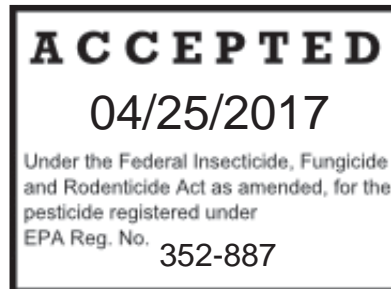
GROUP	2, 5 and 14	HERBICIDE
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For burndown, preplant and preemergence weed control in soybeans.

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredients	By Weight
Chlorimuron ethyl	
Ethyl 2-[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	3.9%
Flumioxazin	
2-[7-fluor-3,4-dihydro-3oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione	12.8%
Metribuzin	
4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one	44.6%
Other Ingredients	38.7%
TOTAL	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 352-887
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: 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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Waterproof gloves made of polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.

Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exists, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off site exposures.

Under some conditions this product may have a potential to run off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur will minimize water run off and is recommended.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY: Metribuzin is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate groundwater which may be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in groundwater as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply metribuzin where the water table (groundwater) is close to the surface, and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

DuPont™ TRIVENCE® herbicide, referred to below as DuPont™ TRIVENCE®, TRIVENCE® herbicide, or TRIVENCE®, must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, in separately published DuPont instructions (Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions, FIFRA 2(ee) Bulletins), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

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.

Waterproof gloves made of polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.

Shoes plus socks.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

DuPont™ TRIVENCE® herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water and sprayed for selective burndown plus 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 nutsedge and 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 control from TRIVENCE® requires 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 TRIVENCE® is applied to moist soil and followed by rainfall or irrigation (~1") before weeds germinate. Several small rainfalls of less than 1/4" each are not as beneficial as one large rainfall of 1/2-1". On dry soil, more moisture is required for activation (1-2") 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 TRIVENCE® 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 TRIVENCE® 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

TRIVENCE® has three modes of action and rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weed species. Following 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. TRIVENCE® provides partial control of some annual grasses when used preplant or preemergence but other products may be needed to ensure adequate grass control.

IMPORTANT USE RESTRICTIONS

Do not use for crops other than soybeans.

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

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

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

Do not apply more than a total of 4.5 ounces of active ingredient metribuzin in the Central Region states or 6.2 ounces per acre of active ingredient metribuzin in the Southern Region states in any one soybean crop season.

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

Do not apply heavy irrigation immediately after application.

Do not apply DuPont™ TRIVENCE® to frozen or snow covered ground.

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

Do not exceed 6.0 oz/acre TRIVENCE® on soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0 in the Central Region.

Do not use TRIVENCE® on soils where the composite pH exceeds 7.6 in the states of Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin.

Do not exceed 6.0 oz/acre per crop season in the states of New York and Wisconsin.

Do not exceed 6.0 oz/acre per crop season north of State Road 46 in the state of Michigan.

Do not exceed 9.0 oz/acre TRIVENCE® on soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0 in the Southern Region.

Do not apply to Black Belt Soils of Alabama and Mississippi with a soil pH greater than 7.0 or history of nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis, as injury may occur.

Do not apply TRIVENCE® 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 TRIVENCE® within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not DuPont™ STS®, STS®/RR or soybeans with BOLT® technology, as severe crop injury may occur.

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 by air during a temperature inversion, when wind speed is less than 2 mph or above 10 mph, or when other conditions could produce poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

Do not apply TRIVENCE® 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.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS

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

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

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

Crop injury may occur if TRIVENCE® is used on soils with a history of nutrient deficiency, such as iron chlorosis.

If a soybean variety is suspected of being sensitive to metribuzin, check with the soybean seed company before treating a field of that soybean variety with TRIVENCE®.

Excessive rainfall received after application but before soybeans germinate may cause soybean stunting. Injury is more prevalent under poor drainage or compacted conditions or when soil is saturated for long periods of time.

Excessive rainfall received in a short period of time following the emergence of soybeans treated with a preplant or preemergence application of TRIVENCE® 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"), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase possibility of crop injury.

Mechanical incorporation into the soil will reduce residual weed control.

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

Tank mixtures of TRIVENCE® plus organophosphate insecticides applied preplant or preemergence to DuPont™ STS®, STS®/RR soybean varieties or soybeans with BOLT® technology, 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.

Injury to soybeans may occur if TRIVENCE® is used on soils having a calcareous surface layer or pH greater than 7.5.

WEED RESISTANCE

TRIVENCE®, which contains the active ingredients chlorimuron ethyl, metribuzin and flumioxazin, is a Group 2, Group 5 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

Geographic Use Regions

The geographical use regions for TRIVENCE® are defined below:

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

- On soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0, do not exceed 6.0 oz/acre TRIVENCE®.
- In the states of Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin, do not use TRIVENCE® on soils where the composite pH exceeds 7.6.
- In the states of New York and Wisconsin, do not exceed 6.0 oz/acre per crop season.
- In the state of Michigan do not exceed 6.0 oz/acre per crop season north of State Road 46.

TRIVENCE® may be used on fields which are composite pH 7.0 or less, but which may contain isolated areas where the pH exceeds 7.0. Use of TRIVENCE® at rates exceeding 6.0 oz/acre on soils which exceed composite pH 7.0 may result in unacceptable injury to the following crop.

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

- On soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0 do not exceed 9.0 oz/acre DuPont™ TRIVENCE®.
- Do not apply to Black Belt Soils of Alabama and Mississippi with a soil pH greater than 7.0 or history of nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis, as injury may occur.

Use Rates by Region

Table 1

In medium and fine soils of 0.5 - 4% organic matter	Rate oz/acre
Central Region	
no soil pH restriction	6.0
composite soil pH of 7 or less	6.0 - 10.0*
Southern Region	
no soil pH restriction	6.0 - 9.0
composite soil pH of 7 or less	8.0- 10.0**

Soil Texture Rate Considerations

* On coarse soils (loamy sand or sandy loam) use 7.25 oz per acre or less. On medium soils (loam, silt loam, silt or sandy clay loam) use 8.7 oz per acre or less.

** On coarse soils use 8.7 oz per acre or less.

APPLICATION TIMING

TRIVENCE® may be applied any time from fall through spring, up to 3 days after planting.

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

BURNDOWN AND RESIDUAL CONTROL INFORMATION

Apply TRIVENCE® 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.

When used for burndown, TRIVENCE® is rainfast after one hour.

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.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

Applications of TRIVENCE® 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 precludes 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 TRIVENCE®, 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.

PLANNED SEQUENTIAL PROGRAMS

For season-long control in soybeans, follow TRIVENCE® with sequential programs based on the targeted weeds. On all soybean varieties, TRIVENCE® can be used in a planned sequential application herbicide program such as TRIVENCE® followed by an in-crop application of DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP or DuPont™ CLASSIC® with appropriate tank mix partners not exceeding 0.82 ounce per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl in the Central Region states or 1.07 ounces per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl in the Southern Region states during the soybean crop season.

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

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

For glufosinate-tolerant soybeans, TRIVENCE® can be followed by an in-crop application of a glufosinate containing registered for this type of application herbicide 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 Control of Emerged Weeds And Residual Activity

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

For burndown of larger annual grasses or broadleaf weeds exceeding 1-3", or for burndown of weeds not listed, TRIVENCE® may be tankmixed with herbicides such as DuPont™ ASSURE® II, DuPont™ EXPRESS® brands, dicamba, glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, saflufenacil* or 2,4-D (LVE).

Where the rate is not restricted by soil pH, use higher TRIVENCE® rates for improved and longer residual activity. TRIVENCE® herbicide, applied at 6.0 - 10.0 oz/acre, will burndown the following weeds. Refer to Table 1 for use rates by region, organic matter, and soil pH.

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

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

Bittercress, smallflowered	Pepperweed, Virginia
Bushy wallflower	Pigweed, redroot
Buttercup, smallflower	Ragweed, common, giant
Butterweed (Cressleaf groundsel)	Shepherd's-purse
Cutleaf evening primrose*	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Dandelion	Speedwell, field and purslane
Deadnettle, purple	Sunflower
Garlic, wild*	Thistle, Canada (above ground portion)
Henbit	Velvetleaf
Ladysthumb	Whitlowgrass
Lambsquarters*	Yellow rocket
Lettuce, prickly	
Marestail (horseweed)*	
Mustard, tansy, wild	
Pennycress, field	

* The addition of at least 8 oz ai/acre 2,4-D LVE is required for all TRIVENCE® rates.

Residual Control

See the weed lists under preemergence for specific weed residual control.

Chickweed Burndown

For best results: add 0.08 - 0.25 oz ai/acre of tribenuron methyl (EXPRESS® brands) to TRIVENCE® 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 nonmatted chickweed, use the lower end of the rate range. For other weeds controlled by EXPRESS® brands, consult labels for specific plant back interval and weed control information.

Alternatively, 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.

Preemergence

In the Central region, do not use more than 6.0 oz / acre of TRIVENCE® on soils with a composite pH of greater than 7.0. TRIVENCE® at 6.0 oz/acre rate will provide limited residual control of the broadleaf weeds as listed. TRIVENCE® rate for preemergence application, as well as when used as part of a burndown program, should be based upon soil characteristics and the most difficult-to-control weed species being targeted for preemergence control.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of DuPont™ TRIVENCE®

Length of residual control depends on rate used, soil type and quality of activation. Lower rates are recommended for planned sequential programs or soils with a higher pH and higher rates are recommended for full-season programs or soils with a lower pH. Refer to Table 1 for use rates by region, organic matter, and soil pH.

TRIVENCE® applied at 6.0 - 7.2 oz/acre

Bittercress	Mustard, wild
Carpetweed	Nightshades, black, eastern black, hairy
Chickweed, Common, Mouseear	Pennycress, field
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam, Virginia	Pigweeds, redroot, smooth, spiny, tumble
Dandelion	Prickly sida (teaweed)
Deadnettle	Puncturevine
Eclipta	Redmaids
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	Shepherd's-purse
Florida Pusley	Smallflower morningglory
Hairy Indigo	Spotted spurge
Henbit	Swinecress
Kochia	Venice Mallow
Lambsquarters	Waterhemp*, common, tall
Little Mallow	Whitlowgrass
Marestail/Horseweed	Yellow rocket
Mayweed	

TRIVENCE® applied at >7.2 - 10.0 oz/acre Additional weeds controlled:

Amaranth (pigweed), Palmer*	Morningglories**, annual, entire leaf, ivyleaf, pitted, tall
Burcucumber (suppression)**	Nutsedge, purple, yellow (suppression)
Cocklebur**, Common	Poinsettia, wild
Coffee Senna	Ragweed, common, giant**
Croton, tropic	Sicklepod**
Florida Beggarweed	Smartweed, Ladysthumb, Pennsylvania
Hemp Sesbania	Sunflower, Common
Jimsonweed	Vegetleaf
Mexicanweed (suppression)	Waterhemp*, common, tall

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

**Large-seeded weeds, germinating deep in the soil such as burcucumber, morningglory, sicklepod, cocklebur and giant ragweed or other weeds which may emerge at various times during the growing season may require a cultivation or a postemergence herbicide application for season long control.

Annual Grasses Suppressed by Preemergence Application of TRIVENCE®

Signalgrass	Goosegrass
Crabgrass, large	Lovegrass, California
Barnyardgrass	Johnsongrass (seedling)
Foxtail, giant, yellow	Panicum, fall, Texas

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

Tank Mixes

Other than chloroacetamide-containing products noted below, TRIVENCE® 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 TRIVENCE®. For additional preemerge broadleaf weed control, TRIVENCE® may be tank mixed with linuron, metribuzin, pendimethalin or pyroxasulfone. For additional grass control, TRIVENCE® may be tank mixed with pendimethalin, pyroxasulfone or "Command".

TRIVENCE® 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 TRIVENCE®.
- 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 DuPont™ TRIVENCE®. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

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.

Tank mixtures of TRIVENCE® plus organophosphate insecticides applied preplant or preemergence to DuPont™ STS®, STS®/RR soybean varieties or soybeans with BOLT® technology may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).

Do not apply TRIVENCE® within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not STS®, STS®/RR or soybeans with BOLT® technology, as severe crop injury may occur.

Do not tank mix TRIVENCE® 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 Compatability Testing

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of TRIVENCE® 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 GUIDELINES FOR FALL AND SPRING TRIVENCE® APPLICATIONS

Preemergence or Preemergence followed by Postemergence applications of Chlorimuron-ethyl (C.E.) products Soil pH, Use rate, and Regional Considerations

Preemerge product referenced is TRIVENCE® herbicide Post emerge (in-crop) refers to C.E. containing products such as: DuPont™ CLASSIC®, DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP

Composite soil pH	Central Region	Southern Region
> 7.0	6.0 oz/acre * (PRE only)	8.2 - 9.0 oz/acre (PRE only) or 6.0 - < 8.2 oz/acre* (PRE) followed by POST (up to) 0.5 oz/acre CLASSIC® or 0.375 oz/acre SYNCHRONY® XP
7.0 or less	6.0 - 10.0 oz/acre (PRE) followed by POST (up to) 0.75 oz/acre CLASSIC® or 1.12 oz/acre SYNCHRONY® XP**	6.0 - 10.0oz/acre (PRE) followed by POST (up to) 0.75 oz/acre CLASSIC® or 1.12 oz/acre SYNCHRONY® XP**

*See Geographic Use Regions for state specific restrictions for Alabama, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Texas, and Wisconsin.

**See the SYNCHRONY® XP label for use rates postemergence on non-STs®, DuPont™ STS® soybean varieties and soybeans with BOLT® technology.

For sequential programs using chlorimuron ethyl-containing herbicides (such as TRIVENCE® herbicide, CLASSIC®, SYNCHRONY® XP,) do not exceed a sum total of 0.82 ounce per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl in the Central Region states or 1.07 ounces per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl in the Southern Region states in any one soybean crop season.

When used as described in the Central Region section of this label, or the Southern section of this label, the Rotational Interval Table describes the minimum length in months from the time of TRIVENCE® application until TRIVENCE® treated soil can be replanted to the crops listed in the table. For Fall applications, begin counting the re-cropping interval from the normal Spring planting time for soybeans in your area.

Crop rotation intervals 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. When a recommended tank mix is used, consult the tankmix partner labels for recropping instructions and follow the directions that are most restrictive.

Rotational Guidelines

For all Fall through Spring DuPont™ TRIVENCE® uses, including sequentials with DuPont™ CANOPY® EX, DuPont™ CLASSIC® or DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP

TRIVENCE® Crop Rotational Interval in Months

Crop	Southern Region	Central Region
Soybean If no additional application of metribuzin containing product is applied within four months.	Immediately	Immediately
Barley, Wheat	4	4
Alfalfa	10	10
Field Corn ¹	10	10
Forage Grasses	12	12
Peanuts	8 ³	18
Peas	12	12
Rice ²	12	12
Tomato (Transplant)	12	12
Cabbage, Cotton, Cucumbers, Flax, Lentils, Mustards, Pumpkin, Sunflower, Sweet Corn, Watermelon, Clover, Sorghum, Sweet Potatoes/yams, Tobacco (Transplant), Oats	18	18
Canola (Rapeseed), Carrot, Onion, Potato, Sugar Beet and any other crops not listed	18	30

¹ Field corn is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage, popcorn and seed corn. However, because seed corn inbred lines may vary in their sensitivity to trace amounts of herbicide carryover, DuPont cannot warrant that seed corn can be re-cropped without damage or yield loss. User should seek the advice of their seed corn company agronomist regarding inbred sensitivity to herbicides prior to planting any inbred lines.

The rotational interval to field corn is 9 months if the TRIVENCE® rate does not exceed 6.0 oz/acre.

² Rice may be replanted in soils with a pH greater than 7.0 at 12 months following an TRIVENCE® application of no more than 6.0 oz/acre as long as no other chlorimuron-ethyl containing products (eg CLASSIC®, SYNCHRONY® XP, etc.) were applied in the same season as TRIVENCE®. In soils with a pH greater than 7.0 where an TRIVENCE® rate was >6.0 oz/acre or where 6.0 oz/acre TRIVENCE® was followed by an application of another chlorimuron-ethyl containing product, the rotational interval to rice is 18 months.

³ For peanuts, if maximum application rate of 0.5 lb. active ingredient/acre/season is used.

SPRAY TANK PREPARATION

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before using TRIVENCE®. 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 TRIVENCE®, 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™ TRIVENCE® 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 speed is less than 2 mph or above 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 TRIVENCE® 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 TRIVENCE® 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 TRIVENCE®/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 TRIVENCE® 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 TRIVENCE® spray preparations the same day as mixed or product degradation may occur. Thoroughly reagit 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 TRIVENCE® as follows:*

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

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

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- **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.
- **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 wingtip 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 also 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.

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™ TRIVENCE® herbicide containing chlorimuron ethyl, flumioxazin, and metribuzin only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. 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™ TRIVENCE® herbicide containing chlorimuron ethyl, flumioxazin, and metribuzin 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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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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DuPont™ Herbicide 800 SB

for use via DuPont™ PrecisionPac® system only

HERBICIDE

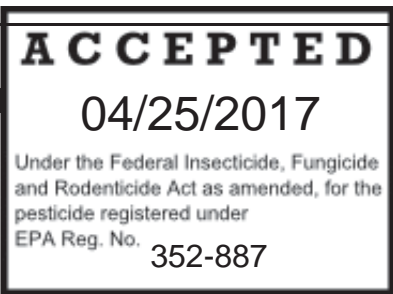
GROUP	2, 5 and 14	HERBICIDE
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*Unit area pack, the entire contents of this package must be emptied into the spray tank
For burndown, preplant and preemergence weed control in soybeans.*

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredients	By Weight
Chlorimuron ethyl	
Ethyl 2-[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	3.9%
Flumioxazin	
2-[7-fluor-3,4-dihydro-3oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isindole-1,3(2H)-dione	12.8%
Metribuzin	
4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one	44.6%
Other Ingredients	38.7%
TOTAL	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 352-887
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: 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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Waterproof gloves made of polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.
- Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exists, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off site exposures.

Under some conditions this product may have a potential to run off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur will minimize water run off and is recommended.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY: Metribuzin is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate groundwater which may be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in groundwater as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply metribuzin where the water table (groundwater) is close to the surface, and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

DuPont™ Herbicide 800 SB herbicide, referred to below as DuPont™ Herbicide 800 SB, Herbicide 800 SB herbicide, or Herbicide 800 SB, must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, in separately published DuPont instructions (Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions, FIFRA 2(ee) Bulletins), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

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.

Waterproof gloves made of polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.

Shoes plus socks.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

DuPont™ Herbicide 800 SB herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water and sprayed for selective burndown plus 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 nutsedge and 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 control from Herbicide 800 SB requires 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 Herbicide 800 SB is applied to moist soil and followed by rainfall or irrigation (~1") before weeds germinate. Several small rainfalls of less than 1/4" each are not as beneficial as one large rainfall of 1/2-1". On dry soil, more moisture is required for activation (1-2") 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 Herbicide 800 SB 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 Herbicide 800 SB 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

Herbicide 800 SB has three modes of action and rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weed species. Following 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. Herbicide 800 SB provides partial control of some annual grasses when used preplant or preemergence but other products may be needed to ensure adequate grass control.

IMPORTANT USE RESTRICTIONS

Do not use for crops other than soybeans.

Do not apply a full rate of Herbicide 800 SB more than once per soybean cropping cycle.

Do not exceed the full labeled rate for the geography. Two applications totaling the fully labeled Herbicide 800 SB rate may be made per soybean cropping cycle.

Do not apply more than a total of 0.82 ounces per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl in the Central Region states or 1.07 ounces per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl in the Southern Region states in any one soybean crop season. This includes combinations of preemergence applications of Herbicide 800 SB, as well as chlorimuron ethyl from application(s) of products such as DuPont™ CANOPY® EX, CANOPY®, DuPont™ CLASSIC®, DuPont™ ENVIVE® or DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP.

Do not apply more than a total of 4.5 ounces of active ingredient metribuzin in the Central Region states or 6.2 ounces per acre of active ingredient metribuzin in the Southern Region states in any one soybean crop season.

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

Do not apply heavy irrigation immediately after application.

Do not apply DuPont™ Herbicide 800 SB to frozen or snow covered ground.

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

Do not exceed 6.0 oz/acre Herbicide 800 SB on soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0 in the Central Region.

Do not use Herbicide 800 SB on soils where the composite pH exceeds 7.6 in the states of Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin.

Do not exceed 6.0 oz/acre per crop season in the states of New York and Wisconsin.

Do not exceed 6.0 oz/acre per crop season north of State Road 46 in the state of Michigan.

Do not exceed 9.0 oz/acre Herbicide 800 SB on soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0 in the Southern Region.

Do not apply to Black Belt Soils of Alabama and Mississippi with a soil pH greater than 7.0 or history of nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis, as injury may occur.

Do not apply Herbicide 800 SB 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 Herbicide 800 SB within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not DuPont™ STS®, STS®/RR or soybeans with BOLT® technology, as severe crop injury may occur.

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 by air during a temperature inversion, when wind speed is less than 2 mph or above 10 mph, or when other conditions could produce poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

Do not apply Herbicide 800 SB 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.

You must empty the entire contents of the DuPont™ Herbicide 800 SB 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.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS

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

Prior to using Herbicide 800 SB herbicide, consideration should be given to crop rotation plans. Crops other than soybeans may be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Herbicide 800 SB remaining in the soil the next planting season. Choice of rotation crop is restricted following application of Herbicide 800 SB. (See "ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES" for your geographical region).

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

Crop injury may occur if Herbicide 800 SB is used on soils with a history of nutrient deficiency, such as iron chlorosis.

If a soybean variety is suspected of being sensitive to metribuzin, check with the soybean seed company before treating a field of that soybean variety with Herbicide 800 SB.

Excessive rainfall received after application but before soybeans germinate may cause soybean stunting. Injury is more prevalent under poor drainage or compacted conditions or when soil is saturated for long periods of time.

Excessive rainfall received in a short period of time following the emergence of soybeans treated with a preplant or preemergence application of Herbicide 800 SB 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"), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase possibility of crop injury.

Mechanical incorporation into the soil will reduce residual weed control.

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 DuPont™ Herbicide 800 SB from application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops other than soybeans. Failure to remove even small amounts of Herbicide 800 SB from application equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.

Tank mixtures of Herbicide 800 SB plus organophosphate insecticides applied preplant or preemergence to DuPont™ STS®, STS®/RR soybean varieties or soybeans with BOLT® technology, 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.

Injury to soybeans may occur if Herbicide 800 SB is used on soils having a calcareous surface layer or pH greater than 7.5.

WEED RESISTANCE

Herbicide 800 SB, which contains the active ingredients chlorimuron ethyl, metribuzin and flumioxazin, is a Group 2, Group 5 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

Geographic Use Regions

The geographical use regions for Herbicide 800 SB are defined below:

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

- On soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0, do not exceed 6.0 oz/acre Herbicide 800 SB.
- In the states of Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin, do not use Herbicide 800 SB on soils where the composite pH exceeds 7.6.
- In the states of New York and Wisconsin, do not exceed 6.0 oz/acre per crop season.
- In the state of Michigan do not exceed 6.0 oz/acre per crop season north of State Road 46.

DuPont™ Herbicide 800 SB may be used on fields which are composite pH 7.0 or less, but which may contain isolated areas where the pH exceeds 7.0. Use of Herbicide 800 SB at rates exceeding 6.0 oz/acre on soils which exceed composite pH 7.0 may result in unacceptable injury to the following crop.

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

- On soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0 do not exceed 9.0 oz/acre Herbicide 800 SB.
- Do not apply to Black Belt Soils of Alabama and Mississippi with a soil pH greater than 7.0 or history of nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis, as injury may occur.

HERBICIDE 800 SB UNIT AREA PACKAGE - DUPONT™ PRECISIONPAC® MULTI-PRODUCT SYSTEM

When dispensed through a PrecisionPac® multi-product system, Herbicide 800 SB is available in a unit area package that is used at the rate of 6.0 - 10.0 ounces per acre per application. Each dispensed amount of product is designed for a specific spray load, acreage, and use rate. After opening the Herbicide 800 SB unit area package, you must completely empty the entire contents into the spray tank.

Use Rates by Region

Table 1

In medium and fine soils of 0.5 - 4% organic matter	Rate oz/acre
Central Region	
no soil pH restriction	6.0
composite soil pH of 7 or less	6.0 - 10.0*
Southern Region	
no soil pH restriction	6.0 - 9.0
composite soil pH of 7 or less	8.0- 10.0**

Soil Texture Rate Considerations

- * On coarse soils (loamy sand or sandy loam) use 7.25 oz per acre or less. On medium soils (loam, silt loam, silt or sandy clay loam) use 8.7 oz per acre or less.
- ** On coarse soils use 8.7 oz per acre or less.

APPLICATION TIMING

Herbicide 800 SB may be applied any time from fall through spring, up to 3 days after planting.

Do not apply Herbicide 800 SB to cracking soybeans or after the soybean crop has emerged as severe injury or death of the crop will occur.

BURNDOWN AND RESIDUAL CONTROL INFORMATION

Apply Herbicide 800 SB 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.

When used for burndown, Herbicide 800 SB is rainfast after one hour.

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.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

Applications of Herbicide 800 SB 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 precludes 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 Herbicide 800 SB, 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.

PLANNED SEQUENTIAL PROGRAMS

For season-long control in soybeans, follow DuPont™ Herbicide 800 SB with sequential programs based on the targeted weeds. On all soybean varieties, Herbicide 800 SB can be used in a planned sequential application herbicide program such as Herbicide 800 SB followed by an in-crop application of DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP or DuPont™ CLASSIC® with appropriate tank mix partners not exceeding 0.82 ounce per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl in the Central Region states or 1.07 ounces per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl in the Southern Region states during the soybean crop season.

To ensure maximal rotational flexibility when considering a sequential program of Herbicide 800 SB followed by other herbicides containing chlorimuron ethyl, such as DuPont™ CLASSIC® or DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP, carefully consider: the soil pH and the Rotational Crop Guidelines in this label.

For glyphosate-tolerant soybeans, Herbicide 800 SB can be followed by an in-crop application of a glyphosate product registered for this type of application, such as DuPont™ ABUNDIT® Edge, with appropriate tank mix partners and adjuvant products.

For glufosinate-tolerant soybeans, Herbicide 800 SB can be followed by an in-crop application of a glufosinate containing registered for this type of application herbicide 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 Control of Emerged Weeds And Residual Activity

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

For burndown of larger annual grasses or broadleaf weeds exceeding 1-3", or for burndown of weeds not listed, Herbicide 800 SB may be tankmixed with herbicides such as DuPont™ ASSURE® II, DuPont™ EXPRESS® brands, dicamba, glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, saflufenacil* or 2,4-D (LVE).

Where the rate is not restricted by soil pH, use higher Herbicide 800 SB rates for improved and longer residual activity. Herbicide 800 SB herbicide, applied at 6.0 - 10.0 oz/acre, will burndown the following weeds. Refer to Table 1 for use rates by region, organic matter, and soil pH.

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

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

Bittercress, smallflowered	Pepperweed, Virginia
Bushy wallflower	Pigweed, redroot
Buttercup, smallflower	Ragweed, common, giant
Butterweed (Cressleaf groundsel)	Shepherd's-purse
Cutleaf evening primrose*	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Dandelion	Speedwell, field and purslane
Deadnettle, purple	Sunflower
Garlic, wild*	Thistle, Canada (above ground portion)
Henbit	Velvetleaf
Ladysthumb	Whitlowgrass
Lambsquarters*	Yellow rocket
Lettuce, prickly	
Marestail (horseweed)*	
Mustard, tansy, wild	
Pennycress, field	

* The addition of at least 8 oz ai/acre 2,4-D LVE is required for all Herbicide 800 SB rates.

Residual Control

See the weed lists under preemergence for specific weed residual control.

Chickweed Burndown

For best results: add 0.08 - 0.25 oz ai/acre of tribenuron methyl (EXPRESS® brands) to Herbicide 800 SB 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 nonmatted chickweed, use the lower end of the rate range. For other weeds controlled by EXPRESS® brands, consult labels for specific plant back interval and weed control information.

Alternatively, 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.

Preemergence

In the Central region, do not use more than 6.0 oz / acre of DuPont™ Herbicide 800 SB on soils with a composite pH of greater than 7.0. Herbicide 800 SB at 6.0 oz/acre rate will provide limited residual control of the broadleaf weeds as listed. Herbicide 800 SB rate for preemergence application, as well as when used as part of a burndown program, should be based upon soil characteristics and the most difficult-to-control weed species being targeted for preemergence control.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of Herbicide 800 SB

Length of residual control depends on rate used, soil type and quality of activation. Lower rates are recommended for planned sequential programs or soils with a higher pH and higher rates are recommended for full-season programs or soils with a lower pH. Refer to Table 1 for use rates by region, organic matter, and soil pH.

Herbicide 800 SB applied at 6.0 - 7.2 oz/acre

Bittercress	Mustard, wild
Carpetweed	Nightshades, black, eastern black, hairy
Chickweed, Common, Mouseear	Pennycress, field
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam, Virginia	Pigweeds, redroot, smooth, spiny, tumble
Dandelion	Prickly sida (teaweed)
Deadnettle	Puncturevine
Eclipta	Redmaids
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	Shepherd's-purse
Florida Pusley	Smallflower morningglory
Hairy Indigo	Spotted spurge
Henbit	Swinecress
Kochia	Venice Mallow
Lambsquarters	Waterhemp*, common, tall
Little Mallow	Whitlowgrass
Marestail/Horseweed	Yellow rocket
Mayweed	

HERBICIDE 800 SB applied at >7.2 - 10.0 oz/acre Additional weeds controlled:

Amaranth (pigweed), Palmer*	Morningglories**, annual, entire leaf, ivyleaf, pitted, tall
Burcucumber (suppression)**	Nutsedge, purple, yellow (suppression)
Cocklebur**, Common	Poinsettia, wild
Coffee Senna	Ragweed, common, giant**
Croton, tropic	Sicklepod**
Florida Beggarweed	Smartweed, Ladysthumb, Pennsylvania
Hemp Sesbania	Sunflower, Common
Jimsonweed	Vegetleaf
Mexicanweed (suppression)	Waterhemp*, common, tall

*A postemergence herbicide such as fomesafen or lactofen may be needed following a preemergence application of Herbicide 800 SB for adequate control in fields with heavy pressure or resistant biotypes.

**Large-seeded weeds, germinating deep in the soil such as burcucumber, morningglory, sicklepod, cocklebur and giant ragweed or other weeds which may emerge at various times during the growing season may require a cultivation or a postemergence herbicide application for season long control.

Annual Grasses Suppressed by Preemergence Application of Herbicide 800 SB

Signalgrass	Goosegrass
Crabgrass, large	Lovegrass, California
Barnyardgrass	Johnsongrass (seedling)
Foxtail, giant, yellow	Panicum, fall, Texas

For season long grass control Herbicide 800 SB may be followed as needed by a postemergence grass herbicide such as DuPont™ ASSURE® II or DuPont™ CINCH® herbicides. Or in glyphosate tolerant soybeans, Herbicide 800 SB may be followed with an in-season glyphosate application. In glufosinate tolerant beans, Herbicide 800 SB may be followed with an in-season glufosinate application.

Tank Mixes

Other than chloroacetamide-containing products noted below, Herbicide 800 SB 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 Herbicide 800 SB. For additional preemerge

broadleaf weed control, DuPont™ Herbicide 800 SB may be tank mixed with linuron, metribuzin, pendimethalin or pyroxasulfone. For additional grass control, Herbicide 800 SB may be tank mixed with pendimethalin, pyroxasulfone or “Command”.

Herbicide 800 SB 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 Herbicide 800 SB.
- 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 Herbicide 800 SB. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

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.

Tank mixtures of Herbicide 800 SB plus organophosphate insecticides applied preplant or preemergence to DuPont™ STS®, STS®/RR soybean varieties or soybeans with BOLT® technology may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).

Do not apply Herbicide 800 SB within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not DuPont™ STS®, STS®/RR or soybeans with BOLT® technology, as severe crop injury may occur.

Do not tank mix Herbicide 800 SB 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 Herbicide 800 SB 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 GUIDELINES FOR FALL AND SPRING HERBICIDE 800 SB APPLICATIONS

Preemergence or Preemergence followed by Postemergence applications of Chlorimuron-ethyl (C.E.) products Soil pH, Use rate, and Regional Considerations

Preemerge product referenced is Herbicide 800 SB herbicide Post emerge (in-crop) refers to C.E. containing products such as: DuPont™ CLASSIC®, DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP

Composite soil pH	Central Region	Southern Region
> 7.0	6.0 oz/acre * (PRE only)	8.2 - 9.0 oz/acre (PRE only) or 6.0 - < 8.2 oz/acre* (PRE) followed by POST (up to) 0.5 oz/acre CLASSIC® or 0.375 oz/acre SYNCHRONY® XP
7.0 or less	6.0 - 10.0 oz/acre (PRE) followed by POST (up to) 0.75 oz/acre CLASSIC® or 1.12 oz/acre SYNCHRONY® XP**	6.0 - 10.0oz/acre (PRE) followed by POST (up to) 0.75 oz/acre CLASSIC® or 1.12 oz/acre SYNCHRONY® XP**

*See Geographic Use Regions for state specific restrictions for Alabama, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Texas, and Wisconsin.

**See the SYNCHRONY® XP label for use rates postemergence on non-STS®, DuPont™ STS® soybean varieties and soybeans with BOLT® technology.

For sequential programs using chlorimuron ethyl-containing herbicides (such as Herbicide 800 SB herbicide, CLASSIC®, SYNCHRONY® XP,) do not exceed a sum total of 0.82 ounce per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl in the

Central Region states or 1.07 ounces per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl in the Southern Region states in any one soybean crop season.

When used as described in the Central Region section of this label, or the Southern section of this label, the Rotational Interval Table describes the minimum length in months from the time of DuPont™ Herbicide 800 SB application until Herbicide 800 SB treated soil can be replanted to the crops listed in the table. For Fall applications, begin counting the re-cropping interval from the normal Spring planting time for soybeans in your area.

Crop rotation intervals 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. When a recommended tank mix is used, consult the tankmix partner labels for recropping instructions and follow the directions that are most restrictive.

Rotational Guidelines

For all Fall through Spring Herbicide 800 SB uses, including sequentials with DuPont™ CANOPY® EX, DuPont™ CLASSIC® or DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP

HERBICIDE 800 SB Crop Rotational Interval in Months

Crop	Southern Region	Central Region
Soybean If no additional application of metribuzin containing product is applied within four months.	Immediately	Immediately
Barley, Wheat	4	4
Alfalfa	10	10
Field Corn ¹	10	10
Forage Grasses	12	12
Peanuts	8 ³	18
Peas	12	12
Rice ²	12	12
Tomato (Transplant)	12	12
Cabbage, Cotton, Cucumbers, Flax, Lentils, Mustards, Pumpkin, Sunflower, Sweet Corn, Watermelon, Clover, Sorghum, Sweet Potatoes/yams, Tobacco (Transplant), Oats	18	18
Canola (Rapeseed), Carrot, Onion, Potato, Sugar Beet and any other crops not listed	18	30

¹ Field corn is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage, popcorn and seed corn. However, because seed corn inbred lines may vary in their sensitivity to trace amounts of herbicide carryover, DuPont cannot warrant that seed corn can be re-cropped without damage or yield loss. User should seek the advice of their seed corn company agronomist regarding inbred sensitivity to herbicides prior to planting any inbred lines.

The rotational interval to field corn is 9 months if the Herbicide 800 SB rate does not exceed 6.0 oz/acre.

² Rice may be replanted in soils with a pH greater than 7.0 at 12 months following an Herbicide 800 SB application of no more than 6.0 oz/acre as long as no other chlorimuron-ethyl containing products (eg CLASSIC®, SYNCHRONY® XP, etc.) were applied in the same season as Herbicide 800 SB. In soils with a pH greater than 7.0 where an Herbicide 800 SB rate was >6.0 oz/acre or where 6.0 oz/acre Herbicide 800 SB was followed by an application of another chlorimuron-ethyl containing product, the rotational interval to rice is 18 months.

³ For peanuts, if maximum application rate of 0.5 lb. active ingredient/acre/season is used.

SPRAY TANK PREPARATION

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before using Herbicide 800 SB. 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 Herbicide 800 SB, 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™ Herbicide 800 SB 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 speed is less than 2 mph or above 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 Herbicide 800 SB 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 Herbicide 800 SB 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 Herbicide 800 SB/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 Herbicide 800 SB 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 Herbicide 800 SB spray preparations the same day as mixed or product degradation may occur. Thoroughly reagituate 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 Herbicide 800 SB as follows:*

Spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, must be cleaned each day following Herbicide 800 SB application. After Herbicide 800 SB is applied, the following steps should be used to clean the spray equipment:

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

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- **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.
- **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 wingtip 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 also 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.

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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