



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 Office of Pesticide Programs
 Registration Division (7505P)
 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

352-925

Date of Issuance:

1/9/18

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

DPX-M6316 SG Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company
 Chestnut Run Plaza
 974 Centre Road
 Wilmington, DE 19805

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. A one year study is required to satisfy these data requirements. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Erik Kraft, Product Manager 24
 Fungicide and Herbicide Branch
 Registration Division (7505P)
 Office of Pesticide Programs

Date:

1/9/18

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 352-925.”
4. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated August 14, 2017
- Alternate CSF #1 dated August 14, 2017
- Alternate CSF #2 dated August 14, 2017

If you have any questions, please contact Driss Benmhend by phone at (703) 308-9525, or via email at Benmhend.driss@epa.gov.

Enclosure



DPX-M6316 SG

HERBICIDE (WITH TOTALSOL® SOLUBLE GRANULES)

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

Soluble Granule

For Use on Soybeans, Field Corn, Safflower and Burndown

Active Ingredient By Weight

Thifensulfuron-methyl

Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate 50%

Other Ingredients 50%

TOTAL 100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-OEL

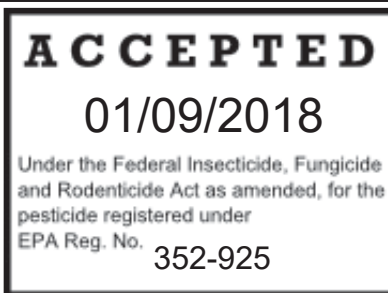
Nonrefillable Container

Net: _____

OR

Refillable Container

Net: _____



EPA Est. No. _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. 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

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride

Shoes plus socks

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

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/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

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Do not apply where/when conditions favor runoff.

Groundwater Advisory

This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This product may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several days or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this product from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Windblown Soil Particles

This product has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

Non-target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

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.

DPX-M6316 SG herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules), also referred to below as DPX-M6316 SG, must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 Exemptions, or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitations of Warranty and Liability.

DPX-M6316 SG is for use on soybeans, corn, pre-plant burndown, post-harvest burndown, and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use to be certain DPX-M6316 SG is registered in your state.

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 4 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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

DPX-M6316 SG may be used for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in soybeans, corn, safflower, pre-plant burndown, post-harvest burndown, and fallow. DPX-M6316 SG is a soluble granule to be mixed in water or other recommended carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply by air in New York.
- Do not apply, 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.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not allow sprays to drift to desirable plants.

When using DPX-M6316 SG in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing thifensulfuron-methyl, do not exceed the following application rate limits (also refer to specific crop application directions section for additional use restrictions):

Use	Active Ingredient (AI)	Maximum oz AI per Single Application per Acre	Maximum oz AI per Acre per Year
field corn, soybean	thifensulfuron-methyl	0.0625	0.0625
“STS” soybean	thifensulfuron-methyl	0.25	0.25
safflower	thifensulfuron-methyl	0.3	0.3
fallow, burndown, post harvest	thifensulfuron-methyl	0.45	0.75

PRECAUTIONS

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

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

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (including spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.

Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, oats, triticale, corn or soybeans.

For ground applications applied when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced.

Soybeans, corn and safflower varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of DPX-M6316 SG to a small area.

Avoid applying DPX-M6316 SG to crops that are stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Best results are obtained when DPX-M6316 SG is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application.

DPX-M6316 SG stops growth of susceptible weeds rapidly. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application (2-5 weeks for wild garlic) depending on the environmental

conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of DPX-M6316 SG, while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather or drought stress will be less susceptible.

A vigorous growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. However, a dense crop canopy at time of application can intercept spray and result in reduced weed control. Weeds may not be adequately controlled in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips.

Applications made to weeds that are in the cotyledon stage, larger than the size indicated, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

DPX-M6316 SG may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (including extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with DPX-M6316 SG under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow DPX-M6316 SG to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

DPX-M6316 SG, which contains the active ingredient thifensulfuron-methyl, is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of DPX-M6316 SG herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your DuPont representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your DuPont representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of DPX-M6316 SG herbicide and any other Group 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, including mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

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. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use one-half swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.

- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect 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 Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

SOYBEANS

APPLICATION TIMING

DPX-M6316 SG may be applied to soybeans any time after the first trifoliolate has expanded fully. Early-season soybean injury may result from tank-mix applications with other registered herbicides. Injury may manifest itself as stunting (seen as a reduction in leaf size or internode length), yellowing leaves and/or red veins, and necrosis in the leaves and petioles. The potential for soybean injury is most pronounced with applications made during hot, humid conditions, under widely fluctuating weather or temperature conditions, or with applications to soybeans under stress.

Late applications (after the bloom stage) may result in crop injury in non-STS soybeans.

Restriction: Apply no later than 60 days before harvest.

USE RATES IN SOYBEANS

Make a single application of DPX-M6316 SG at a rate of 0.125 (1/8) ounce per acre for selective postemergence broadleaf weed control on conventional soybean varieties. Use DPX-M6316 SG at 1/8 to 1/2 ounce per acre on soybeans designated "STS". Severe injury or death of soybeans will result if any soybeans not designated as "STS" are treated with more than 1/8 ounce of DPX-M6316 SG.

Restrictions:

- Do not make more than one application to conventional soybean varieties.

- Multiple applications of DPX-M6316 SG may be applied to "STS" soybeans provided no more than a total of 1/2 ounce of DPX-M6316 SG total is applied per acre per year, with a minimum retreatment interval of 7-days.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

Applications of DPX-M6316 SG in soybeans must include a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate, and an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. See "*SPRAY ADJUVANTS*".

WEEDS CONTROLLED

When applied to soybeans as directed, DPX-M6316 SG will control the following weeds:

Weeds Controlled	Maximum Size (inches)
Annual Smartweeds	6
Lambsquarters	4
Pigweed	
Rough (red root)†	12
Palmer pigweed†	4
Other species	8
Velvetleaf	6
Wild Mustard†	up to 4" in dia.
	Maximum Size (inches)
Partial Control*	
Cocklebur†	6
Jimsonweed	4
Wild Sunflower	6

*Partial Control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants.

† Naturally occurring resistant biotypes are known to occur.

TANK MIXTURES IN SOYBEANS

DPX-M6316 SG may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of other products registered for use in soybeans.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Restriction: Do not tank mix DPX-M6316 SG with organophosphate insecticides, or apply DPX-M6316 SG within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide, as severe crop injury may occur.

With Postemergence Grass Herbicides

Include a nonionic surfactant with the tank mix of DPX-M6316 SG and post grass herbicides including quizalofop-p-ethyl containing herbicide. With post grass herbicides, surfactant rate (concentration) typically used is 1-2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.125%-0.25% v/v concentration). Use of a higher rate of nonionic surfactant, particularly under hot, humid conditions, may result in temporary crop injury. Do not use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing DPX-M6316 SG with postemergence grass herbicides. Do not tank mix with "Poast" Plus. Tank Mixes with "Select Max" may result in unacceptable injury.

With Glyphosate Based Herbicides

DPX-M6316 SG may be tank mixed with glyphosate for improved control of certain broadleaf weeds in soybeans containing Roundup Ready and STS traits. In addition to the weeds listed above, this tank mix will provide improved control of volunteer Roundup Ready canola, ALS-sensitive horseweed and kochia, and wild buckwheat.

When tank mixing DPX-M6316 SG with glyphosate, it is recommended to add ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 4.25 - 17 lb per 100 gal of spray mixture. See the glyphosate manufacturer's label for specific ammonium nitrogen recommendations. When velvetleaf is present, ammonium sulfate is required at a minimum rate of 2 lb per acre.

The addition of surfactant at 0.125 - 0.25% v/v (1-2 pt per 100 gal spray mixture) to some DPX-M6316 SG plus glyphosate tank mixes will improve weed control when glyphosate products are used that do not contain built-in adjuvant systems. Glyphosate products differ in their adjuvant contents. Glyphosate products such as Glyphomax or Roundup Original allow for addition of surfactants. See the manufacturer's specific surfactant recommendations.

With Chlorimuron-ethyl Based Herbicides

DPX-M6316 SG may be tank mixed with a chlorimuron-ethyl containing herbicide for improved control of certain broadleaf weeds in soybeans. In addition to the weeds listed above, this tank mix will provide improved control of

cocklebur, common ragweed, jimsonweed, marehail, and yellow nutsedge. Refer to the chlorimuron-ethyl herbicide label for additional weeds controlled.

Apply a tank mix of a chlorimuron-ethyl herbicide plus 0.125 (1/8) ounce of DPX-M6316 SG per acre. Application must include a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.125 - 0.25% v/v (1-2 pt per 100 gal spray solution). Use of the higher rate of NIS, particularly under hot, humid conditions, may increase temporary crop injury. DO NOT use "Dash", crop oil concentrate, or methylated seed oils as adjuvants with this tank mix. The use of ammonium nitrogen fertilizer is required for control of velvetleaf and ragweeds. See "SPRAY ADJUVANTS". A postemergence grass herbicide, including a quizalofop-p-ethyl containing herbicide, may also be tank mixed with DPX-M6316 SG plus a chlorimuron-ethyl containing herbicide.

With Imazethapyr Based Herbicides (in the states of IL, IN, IA, MI, MN, ND, OH, PA, SD, and WI)

DPX-M6316 SG may be tank mixed with an imazethapyr containing herbicide for improved control of nightshade (less than 2" tall) in soybeans. Apply after the first trifoliolate of the soybeans has fully expanded and plants are actively growing but before soybeans begin to flower.

Apply a tank mix of 0.125 (1/8) ounce of DPX-M6316 SG plus the specified label rate of imazethapyr herbicide per acre. A chlorimuron-ethyl based herbicide may also be added to this tank mix. Application must include a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.125% v/v (1pt per 100 gal spray solution). Under dry, cool (generally 70° F or less) conditions the rate of NIS may be increased to 2 pints per 100 gallons of solution. DO NOT use "Dash", crop oil concentrate, or methylated seed oils as adjuvants with this tank mix. The use of ammonium nitrogen fertilizer is required. See "SPRAY ADJUVANTS".

This tank mix combination may shorten stem internodal length and cause temporary crop injury. Crop response may be increased when applications are made to soybeans that are under stress. Soybeans will recover quickly under normal growing conditions. Sequential applications of DPX-M6316 SG following postemergence a quizalofop-p-ethyl based herbicide are not recommended due to the potential for reduced weed control and increased crop injury.

DPX-M6316 SG plus an imazethapyr containing herbicide may be tank mixed with applications with II to control volunteer corn and shattercane. Use of an imazethapyr based product may reduce the activity of a quizalofop-p-ethyl based herbicide on other grasses. For broad-spectrum grass control, apply a quizalofop-p-ethyl containing herbicide 1 day before or 7 days after an imazethapyr herbicide treatment.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS IN SOYBEANS

Before making applications of DPX-M6316 SG to soybeans previously treated with other herbicides, ensure that the soybeans are free from stress (herbicide or environmental) and actively growing.

CULTIVATION

A timely cultivation may be necessary to control suppressed weeds, weeds that were beyond the maximum size at the time of application, or weeds that emerge after an application of DPX-M6316 SG. Do not cultivate within 7 days before or after the application. Cultivation may decrease weed control by pruning roots and placing the weed under stress. The best time to cultivate is approximately 14 days after application.

GRAZING AND FEEDING RESTRICTIONS - SOYBEANS

- Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage.
- In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage (green chop) from treated areas to livestock.
- Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of dried hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.

FIELD CORN

Apply DPX-M6316 SG to field corn hybrids with a Relative Maturity (RM) of 88 days or more, including "food grade" (yellow dent, hard endosperm), waxy and high-oil corn. Not all field corn hybrids of less than 88 days RM, not all white corn hybrids or Hi-Lysine hybrids have been tested for crop safety, nor does DuPont have access to all seed company data. Consult with your seed supplier before applying DPX-M6316 SG to any of these corn types.

DPX-M6316 SG may interact with certain insecticides previously applied to the crop. Crop response varies with field corn type, insecticide used, insecticide application method, and soil type.

- DPX-M6316 SG may be applied to corn previously treated with chlorethoxyfos, tebufos, tefluthrin or nonorganophosphate (OP) soil insecticides regardless of soil type.
- Applications of DPX-M6316 SG to corn previously treated with chlorpyrifos, or other organophosphate insecticides not listed above or below, may result in temporary crop injury.
- Applications of DPX-M6316 SG to corn previously treated with a terbufos, chlorpyrifos or phorate based insecticide may cause unacceptable crop injury, especially on soils of less than 4% organic matter.
- DO NOT apply DPX-M6316 SG to corn previously treated with a terbufos based insecticide.

Do not apply to sweet corn, popcorn or field corn grown for seed. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation systems.

APPLICATION TIMING

DPX-M6316 SG may be applied to 2-6 leaf field corn with 1- 5 collars or up to 16 inches tall. Do not apply to field corn taller than 16 inches or 5 collars, whichever is more restrictive.

USE RATES IN FIELD CORN

Make a single application of DPX-M6316 SG at a rate of 0.125 (1/8) ounce per acre for selective postemergence broadleaf weed control on field corn hybrids.

Restriction: Do not make more than one application per acre per year.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

Applications of DPX-M6316 SG in field corn must include either nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gal) or crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gal/100 gal) plus either ammonium nitrogen solution such as 28% UAN (2-4 qt/acre) of ammonium sulfate (2-4 lb/acre). See “*SPRAY ADJUVANTS*”.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Apply to weeds whose first true leaves are expanded but before weeds exceed the sizes listed below. When applied as directed, DPX-M6316 SG will control the following weeds:

Weed Controlled	Maximum Size (Inches)
Velvetleaf	6
Pigweed species†	12
Lambsquarters	4
Annual smartweeds	6
Wild mustard†	up to 4” in dia.

† Naturally occurring resistant biotypes are known to occur.

TANK MIXTURES IN FIELD CORN

DPX-M6316 SG may be applied as a tank mixture with labeled rates of atrazine. DPX-M6316 SG may be applied as a tank mixture with labeled rates of glyphosate for use only on “Roundup Ready” field corn. Do not tank mix with other corn herbicides or spray adjuvant except as specified in this label.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

When tank mixing DPX-M6316 SG with glyphosate, it is recommended to add ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 4.25 - 17 lb per 100 gal of spray mixture. See the glyphosate manufacturer's label for specific ammonium nitrogen directions. When velvetleaf is present, ammonium sulfate is required at a minimum rate of 2 lb per acre.

The addition of surfactant at 0.125 - 0.25% v/v (1-2 pt per 100 gal spray mixture) to some DPX-M6316 SG plus glyphosate tank mixes will improve weed control when glyphosate products are used that do not contain built-in adjuvant systems. Glyphosate products differ in their adjuvant contents. Glyphosate products such as Glyphomax or Roundup Original allow for addition of surfactants. See the manufacturer's specific surfactant directions.

GRAZING AND FEEDING RESTRICTIONS - FIELD CORN

- Do not graze or feed forage or grain from treated field corn to livestock within 30 days of application.

SAFFLOWER

DPX-M6316 SG may be used on safflower for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana (east of Route 87 or east of I-15), and Wyoming (east of I-25 or north of I-90). The degree and duration of control may depend on the weed spectrum and infestation intensity, the weed size at application and/or the environmental conditions at and following treatment.

USE RATES

For best results, apply 0.45 to 0.6 oz of DPX-M6316 SG per acre.

Restrictions:

- Make last application no later than 81 days prior to harvesting.
- Sequential treatments of DPX-M6316 SG may be made provided the total amount of DPX-M6316 SG applied to safflower does not exceed 0.6 oz per acre per crop year.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year with a minimum retreatment interval of 7-days.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

Applications of DPX-M6316 SG in safflower must include either nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gal) or crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gal/100 gal) plus either ammonium nitrogen solution such as 28% UAN (2-4 qt/acre) or ammonium sulfate (2-4 lb/acre).

BURNDOWN - PRE-PLANT, POST HARVEST, AND FALLOW

APPLICATION TIMING

Pre-Plant Burndown

For burndown of emerged weeds, broadcast applications of DPX-M6316 SG may be applied before planting or shortly after planting, but prior to emergence of wheat (including durum), barley, oats, triticale, soybeans and field corn. Apply DPX-M6316 SG as a burndown treatment up to the day of planting grain sorghum and rice. Apply DPX-M6316 SG as a burndown treatment at least 7 days prior to planting cotton. Apply DPX-M6316 SG as a burndown treatment before planting any other crop (including sugarbeets or canola) at least 45 days prior to planting.

Cotton Precaution: Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2"), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, and/or drought may weaken cotton seedlings and increase the possibility of crop injury. Cotton resumes normal growth once favorable growing conditions return.

Restriction: Do not make more than one pre-plant or at planting application of DPX-M6316 SG to soybeans, field corn, sorghum, cotton, or rice per growing year.

Post Harvest

DPX-M6316 SG may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information).

Fallow

Apply DPX-M6316 SG in the spring through the fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information).

USE RATES IN BURNDOWN

Pre-Plant Burndown

Apply DPX-M6316 SG at 0.45 to 0.9 ounce per acre for control or partial control of the weeds listed below. Use 0.9 ounce per acre rate when weed infestation is heavy and predominantly consists of those weeds listed under the "*WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED*" section of this label, or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal. In fields to be planted to cotton, apply DPX-M6316 SG at 0.3 to 0.5 ounce per acre.

DPX-M6316 SG can be applied in combination with other suitable registered pre-plant burndown herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES IN BURNDOWN" section of this label for additional information.)

Restrictions:

- Sequential burndown treatments of DPX-M6316 SG may also be made (for example 0.9 ounce per acre in the fall followed by 0.6 ounce per acre spring preplant) provided the total amount of DPX-M6316 SG applied during the fallow/preplant period does not exceed 1.5 ounce of DPX-M6316 SG total per acre.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 7-days.
- Do not apply more than 0.9 ounce DPX-M6316 SG per single application per acre.

Post Harvest

Apply DPX-M6316 SG at 0.45 to 0.9 ounce per acre to crop stubble after harvest. Use the 0.9 ounce per acre rate when weed infestation is heavy and predominantly consists of those weeds listed under the "*WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED*" section of this label or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal. (See the "*APPLICATION TIMING*" section of this label for restriction on planting intervals). DPX-M6316 SG can be applied in combination with other suitable registered burndown herbicides (See the "*TANK MIXTURES IN BURNDOWN*" section of this label for additional information).

Restrictions:

- Sequential treatments of DPX-M6316 SG may also be made provided the total amount of DPX-M6316 SG applied during one fallow/pre-plant cropland season does not exceed 1.5 ounces of DPX-M6316 SG total per acre.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 7-days.
- Do not apply more than 0.9 ounce DPX-M6316 SG per single application per acre.

Sequential treatments of DPX-M6316 SG may also be made provided the total amount of DPX-M6316 SG applied during one fallow/pre plant cropland season does not exceed 1.5 ounce per acre.

Fallow

Apply DPX-M6316 SG at 0.45 to 0.9 ounce per acre to fallow for control or partial control of the weeds listed below.

Restrictions:

- Sequential treatments of DPX-M6316 SG may be made provided the total amount of DPX-M6316 SG applied during the fallow period does not exceed 1.5 ounce of DPX-M6316 SG total per acre.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 7-days.
- Do not apply more than 0.9 ounce DPX-M6316 SG per single application per acre.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

Applications of DPX-M6316 SG in burndown must include a spray adjuvant. See “*SPRAY ADJUVANTS*”.

TANK MIXTURES IN BURNDOWN

DPX-M6316 SG may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of other products registered for use as a pre-plant burndown treatment, as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and/or as a fallow treatment. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

With 2,4-D and Glyphosate Based Herbicides

DPX-M6316 SG may be tank mixed with 2,4-D and glyphosate herbicides for control of marestail in burndown applications. For best results, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D to the tank at 1/4 to 3/4 lb active ingredient (for example 0.5 to 1.5 pints of a 4 lb/gal product) and add glyphosate at 1/2 lb active ingredient (for example 1 pint of a 4 lb/gal product). NIS or COC may be added to the mixture (see “*SPRAY ADJUVANTS*”). Higher rates of 2,4-D or glyphosate may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.

BURNDOWN

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Annual knawel	Miners lettuce
Annual sowthistle	Mouseear chickweed
Black mustard	Pennsylvania smartweed
Bushy wallflower	Prostrate knotweed
/Treacle mustard	Redmaids
Carolina geranium	Redroot pigweed†
Coast fiddleneck	Russian thistle*†
Common buckwheat	Scentless
Common chickweed*	chamomile/mayweed
Common groundsel	Shepherd's-purse
Common lambsquarters	Smallflower buttercup
Corn chamomile	Stinking mayweed
Corn spurry	/Dogfennel
Cress (mouse-ear)	Swinecress
Curly dock	Tarweed fiddleneck
False chamomile	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Field pennycress	Volunteer lentils
Flixweed	Volunteer peas
Green smartweed	Volunteer sunflower*
Kochia *†	Wild buckwheat*
Ladysthumb	Wild chamomile
London rocket	Wild garlic*
Mallow (little)	Wild mustard†
Marshelder†	

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**

Common cocklebur†	Mallow (common)
Common sunflower*†	Prickly lettuce*†
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	Tansymustard*
Deadnettle (purple, red)	Wild radish*
Henbit	

* See “*SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS*” for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use 0.75 or 0.9 ounce DPX-M6316 SG per acre and include a tank mix partner including 2,4-D, MCP, bromoxynil , or dicamba based herbicides.

† Naturally occurring resistant biotypes are known to occur.

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

Common chickweed and wild buckwheat: For best results, apply a minimum of 0.75 ounce DPX-M6316 SG per acre plus surfactant when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Apply to weeds less than 3 inches tall or across at the time of DPX-M6316 SG application.

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to DPX-M6316 SG are known to occur. For best results, use DPX-M6316 SG in a tank mix with a fluoroxypr, fluoroxypr and isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, fluoroxypr and 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester, dicamba and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products.

Apply DPX-M6316 SG in the spring when kochia are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to DPX-M6316 SG of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use DPX-M6316 SG in a tank mix with dicamba and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products.

Apply DPX-M6316 SG in the spring when Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing.

Wild garlic: For best results, apply 0.75 to 0.9 ounce DPX-M6316 SG per acre plus surfactant when wild garlic plants are less than 12 inches tall with 2 to 4 inches of new growth. For severe infestations, use the 0.9 ounce per acre rate of DPX-M6316 SG. Control may be reduced when plants are hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress. Control is enhanced when applications are made during warm temperatures to actively growing wild garlic plants. Typical symptoms of dying wild garlic plants (discoloration and collapse) may not be noticeable for 2-5 weeks.

Thorough coverage of all garlic plants is essential. Tank mixes of DPX-M6316 SG plus a metribuzin based product can result in reduced control of wild garlic.

Wild radish: For best results, apply 0.75 to 0.9 ounce DPX-M6316 SG per acre plus surfactant either in the fall or spring to wild radish rosettes less than 6 inches in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence will result in partial control. Make fall applications prior to hardening-off of plants.

SUI/IMI Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers: For best results, use DPX-M6316 SG in a tank mix with a fluoroxypr, fluoroxypr and isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, fluoroxypr and 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester, dicamba and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

- Soybeans, field corn, grain sorghum, rice, safflower, wheat, barley, oats, and triticale may be planted anytime after the application of DPX-M6316 SG.
- Cotton may be planted 7 days after the application.
- Any other crop may be planted 45 days after the application.

PRODUCT APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

DPX-M6316 SG is measured using the DPX-M6316 SG volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by $\pm 7.5\%$. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of DPX-M6316 SG. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for surfactant. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local DuPont fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with DPX-M6316 SG, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.50% volume/volume (1/2 pt to 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution). For soybeans, apply 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution (use 1 pt under hot, humid conditions to reduce the potential for temporary crop injury).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

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. MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified on local DuPont product literature or service policies. For soybeans, apply 1/2 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.5%v/v).
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by DuPont product management. Consult separate DuPont technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2-4 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), including 28%N or 32%N, or 2-4 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0, as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0 - 8.0 allow for optimum stability of DPX-M6316 SG.

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of DPX-M6316 SG.
3. Continue agitation until the DPX-M6316 SG is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the DPX-M6316 SG is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. DPX-M6316 SG must be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used. Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 7.0 and higher allow for optimum stability of DPX-M6316 SG.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur before product is fully dissolved. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using and make sure product is completely dissolved.
7. Apply DPX-M6316 SG spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If DPX-M6316 SG and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, predissolve the DPX-M6316 SG in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the DPX-M6316 SG.

APPLICATION METHOD

Ground Application

For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturers' specifications. Refer to the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label.

Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

Corn and Soybeans

Broadcast Application:

- Use 10-25 gallons of water per acre.
- Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase minimum spray volume to 15-25 gal per acre.
- Ensure that equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the corn plant whorl.

Band Application:

- For band applications, use proportionately less spray mixture.
- To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator to not exceed the labeled rate.
- Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for nozzle type (flat fans), orientation, distance of nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration and spray pressure.

Burndown

For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

"Raindrop RA" nozzles are not recommended for DPX-M6316 SG applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

Aerial Application

This product is limited to ground application only in the State of New York. Do not apply by air in that state.

Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

In burndown use 2 to 5 gallons per acre; use at least 3 gallons per acre in Idaho, Oregon and Utah. In corn and soybeans, use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.

When applying DPX-M6316 SG by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. Refer to SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's instructions for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop. Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to the "SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT" section of this label.

Continuous agitation may be required to keep tank-mix partners in solution or suspension. Refer to tank-mix partner labels for additional information.

Before Spraying DPX-M6316 SG

The spray equipment must be cleaned before DPX-M6316 SG is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in the "AFTER SPRAYING DPX-M6316 SG" section of this label.

At the End Of the Day

When multiple loads of DPX-M6316 SG herbicide are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits, which can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying DPX-M6316 SG and Before Spraying Crops Other than Field Corn and Soybeans

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water.

The rinsate solution may be applied to the crop(s) specified on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waster disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When DPX-M6316 SG is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product must be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.

4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products must be followed as per the individual labels.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

Pesticide Disposal: 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 DPX-M6316 SG herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules) containing thifensulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. 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 DPX-M6316 SG herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules) containing thifensulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

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