UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

September 18, 2020

Constance Hickman
Regulatory Specialist
Corteva AgriScience
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Chlorimuron and Tribenuron
Product Name: Fallout Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 85588-5
Application Dates: January 5, 2018
Decision Numbers: 556501; 551268

Dear Ms. Hickman:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the 22 Sulfonylurea (SU) Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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.

A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this amendment must bear the new revised label. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Darius Stanton by phone at 703-347-0433, or via email at Stanton.darius@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

Fallout

HERBICIDE

CHLORIMURON-ETHYL TRIBENURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

For Burndown and Residual Control of Weeds Prior to Planting Soybeans

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredients	***By Weight***
Chlorimuron Ethyl Ethyl 2-[[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	22.7%
Tribenuron methyl Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	6.8%
Other Ingredients	70.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

This product is a water-dispersible granule containing 29.5% active ingredient by weight.

EPA Reg. No. 85588-5 EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container
Net:_____
OR
Refillable Container
Net: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-888-261-1410 for medical emergencies involving this product.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any water proof material
- 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 CONTROL STATEMENTS

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 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

Chlorimuron-ethyl is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. 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 weeks 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 Advisory

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 affects 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.

Fallout herbicide, also referred to below as Fallout, 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 Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

Fallout is for use as a pre-plant burndown herbicide prior to planting soybeans in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain that Fallout 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 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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical Resistant Gloves, made of any water proof material
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Fallout herbicide is a water-dispersible granule formulation used at a rate of 1.1 - 3.3 ounces per acre for burndown and residual weed control prior to soybean planting in no-till or conservation tillage fields.

For season-long control of all broadleaf and grass weeds following application of Fallout, a planned sequential program is required.

Fallout is non-corrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. Mix Fallout in water and apply as a uniform broadcast spray.

Use only in the geographies identified in the Rotational Crop Guidelines section of this label.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Fallout is absorbed through the foliage and roots of plants where it rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible weeds. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic and the growing point subsequently dies. Weed species that are suppressed instead of controlled may remain green, but will be stunted and noncompetitive.

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

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

Rainfast interval: If application is made when rain is expected within 2 hour, weed control may decrease.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply to frozen ground.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Allow 14 days after application before grazing or feeding forage or hay.
- Do not apply more than a total of 0.82 ounces active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl per acre per year in the Northern and Central region states or 1.07 ounces active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl per acre per year in the Southern region states. This includes combinations of preemergence and postemergence applications of chlorimuron ethyl products.
- Do not apply more than a total of 0.25 ounces active ingredient of tribenuron methyl per acre per year in all use regions specified on this label.
- Do not apply to land that has been or will be treated with Glean®, Ally®, or Finesse® herbicides in the states of Kansas or Nebraska without carefully observing the rotational crop intervals for those products.
- 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 discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.

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

- Do not apply Fallout or drain or flush application 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.

PRECAUTIONS

• Fallout applied on soils with a history of nutrient deficiency (including iron chlorosis) may cause crop injury.

• Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying other crops. Failure to remove even small amounts of Fallout from application equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops. (See the Sprayer Cleanup section of this label for instructions.)

• Severe stress (drought, disease, insect damage, or nutrient deficiency including iron chlorosis) following application may result in crop injury and/or poor weed control.

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

• Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.

• Do not apply Fallout if rain is expected within 2 hours or weed control may decrease.

• Keep Fallout from coming in contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds during storage.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Fallout, which contains the active ingredients chlorimuron ethyl and tribenuron methyl, are both group 2 herbicides 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 Fallout 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 Agsurf representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

• Contact your Agsurf 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 Fallout 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, such as 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. 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

GEOGRAPHIC USE REGIONS

Northern Region: The states of Iowa (fields inside the boundaries of the Clarion-Nicollet-Webster and Hamburg-Ida-Monona soil associations and fields located inside the historic floodplain of the Missouri River), South Dakota and Wisconsin (fields north of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields north of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee). **Do not use FALLOUT in the Northern Region.**

Central Region: The states of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (fields located outside the boundaries of the Clarion-Nicollet-Webster and Hamburg-Ida-Monona soil associations and fields located outside the historic flood plain of the Missouri River), Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (except the Bootheel), Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 or east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York (fields south of Interstate 90), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin (fields south of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Southern Region: The states of Alabama (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (Bootheel region only), Mississippi (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas (fields east of Route 183). **Do not use FALLOUT in Florida.**

TIMING TO CROP

Fallout may be applied to no-till or conservation tillage fields after the fall harvest at the following intervals prior to planting soybeans.

- For 1.1 up to and including 1.5 oz/acre Fallout, applications may be made up to the time of planting.

- For greater than 1.5 and up to and including 2.2 oz/acre FALLOUT, plant soybeans a minimum of 7 days after FALLOUT application. In the states of AL, AR, LA, bootheel of MO, MS and TN applications can be made up to the time of planting.

- For greater than 2.2 up to 3.3 oz/acre FALLOUT, plant soybeans a minimum of 14 days after FALLOUT application.

TIMING TO WEEDS: BURNDOWN

For best results, apply to annual weeds that are up to 3 inches in height or diameter and to perennial weeds that are up to 6 inches in height or diameter. Where the rate is not restricted by soil pH, use higher Fallout rates for improved residual activity.

RATE

In medium and fine soils of 1.5 - 4% organic matter	**Rate oz/ acre**
Central Region Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (except the bootheel), Nebraska, New Jersey, New York*, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin* .	
no soil pH restriction**	1.1
composite soil pH of 7 or less	> 1.1 - 3.3
Southern Region Alabama†, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (bootheel region only), Mississippi†, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas (fields east of Rte 183)	

no soil pH restriction	1.1 to 1.6
composite soil pH of 7 or less	> 1.6 - 3.3

* In the portions of Wisconsin and New York in the Central Region, the use rate is limited to no greater than 1.1 oz/acre.

** In Michigan, New York and Wisconsin, do not apply the 1.1 oz/acre rate to soils exceeding pH 7.6. In all other states, the soil pH is unrestricted for the 1.1 oz/acre rate.

† except the 'Black Belt' soils, where pH must be less than 7.0.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - BURNDOWN

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

Fallout herbicide, applied at 1.1 - 3.3 oz/acre, will burndown the following weeds.

Table 1. Burndown control of emerged winter annuals, perennials, and summer annual weeds.

Bittercress, small-flowered
Bushy wallflower
Buttercup, smallflower
Butterweed
Chickweed, common
Dandelion
Deadnettle, purple, and red
Garlic, wild*
Henbit
Lambsquarters*
Lettuce, prickly
Marestail (horseweed)*
Mustard, tansy, wild
Pennycress, field
Pepperweed
Pigweed
Ragweed, common*
Ragweed, giant*
Shepherd's-purse
Smartweed, annual
Speedwell, field and purslane
Sunflower
Thistle, Canada (above ground portion)
Velvetleaf
Whitlowgrass
Yellow rocket

* Addition of a minimum of 8 ozai/acre 2,4-D LVE is required for all Fallout rates.

WEEDS CONTROLLED – PREEMERGENCE

Fall through early spring applications of 1.1 oz/acre Fallout will provide limited residual control of listed weeds to contribute to a clean seedbed at normal planting times.

Fall through early spring applications of 1.5 - 3.3 oz/acre Fallout will provide acceptable preemergence control, or partial control (suppression), of the following weeds through normal planting dates.

Table 2. Weeds controlled or suppressed preemergence

Control	**Suppression**
Cocklebur	Annual grasses* (foxtails, barnyardgrass, crabgrass, panicum)
Lambsquarters	Chickweed, common
Henbit	Jimsonweed
Marestail	Morningglory, annual*
Pigweed, redroot and smooth	Nutsedge, yellow*
Purslane, speedwell	Prickly sida (teaweed)*
Ragweed, common	Ragweed, giant*
Smartweed, annual	Velvetleaf
Winter annual mustards (pennycress, buttercress, shepherd's- purse, whitlowgrass, yellowrocket)	

* With 1.1 oz/acre applications of Fallout, heavy weed pressure, delayed planting, or adverse environmental conditions may require additional burndown control measures at planting. For enhanced residual control, metribuzin containing pesticides labeled for this use, may be tank mixed with 1.1 oz/acre Fallout.

In addition to the weeds noted in the tables above Fallout has activity on a range of other weeds. Consult

DuPont Fact Sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies for information on other weeds controlled.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

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

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

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

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

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

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 Agsurf Product Management. Consult separate Agsurf technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

TANK MIXTURES

When tank mixing Fallout with any other approved soybean pesticides, always read and follow all use directions, restrictions, and precautions of the Fallout and tank mix partner(s) labels. If those directions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the product(s) with Fallout. When tank mixing, the most restrictive labeling applies. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and flow the applicable restriction 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.

For Additional Control of Emerged Grass and Broadleaf Weeds

To burndown annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed above when they exceed the specified heights, Fallout may be tank mixed with products registered for use on soybeans, such as: ASSURE® II, dicamba, glyphosate including ABUNDIT® Edge, glufosinate (Liberty), paraquat (Gramoxone), saflufenacil (Sharpen) or 2,4-D (LVE). When tank mixing with glyphosate-containing products, replace the crop oil concentrate with nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gallons final spray volume) and follow the manufacturer’s instructions for ammonium sulfate addition. To select the proper tank mix burndown product, identify the weeds to be controlled and consult the product labels to determine which product is needed.

For Additional Residual Control of Grass and Broadleaf Weeds

In addition to tank mixtures for burndown, Fallout may be tank mixed with preemergence herbicides registered for soybeans, including linuron, metribuzin containing products including “Boundary”, “Valor”, metolachlor including CINCH® herbicide, pendimethalin or pyroxasulfone (Zidua).

PLANNED SEQUENTIAL PROGRAMS

Fallout applied in the fall or early spring will not provide season-long preemergence control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

For year-long control, a planned pre or post sequential program is required. To ensure maximal rotational flexibility when considering a sequential program of Fallout followed by other herbicides containing chlorimuron ethyl, including DuPont™ CLASSIC®, DuPont™ ENLITE®, DuPont™ ENVIVE®, DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP, or DuPont™ TRIVENCE® carefully consider: the soil pH, the directions below, and the Rotational Crop Guidelines in this label.

Applications of 1.1 oz/acre Fallout to soils with pH greater than 7:

Do not apply additional chlorimuron ethyl containing herbicides except in the states of AL, AR, GA, KY, LA, MO (bootheel), MS, NC, OK, Sc, TN and TX, where up to 0.125 ounces active ingredient/acre chlorimuron ethyl may be applied.

Applications of 1.5 oz/acre Fallout to soils with pH greater than 7:

Do not apply additional chlorimuron-ethyl containing herbicides.

Applications of 1.1 - 3.3 oz/acre Fallout to soils with pH of 7 or less:

A single postemergence application of CLASSIC® or DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP may be applied at the rates specified below.

Fallout Oz/acre	Sequential Application of chlorimuron ethyl Oz ai/acre
Up to 2.6	Up to 0.188
Up to 3.0	Up to 0.125
Up to 3.2	Up to 0.082
Up to 3.3	Up to 0.062

SEQUENTIAL PROGRAM WITH DUPONT™ ENLITE® HERBICIDE ON HIGH PH SOILS

On soils with composite soil pH greater than 7.0 and where a total of 0.25 ounces active ingredient per acre of chlorimuron ethyl can be applied in a growing season, Fallout herbicide may be used at 0.5 – 0.75 oz/acre for burndown of weeds when applied postharvest or to fallow fields prior to planting soybeans.

Fallout applied in the fall or early spring will not provide season-long preemergence weed control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. A sequential application of ENLITE® at 2.8 – 4.25 oz/acre may be made. Total use rate combinations of Fallout and ENLITE® or other chlorimuron ethyl containing products must not exceed 0.25 ounces active ingredient of chlorimuron ethyl per acre per year.

Use rate combinations of CANOPY EX followed by ENLITE which do not exceed 0.25 oz ai/acre of chlorimuron ethyl:

Fallout: oz/acre	Sequential Application of ENLITE®: oz/acre
0.5	Up to 4.25
0.55	Up to 4.25
0.66	Up to 3.5

0.75	2.8

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

Even though Fallout may be applied in the fall, for the purposes of re-cropping, do not start counting months for re-cropping until normal soybean planting time in the spring.

Crop rotation intervals noted in Table 3 below are based on crops grown under favorable growing conditions. Crops grown under unfavorable environmental conditions, including drought, nutrient deficiency, high salts, disease and insect pressure may demonstrate reduced tolerance to crop protection chemicals. When deciding on a particular crop to replant in your fields, carefully consider your particular soil and other field conditions (see IMPORTANCE OF SOIL pH section of this label).

Rotational Crops - Central and Southern Regions

Central Region: The states of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (fields located outside the boundaries of the Clarion-Nicollet-Webster and Hamburg-Ida-Monona soil associations and fields located outside the historic flood plain of the Missouri River), Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (except the Bootheel), Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 or east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York (fields south of Interstate 90), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin (fields south of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Southern Region: The states of Alabama (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (Bootheel region only), Mississippi (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas (fields east of Route 183). **Do not use FALLOUT in Florida.**

Central Region

- For applications of 1.1 oz/acre Fallout to any pH soil, follow Rotational Interval 1 in Table 3.

- For applications of Fallout greater than 1.1 oz/acre, including all sequential specifications in this label, follow Rotational Interval 3 in Table 3.

Southern Region

- For applications of 1.1 - 1.65 oz/acre Fallout to any pH soil, follow Rotational Interval 2 in Table 3.

- For applications of Fallout greater than 1.65 oz/acre, including all sequential specifications in this label, follow Rotational Interval 3 in Table 3.

Table 3. Rotational Intervals (in months) for 1.1 - 3.3 oz/acre \ Fallout

(including all sequential application directions in this label)

Crop[a]	Interval 1	Interval 2	Interval 3
Soybeans	immediately	immediately	0.25(b)
Cereal Grains, Pasture Grasses	3	3	4
Dry Beans Kidney Beans Peas Snap Beans	9	9	12
Field Corn - grain, seed or silage	9	Not applicable	10[c]
Field Corn - grain, seed or silage (states of AR, KY, MO (bootheel only), NC, OK, TN, and TX)	Not applicable	8	10[c]
Field Corn - grain, seed or silage (states of AL, GA, LA, MS, and SC)	Not applicable	7	10[c]
Sweet Corn	18	18	18
Popcorn	9	9	10

Sorghum	9	9	12/10[(d)]
Tobacco (transplant)	9	9	10
Tomato (transplant)	9	9	10
Peanuts	15	6	8
Rice	15	9[(e)]	10
Cotton	9	8	10
Alfalfa	12	9	10
Clover	12	9	12
Cabbage Canola (rapeseed) Cucumber Flax Lentils Mustard Pumpkins Sunflower Watermelon	18	18	18
Carrots Onions Sugar Beets Any Crop not listed	30	30	18/30[(f)]
Sweet Potatoes, Yams	30	10	18/30[(f)]
Potatoes	30	30	18/30[(f)]
Potatoes (NC, VA)[(g)]	8	8	18

(a) If a sequential application containing chlorimuron-ethyl (DuPont™ CLASSIC® or DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP) is applied after August 1, extend the rotational crop intervals 2 months for alfalfa, clover, corn, cotton, popcorn, rice, sorghum, tobacco and tomato.
(b) If the application rate of Fallout is greater than 2.2 oz/acre, extend the rotational interval 7 days.
(c) In the states of DE, KY, MD, MO (bootheel), NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV, field corn may be recropped after 9 months if the total chlorimuron ethyl applied does not exceed 0.64 oz/acre.
(d) Fallout treated fields in the states of AL, AR, DE, GA, KY, LA, MD, MO (bootheel), MS, NJ, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA, or VW may be recropped to sorghum after 10 months. In all other states, the rotational interval is 12 months.
(e) In soils with pH 7.0 or less, replant rice after 9 months. In soils with pH greater than 7.0 and a Fallout rate no greater than 1.1 oz/acre, rice may be replanted after 10 months, as long as no other chlorimuron ethyl containing product was applied in the same season as the Fallout. In soils with pH greater than 7.0 and a Fallout rate >1.1 oz/acre, or where 1.1 oz/acre was followed with other chlorimuron ethyl containing products, the recrop to rice is 18 months.
(f) Fallout treated fields in the states of AL, AR, DE, GA, KY, LA, MD, MO (bootheel), MS, NJ, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA, or VW may be recropped to carrots, onions, sugar beets, sweet potatoes, yams and potatoes after 18 months. In all other states the rotational interval is 30 months.
(g) States of NC and VA in soils with organic matter greater than 1%

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, including those samples taken for soil fertility specifications, may not detect areas of high pH. Subsampling 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 specified.

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample those soil types separately.
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, including:

- 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 lines,
- 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 of the upper 3 inches is advised.

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and flow the applicable restriction 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.

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Fallout.
3. Continue agitation until the Fallout is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Fallout is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Thoroughly mix Fallout with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add other herbicide(s) and the required spray adjuvants (crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactant, or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer).
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY TESTING

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Fallout 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 30 minutes. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination must not be used.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Many crops are highly sensitive to Fallout. All direct or indirect contact (including spray drift) with crops other than fallow fields must be avoided (Also see Spray Drift Management sections).
For all application systems, use 50-mesh or larger strainer screens.

GROUND APPLICATION (Also refer to Spray Drift Management section)

Broadcast Application

- Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre (GPA) to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance.

- For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASAE Standard S572. 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 specified in manufacturers' specifications.

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

AERIAL APPLICATION (Also refer to Spray Drift Management section)

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage in a minimum of 3 GPA.

Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when wind speed is less than 3 mph or above 10 mph, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

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

SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEANUP

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before using Fallout, and then properly cleaned out following application. Clean all application equipment before applying Fallout. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the label of the product previously sprayed. If no cleanup procedure is provided, use the procedure that follows. Immediately following applications of Fallout, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment to avoid subsequent crop injury.

Note:

- When cleaning spray equipment before applying Fallout, read and follow label directions for proper rinsate disposal of the product previously sprayed.
- Steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks will help to dislodge any visible pesticide deposits.
- When Fallout is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures must be examined. Choose the most appropriate procedure(s) for cleanout.
- When spraying or mixing equipment will be used over an extended period to apply multiple loads of Fallout, partially fill the tank with fresh water at the end of each day of spraying, flush the boom and hoses, and allow to sit overnight.

Cleanup Procedure

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces. Flush the tank, hoses, and boom with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Partially fill the tank with clean water and add one gal of household ammonia* (containing 3% active) for every 100 gallons of water. Finish filling the tank with water, then flush the cleaning solution through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Add more water to completely fill the tank and allow to agitate/recirculate for at least 15 minutes. Again, flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution, then drain the tank. Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles, screens and end caps of sprayer booms and clean separately in a bucket containing the cleaning agent and water.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing the water through the hoses and boom.

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

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.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

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 aerially 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 that have been certified by the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Wastes 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 Fallout herbicide containing Chlorimuron ethyl and Tribenuron 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 Fallout herbicide containing Chlorimuron ethyl and Tribenuron 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 Agsurf at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do reuse or transport container, contact Agsurf 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 Agsurf at 1-888-261-1410, day or night.

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