



DuPont™
Throttle™ XP
herbicide



®

“..... A Growing Partnership With Nature”



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herbicide

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredient	By Weight
Chlorsulfuron 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl- 1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl] benzenesulfonamide	9%
Sulfometuron methyl {Methyl 2-[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2- pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonyl]amino] sulfonyl]benzoate }	18%
Sulfentrazone N-[2,4-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4, 5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H- 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide	48%
Inert Ingredients	25%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-725

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 inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

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

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

If swallowed: Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves (such as Natural Rubber, Section Category A).
- Shoes plus socks.
- Wear protective eyewear.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statement: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothes before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This herbicide is toxic to marine/estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater advisory: This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

Surface water advisory: This herbicide can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, this herbicide may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several to many months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

DuPont™ THROTTLE™ XP is formulated as a water dispersible granule. THROTTLE™ XP is to be mixed in water and applied as a spray on non-crop sites.

THROTTLE™ XP controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in non-crop sites.

THROTTLE™ XP can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in non-crop sites; when tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of the products being used.

THROTTLE™ XP controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. The best results are obtained when the application is made at or before the early stages of weed growth; before weeds develop an established root system. Moisture is required to move THROTTLE™ XP into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control. Best results are obtained if moisture for activation is supplied by rainfall within two weeks after application.

For best postemergence results, apply THROTTLE™ XP to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment
- soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

Do not use on food or feed crops.

Contact with desirable vegetation either directly or through drift may cause severe plant injury or death.

This product may be applied on non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water in equipment ruts or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying areas, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as in seasonally dry flood deltas. Do not make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

Do not apply more than 2.25 ounces active ingredient chlorsulfuron per acre per year when using this product or any other product containing chlorsulfuron.

Do not apply more than 6.0 ounces active ingredient sulfometuron methyl per acre per year when using this product or any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

Do not apply more than 6.0 ounces active ingredient sulfentrazone per acre per year when using this product or any other product containing sulfentrazone.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

When applied as a spray, THROTTLE™ XP is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds.

Warm, moist conditions following application accelerate the herbicidal activity of THROTTLE™ XP; cold, dry conditions delay the herbicidal activity. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to THROTTLE™ XP.

Moisture is needed to move THROTTLE™ XP into the soil for preemergence weed control.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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.

TANK MIXES

DuPont™ THROTTLE™ XP may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the use sites described in this label. Combination with other herbicides may broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled. Use the recommended adjuvants for the herbicide tank mix partner.

For application method and other use specifications, use the most restrictive directions for the intended combination. Do not tank mix THROTTLE™ XP with DuPont™ HYVAR® X-L herbicide.

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well, are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.

Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment. Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

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 through any type of irrigation system. 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.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Use on non-crop sites and turf (unimproved) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

NON-CROP SITES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

THROTTLE™ XP is recommended for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: uncultivated non-agricultural areas (such as, airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas (non-crop producing, which includes: farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites (outdoor, such as, lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms).

THROTTLE™ XP is not recommended for use on recreation areas or for direct application to paved areas (surfaces).

NOTE: Apply by ground application equipment. Applications may be made by helicopter on railroad rights-of-way only.

Do not tank mix THROTTLE™ XP with HYVAR® X-L herbicide.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply THROTTLE™ XP as a preemergence or early postemergence spray when weeds are actively germinating or growing. When weeds are emerged at application a postemergence burn down herbicide, such as glyphosate, should be included in the treatment.

APPLICATION RATES

Apply THROTTLE™ XP at 12.5 ounces per acre.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

THROTTLE™ XP when applied at 12.5 ounces per acre controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses:

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Annual sowthistle
Bedstraw
Beggarweed, Florida
Black medic
Black mustard
Blue mustard
Bouncingbet
Buckhorn plantain
Burclover
Buttercup
Canada thistle
Carolina geranium
Carpetweed
Chickweed, common
Clover
Cocklebur
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam
Cow cockle
Crimson clover
Croton, tropic
Curly dock
Cutleaf eveningprimrose
Daisy, American
Dandelion
Dayflower, common
Dayflower, Virginia
Dock, curly
Dogfennel
Dyer's woad
Erect knotweed
False chamomile
Fiddleneck
Field pennycress
Fleabane
Flixweed
Galinsoga, hairy
Goldenrod
Groundcherry, clammy (seedling)
Groundcherry, cutleaf
Groundsel, common
Hairy vetch
Hemp
Hemp sesbania
Henbit
Hill mustard
Hoary cress (whitetop)
Houndstongue
Jimsonweed
Kochia
Kochia (ALS/Triazine Resistant)
Lambsquarter, common
Lettuce, wild
London rocket
Mallow, common
Marestail/horseweed*
Milkweed, honeyvine
Mexicanweed
Morningglory species
Musk thistle
Mustard species
Nightshade species
Nutsedge species
Ox-eye daisy
Pepperweed
Perennial pepperweed
Palmer amaranth
Pigweed, smooth
Pigweed, redroot
Prairie groundsel
Prickly coontail
Prickly sida
Prostrate knotweed
Puncturevine
Purslane, common
Ragweed, common
Redstem filaree
Salsify
Scotch thistle
Seaside heliotrope
Sonchus oleraceus
Galium spp.
Desmodium tortuosum
Medicago lupulina
Brassica nigra
Chorispora tenella
Saponaria officinalis
Plantago lanceolata
Medicago spp.
Petasites hybridus
Cirsium arvense
Geranium carolinianum
Mollugo verticillata
Stellaria media
Trifolium spp.
Xanthium spp.
Acalypha ostryifolia
Vaccaria pyramidata
Trifolium incarnatum
Croton glandulosus
Rumex crispus
Oenothera laciniata
Coreopsis grandiflora
Taraxacum officinale
Commelina communis
Commelina virginica
Rumex crispus
Eupatorium capillifolium
Isatis tinctoria
Polygonum erectum
Matricaria maritima
Amsinckia lycopsoides
Epilobium angustifolium
Conyza spp.
Descurainia Sophia
Galinsoga ciliata
Solidago spp.
Physalis heterophylla
Physalis angulata
Senecio vulgaris
Vicia villosa
Cannabis spp.
Sesbania exaltata
Lamium amplexicaule
Bunias orientalis
Cardaria draba
Cynoglossum officinale
Datura stramonium
Kochia scoparia
Kochia scoparia
Chenopodium album
Lactuca virosa
Sisymbrium irio
Malva neglecta
Conyza Canadensis
Ampelamus albidus
Caperonia castanifolia
Ipomoea spp.
Carduus nutans
Brassica spp.
Solanum spp.
Cyperus spp.
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum
Lepidium spp.
Lepidium latifolium
Amaranthus palmeri
Amaranthus hybridus
Amaranthus retroflexus
Senecio plattensis
Ceratophyllum echinatum
Sida spinosa
Polygonum aviculare
Tribulus terrestris
Portulaca oleracea
Ambrosia elatior
Erodium cicutarium
Tragopogon spp.
Onopordum acanthium
Heliotropium curassavicum

Shepherd's purse
Sicklepod
Smallseed falseflax
Spanish needles
Spiny pigweed
Spreading orach
Speedwell, common
Spikeweed, common
Sunflower, common
Sweetclover
Tansymustard
Tansy ragwort
Tarweed, common
Texasweed
Thistle, Russian
Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Tumble pigweed
Turkey mullein
Velvetleaf
Vetch, common
Waterhemp, tall
Waterhemp, common
Whitestem filaree
Whitetop
Wild buckwheat
Wild carrot
Wild garlic
Wild parsnip
Wild teasel
Yarrow, common

Capsella bursa-pastoris
Cassia obtusifolia
Camelina microcarpa
Bidens bipinnata
Amaranthus spinosus
Atriplex patula
Veronica officinalis
Hemizonia pungens
Helianthus annuus
Melilotus spp.
Descurainia pinnata
Senecio jacobaea
Madia spp.
Caperonia palustris
Salsola iberica
Sisymbrium altissimum
Amaranthus albus
Eremocarpus setigerus
Abutilon theophrasti
Vicia sativa
Amaranthus tuberculatus
Amaranthus rudis
Erodium moschatum
Cardaria spp.
Polygonum convolvulus
Daucus carota
Allium vineale
Pastinaca sativa
Dipsacus fullonum
Achillea millefolium

*Certain biotypes of marestail are less sensitive to DuPont™ THROTTLE™ XP and may be controlled with a tank mixture of DuPont™ HYVAR® X or DuPont™ KROVAR® I DF.

GRASSES

Bahiagrass
Barley, foxtail
Barley, little
Barnyardgrass
Bluegrass, annual
Bluegrass, bulbous
Brome, downy (cheatgrass)
Brome, red
Brome, ripgut
Cheat
Crabgrass
Fescue, annual
Fescue, foxtail
Fescue, red
Foxtails (except green)
Indiangrass, yellow
Itchgrass
Goatgrass, jointed
Medusahead
Oats, wild
Rye (volunteer)
Ryegrass, annual
Ryegrass, Italian
Saltgrass, Seashore
Signalgrass, broadleaf
Sprangletop (annual)
Wheat (volunteer)
Witchgrass

Paspalum notatum
Hordeum jubatum
Hordeum pusillum
Echinochloa crus-galli
Poa annua
Poa bulbosa
Bromus tectorum
Bromus rubens
Bromus diandrus
Bromus secalinus
Digitaria spp.
Festuca arundinacea
Vulpia myuros
Festuca rubra
Setaria spp.
Sorghastrum nutans
Rottboellia cochinchinensis
Aegilops cylindrica
Taeniatherum caput-medusae
Avena fatua
Secale cereale
Lolium spp.
Lolium multiflorum
Distichlis spicata
Brachiaria platyphylla
Leptochloa spp.
Triticum aestivum
Panicum capillare

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

NON-CROP SITES

Prickly Lettuce

Since biotypes of prickly lettuce are known to be resistant to THROTTLE™ XP, tank mixture combinations with herbicides having different modes of action, such as DuPont™ KARMEX® DF, HYVAR® X or KROVAR® I DF, must be used. In areas where resistance is known to exist, these weeds should be treated postemergence with other herbicides registered for their control, such as 2,4-D or dicamba.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of DuPont™ THROTTLE™ XP can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a THROTTLE™ XP application, the use of the spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which THROTTLE™ XP or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

APPLICATION

Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage when applying THROTTLE™ XP as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. To help maintain the correct application rate within the treated site, avoid over-spraying treated areas and turn off spray boom (or spray boom section) when turning, slowing or stopping.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/2 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of THROTTLE™ XP.
3. Continue agitation until the THROTTLE™ XP is fully dispersed.
4. Once the THROTTLE™ XP is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. THROTTLE™ XP should 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 necessary volume of spray adjuvant. Always add the spray adjuvant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling can occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. If THROTTLE™ XP and a tank mix partner(s) are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the THROTTLE™ XP in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will help prevent any of the remaining spray tank solution from interfering with the dissolution of the THROTTLE™ XP.

MIXING WITH OTHER HERBICIDES

Determine the tank mixture partner(s) compatibility with THROTTLE™ XP by following the directions below. Provided the procedure below shows the mixture to be compatible, THROTTLE™ XP may be used in this tank mixture.

1. Put 1 pint of water in a quart jar.
2. Add 2 teaspoons of THROTTLE™ XP and mix thoroughly.

3. For other herbicides used in the mixture, premix 2 teaspoons of dry materials or 1 teaspoon of liquids with 2 tablespoons of water; add to THROTTLE™ XP mixture.
4. Close jar and shake well.
5. Watch mixture for several seconds; check again in 30 minutes.
6. If the mixture does not separate, foam excessively, gel or become lumpy, it may be used.

SPRAYER CLEAN UP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment following applications of THROTTLE™ XP as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia (contains 3% active) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank. Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a commercial cleaner can be used in the clean-out procedure. If a commercial cleaner is used, carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used follow the directions for rinsate disposal on the label.

Note:

1. **Caution:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended before performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When THROTTLE™ XP is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required clean-out procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.

USE PRECAUTIONS

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

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

- If equipment is drained or flushed 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.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may

result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to DuPont™ THROTTLE™ XP may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply THROTTLE™ XP when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.

- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of THROTTLE™ XP. Do not treat frozen soil. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for THROTTLE™ XP movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.

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

Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

If non-crop sites treated with THROTTLE™ XP are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after the THROTTLE™ XP application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crops. To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop(s) you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops(s) grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected offsite movement of THROTTLE™ XP to cropland, soil samples should be quantitatively analyzed for THROTTLE™ XP or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the above-described bioassay.

Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Surface Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift
- **Boom Height (ground)** - Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

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

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be

identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g, when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or 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 may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: For Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **For Fiber Sacks:** Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. **For Fiber Drums With Liners:** Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner. **For Paper and Plastic Bags:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Container Refilling and Disposal (For Containers up to 250 gal): This is a refillable container. If the container is to be refilled, do not rinse with any material or introduce any pesticide other than DuPont™ THROTTLE™ XP. Reseal and return the container to any authorized DuPont refilling facility. If the container is not to be refilled, triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by open burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, keep out of smoke. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-441-3637 day or night.

Container Disposal for Bulk Containers: When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location named at time of purchase of this product. The container must only be refilled with this pesticide product. **DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.** Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact DuPont at 1-800-441- 3637. If not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-441-3637 day or night.

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