

DuPont™ BL3

HERBICIDE

GROUP

14

HERBICIDE

For control and/or suppression of certain weeds in fallow land, field corn and soybean

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredients

By Weight

Flumioxazin

*2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isindole-1,3(2H)-dione

51%

Other Ingredients

49%

TOTAL

100%

BL3 herbicide is a water dispersible granule containing 51% active ingredient.

EPA Reg. No. 352-915

EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container

Net: _____ Pounds

OR

Refillable Container

Net: _____ Pounds

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. 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: Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride

Shoes and socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, 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 immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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

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

Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

DuPont™ BL3 herbicide, referred to below as DuPont™ BL3, BL3 herbicide, or BL3, must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, in separately published DuPont instructions (Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions, FIFRA 2(ee) Bulletins), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

DuPont™ BL3 uses:

- BL3 provides residual control of susceptible weeds.
- BL3 provides additional burndown activity when used as part of a burndown program.
- BL3 may be applied as part of a fall burndown program for control of susceptible winter annuals.
- Read tank mix product label for rates and weeds controlled. Always read and follow label directions for all tank mix products before using. The most restrictive labeling of any tank mix product must be followed. BL3, when applied according to label use directions, will control the weeds claimed in crop specific use directions. This label makes no claims concerning control of other weed species.
- 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.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

BL3 needs rainfall or irrigation to activate. BL3 will form a weed barrier, cultivation after application will reduce this weed barrier. BL3 inhibits the synthesis of a precursor of chlorophyll, causing rapid destruction of contacted tissue.

- Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils and/or applications made under cool, wet conditions.
- Risk of crop injury can be minimized by using on well drained soils, planting at least 1.5 inches deep, using high quality seed and completely covering seeds with soil prior to preemergence applications.
- Treated soil that is splashed onto newly emerged crops may result in temporary crop injury.
- Moisture is necessary to activate BL3 in soil for residual weed control.
- Dry weather following applications of BL3 may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, BL3 will control susceptible germinating weeds. BL3 may not control weeds that germinate after application but before an activating rainfall/irrigation or weeds that germinate through cracks resulting from dry soil.
- When adequate moisture is not received after a BL3 application, weed control may be improved by irrigation with at least 1/4 inch of water. If emerged weeds are controlled by cultivation, residual weed control will be reduced.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, including fog.
- When applying by air, observe drift management restrictions and precautions listed under "AERIAL APPLICATION".
- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply this product by air within 40 feet of non-target plants including non-target crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 100 feet of emerged cotton crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 40 feet of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.
- Do not apply this product by air when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.
- Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions could produce poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.
- Do not apply within 300 yards of non-dormant pears.
- Do not apply to powdery soils or soils that are susceptible to wind displacement unless irrigation can be applied immediately after application.

- Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas.
- Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur.
- Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.
- For burndown applications prior to crop emergence do not use flood jet nozzles.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- Do not apply DuPont™ BL3 when weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity.

PRECAUTIONS

- Mechanical incorporation into the soil will reduce residual weed control.
- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand and avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.
- Thoroughly clean BL3 from application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops.
- Failure to remove even small amounts of BL3 from application equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.
- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds during storage.
- Spray equipment used to apply BL3 should not be used to apply other materials to any crop foliage, unless the proper cleanout procedures are followed. See "SPRAYER CLEANUP" for more information.

WEED RESISTANCE

BL3, which contains the active ingredient flumioxazin, is a Group 14 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

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

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

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

BL3 should be integrated into an overall weed and pest management strategy whenever the use of a herbicide is required. Follow practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

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 consultant or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest / crop systems in your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Burndown Application

For best results, apply BL3 as part of a burndown program to actively growing weeds. Applying BL3 under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply BL3 when weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. BL3 is most effective when applied under warm sunny conditions.

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

Rainfastness

DuPont™ BL3 is rainfast one hour after application. Do not apply if rain is expected within one hour of application or postemergence efficacy may be reduced.

Soil Characteristics

Application of BL3 to soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content may require higher dosages than soils with low organic matter and/or low clay content. Application to cloddy seedbeds can result in reduced weed control.

HERBICIDE RATE

Residual Weed Control (Including Preemergence Applications or Applications as Part of a Fall or Spring Burndown and Fallow Seedbed Program)

Based upon soil characteristics (organic matter content and texture), the most difficult to control weed species being targeted, and the crop being grown, select the proper BL3 dosage from the rate range tables contained in this label.

CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE GROUND EQUIPMENT ONLY.

Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage)

To ensure uniform coverage, use 10 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre for conventional tillage applications. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure specifications for preemergence herbicide application.

Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)

To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use 15 to 60 gallons spray solution per acre. Use 20 to 60 gallons per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure specifications for postemergence herbicide application. Do not use flood jet nozzles.

See Information for Aerial Equipment under "AERIAL APPLICATION".

SPRAY ADDITIVES

Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)

Postemergence control of weeds from BL3 tank mixes will require the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. When an adjuvant is to be used with BL3, DuPont recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Either a crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil or a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v, may be used when applying BL3 as part of a burndown program. Some tank mix partners, such as DuPont™ Abundit® Edge herbicide, are formulated with sufficient adjuvants and do not require the addition of a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or non-ionic surfactant when tank mixed with BL3. The addition of a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil may increase the burndown activity on certain weeds such as cutleaf eveningprimrose and Carolina geranium. Verify mixing compatibility qualities by a jar test.

A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 2 to 2.5 lbs/acre or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts/acre) may be added to the spray mixture along with either a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or non-ionic surfactant to enhance weed control. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for a crop oil concentrate, a methylated seed oil or a non-ionic surfactant.

JAR TEST TO DETERMINE COMPATIBILITY OF ADJUVANTS AND BL3

When using BL3 and an adjuvant, such as in stale seed bed or reduced tillage situations. Perform a jar test before mixing commercial quantities of BL3, when using BL3 for the first time, when using new adjuvants or when a new water source is being used.

1. Add 1 pint of the water to a quart jar. Use water from the same source and temperature as which will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 1 gram of BL3 to the quart jar for every 3 ounces of BL3 per acre being applied, gently mix until product goes into suspension.
3. Add 60 milliliters (4 Tbsps or 2 fl oz) of the crop oil or methylated seed oil to the quart jar or 1 milliliter of non-ionic surfactant if it is being used in place of oil, gently mix.
4. If nitrogen is being used, add 16 milliliters (1 Tbsp or 0.5 oz) of the 28 to 32% nitrogen source to the quart jar. If ammonium sulfate is being used, add 19 grams AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen.
5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. If any of the following conditions are observed, question the choice of adjuvant:
 - a) Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface.
 - b) Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
 - c) Clabbering: thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

SPRAY TANK PREPARATION

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before using DuPont™ BL3. Follow the spray tank cleanout procedures specified on the label of product previously sprayed. If no cleanout procedure is provided, follow the cleanout procedure below for all application equipment.

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

During an extended period where spraying or mixing equipment will be used to apply multiple loads of BL3, at the end of each day of spraying partially fill the tank with fresh water, flush the boom and hoses and allow to sit overnight. A steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks is recommended to dislodge any visible pesticide deposits.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill clean spray tank 1/2 to 2/3 of desired level with clean water.
2. If a drift retardant is to be used, add 10 lbs of spray grade ammonium sulfate per 100 gals. of spray solution.
3. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, pre-slurry the required amount of BL3 with water prior to addition to the spray tank. Use a minimum of 1 gallon of water per ounces of BL3.
4. While agitating, slowly add the pre-slurried BL3 to the spray tank. Agitation should create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface.
5. If tank mixing BL3 with other labeled herbicides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
6. Add any required adjuvants.
7. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. **Continue agitation until all spray solution has been applied.**
8. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. Apply BL3 within 6 hours of mixing.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of BL3 as follows:

Spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, must be cleaned each day following BL3 application. After BL3 is applied, use the following steps to clean the spray equipment:

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

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

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Application equipment must be clean and in good repair. Nozzles must be uniformly spaced on boom and frequently checked for accuracy.

BROADCAST APPLICATION

Apply BL3, and BL3 tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with flat fan or flood nozzles (preemergence applications only) designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume.

BAND APPLICATION

When banding, use proportionately less water and DuPont™ BL3 per acre. The rate of BL3 required per acre, when applied as a banded application, can be calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{Amount Needed per Acre for Banded Application} = \frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Rate per Broadcast Acre}$$

AERIAL APPLICATION

Spray drift away from the site of application may cause damage to non-target vegetation. To minimize drift, apply the largest droplet size consistent with uniform coverage and satisfactory weed control. To obtain satisfactory application and avoid drift, the following directions must be observed:

- **Do not** apply during low-level inversion conditions (including fog), when winds are gusty or under other conditions that favor drift. **Do not** spray when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.
- **Do not** apply this product by air within 40 feet of non-target plants including non-target crops.
- **Do not** apply this product by air within 100 feet of emerged cotton crops.
- **Do not** apply this product by air within 40 feet of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.
- **Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure:** When used as part of a burndown weed control program, apply BL3 in 7 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Application at less than 7 gallons per acre may provide inadequate control. When used for preemergence weed control, apply BL3 in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. The higher gallonage applications generally afford more consistent weed control. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Nozzle Selection and Orientation:** Formation of very small drops may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray pressure. Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles, such as diaphragm type nozzles, to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution. The nozzles must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0 and 15° downward. Do not place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.
- **Adjuvants and Drift Control Additives:** Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant directions. Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

APPLICATION WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with BL3. Application of dry bulk fertilizer with BL3 provides weed control equal to, or slightly below, the same rate of BL3 applied in liquid carriers, due to better coverage with application via spray equipment. Follow label directions for BL3 regarding rates, special instructions, cautions and special precautions. Apply 400 to 700 pounds of the fertilizer/herbicide mixture per acre to obtain adequate soil coverage. Apply the mixture to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential to prevent possible crop injury and to obtain uniform weed control.

Do not use ammonium nitrate and/or limestone as the sole source of fertilizer, as the BL3 may not adhere to these materials. Compliance with all Federal and State regulations relating to blending pesticide mixtures with dry bulk fertilizer, registrations, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company offering the fertilizer and BL3 mixture for sale.

BL3 must be premixed with water to form a slurry prior to impregnation on dry bulk fertilizer. For best results, use a minimum of 1 pint of water for each 2 ounces of BL3. Use a minimum of 6 pints of the BL3 slurry to impregnate 2000 lbs. of the fertilizer for uniform coverage of the fertilizer. Closed drum, belt, ribbon or other commonly used dry bulk blenders may be used.

The amount of BL3 required can be calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{ounces of BL3 per ton of fertilizer} = \frac{\text{ounces of BL3 per acre}}{\text{pounds of fertilizer per acre}} \times 2000$$

Thoroughly clean dry fertilizer blending equipment after BL3 has been placed in the system to avoid injury to sensitive crops that may be treated with fertilizers blended after the equipment has been used for BL3. Rinse the sides of the blender and the herbicide tank with water. Then impregnate the rinsate onto a load of dry fertilizer intended for an approved crop. Use a maximum rate of 1 gal. of rinsate per ton of fertilizer. Follow with 1 to 2 loads of unimpregnated fertilizer in the blender before switching herbicides.

ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying BL3 at the listed rate. Planting earlier than the recommended rotational interval may result in crop injury.

- **Do not plant any crop, except corn (field), cotton, peanut, soybean, sugarcane and sweet potato earlier than 30 days after applying BL3.**

DUPONT™ BL3 RATES	CROPS	ROTATION INTERVALS
1 oz/acre	Cotton (no-till or strip-till only)	14 days ¹
1.5 to 2 oz/acre	Cotton (no-till or strip-till only)	21 days ¹
2 oz/acre or less	Peanut, Soybean, Sugarcane and Sweet Potato	immediately
	Field Corn (minimum and no-till)	7 days
	Cotton and Field Corn (conventional tillage), Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat	30 days ¹
	Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Flax, Peas, Rye, Safflower and Sweet Corn	3 months
	Alfalfa, Canola, Clover, Oats, Potato, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed ²	4 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 8 months if no tillage is performed
	Lentil	6 months
Up to 3 oz/acre	Peanut, Soybean, Sugarcane and Sweet Potato	immediately
	Field Corn (minimum and no-till)	14 days
	Field Corn (conventional tillage) and Sorghum	30 days ¹
	Cotton, Rice, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat ³	2 months ¹
	Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Flax, Pea, Rye, Safflower and Sweet Corn	4 months
	Alfalfa, Clover, Oats, Potato, Sugar Beet	5 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 10 months if no tillage is performed
	Canola and all other crops not listed ² Trees can be transplanted two months after an application of BL3 Herbicide.	6 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 12 months if no tillage is performed
	Lentil	7 months

¹ At least one inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur between application and planting or crop injury may occur.

² Successful soil bioassay must be performed prior to planting these crops.

³ In the states of DE, IN, KY, MD, NJ, NC, OH, PA, SC, TN and VA, BL3 may be applied at a minimum of 7 days before planting wheat if used on no-till or minimum tillage fields. Do not use on Durum wheat and do not irrigate between emergence and spike. Wheat must be planted at least 1 inch deep. Do not graze until wheat has reached 5 inches in height.

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY RESIDUAL ACTIVITY OF BL3 HERBICIDE

BL3 rate for preplant or preemergence application, as well as when used as part of a burndown program, upon soil characteristics and the most difficult-to-control weed species being targeted for preemergence control.

Length of residual control depends on rate used, soil type and quality of activation.

BL3 Applied at 2.0 oz/acre on all Soil Types up to 5% Organic Matter

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES

Carpetweed	Mayweed/False Chamomile
Chickweed, common, mouseear	Morningglory, smallflower
Dandelion	Nightshades, black, eastern black, hairy
Eclipta	Pigweeds, redroot, smooth, spiny, tumble
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	Puncturevine
Field Pennycress	Purslane, common
Florida Pusley	Radish, wild
Henbit	Redmaids
Lambsquarters, common	Shepherd's purse
Lettuce, prickly	Sida, prickly (teaweed)
Mallow, little, Venice	Sowthistle, Prickly
Marestail/Horseweed	Spurge, spotted

All Weeds Listed Above Plus, the Following Weeds Controlled by DuPont™ BL3 Herbicide Applied at 2.5 - 3 Oz/Acre:

Amaranth, Palmer	London Rocket
Anoda, spurred	Morningglories ² , entireleaf, ivyleaf, red/scarlet, tall
Beggarweed, Florida	Mustard, wild
Chamomile, false	Poinsettia, wild
Croton, tropic	Ragweed ¹ , common
Crownbeard, golden	Senna, coffee
Indigo, hairy	Sesbania, hemp
Jimsonweed	Waterhemp ¹ , common, tall
Kochia	Yellow Rocket

ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	BL3 HERBICIDE RATE
Up to 3%	All Soil Types	2.5 oz/acre Field Corn and Soybean
3 to 5%	Coarse and Medium Soils: (sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy, siltloam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	2.5 oz/acre Field Corn and Soybean
3 to 5%	Fine Soils: (silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam)	3 oz/acre Field Corn and Soybean

¹ A postemergence herbicide may be needed following a preemergence application of BL3 herbicide to adequately control common ragweed or waterhemp in soybean fields with heavy pressure.

² Morningglory species are not adequately controlled on fine soils or soils with greater than 3% organic matter.

WEEDS SUPPRESSED BY RESIDUAL ACTIVITY OF BL3 HERBICIDE

BL3 Applied at 2 - 3 oz/acre on all Soil Types up to 5% Organic Matter

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES

Bristly Starbur	Smellmelon
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	Velvetleaf
Ragweed, Giant	Wild Buckwheat
Russian Thistle	Wormwood, Biennial
Smartweeds, Ladysthumb, Pennsylvania	

GRASS WEED SPECIES

Barnyardgrass	Goosegrass
Bluegrass, Annual	Lovegrass, California
Crabgrass, Large	Panicums, Fall, Texas
Foxtail, Giant	Ryegrass, Italian
Cheat (1.5 - 3 oz/acre)	Signalgrass, Broadleaf
Downy Brome (1.5 - 3 oz/acre)	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING PREPLANT BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS IN FIELD CORN AND SOYBEAN

(Preemergence to Crop)

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the “ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS” table.

FALL BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS

BL3 at 2 to 3 oz/acre can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with field corn or soybean (refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting). If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use BL3 in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide. Application must be made no earlier than October 15 in Region 2 or November 15 in Region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2 inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (April 1 in Region 1 and May 1 in Region 2) or up until planting, whichever comes first. BL3 can be used in a fall burndown or fallow seedbed program outside of Regions 1 and 2, however the length of residual control may be variable.

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

Fall Application Regions:

Region 1: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Virginia

Region 2: Delaware, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin

Preplant burndown treatment tank mixes

Program 1¹: DuPont™ BL3 plus glyphosate plus 2,4-D LVE (2,4-D for use on preplant soybeans only) plus NIS + AMS
OR

Program 2¹: BL3 plus glyphosate plus COC² or NIS + AMS

OR

Program 3¹: BL3 plus 2,4-D LVE (2,4-D for use on preplant soybeans only), plus COC

¹ Dicamba can be added to Programs 1, 2 & 3 to assist in the control emerged broadleaves. Refer to dicamba label for rotational restrictions.

² Crop oil concentrate has been found to increase glyphosate burndown of emerged cutleaf eveningprimrose and Carolina geranium.

Weeds Controlled by Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown Programs

WEEDS CONTROLLED ¹	POSTEMERGENCE			
	Program 1	Program 2	Program 3	RESIDUAL
Weeds 3 inches or less				
Chamomile, False	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cheatgrass	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Chickweed, Common	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Chickweed, Mouseear	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cockle, White	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dandelion	Yes	No	Yes ²	Yes
Deadnettle, Purple	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Groundsel, Cressleaf	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Henbit	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kochia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marestail/Horseweed	Yes	Yes ³	Yes	Yes
Mallow, Common	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Prickly Lettuce	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wormwood, Biennial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Weeds 12 inches or less				
Canola, Volunteer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carolina Geranium	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf ⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flixweed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mustard, Tansy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mustard, Wild	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shepherd's-purse	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

¹ Refer to glyphosate and/or 2,4-D labels for additional weeds controlled and rotational restrictions.

² Use 2,4-D LVE at 1 lb ai/acre (equivalent to 2 pt/acre of 2,4-D 4 LVE) for control of emerged dandelion.

³ Program 2 will not control emerged glyphosate resistant marestail/horseweed.

⁴ Use Program 1 to control cutleaf eveningprimrose that are nearing 12 inches in height or are past the rosette stage.

Use Programs 2 or 3 to control cutleaf eveningprimrose that are 12 inches or less and in the rosette stage.

SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

BL3 can be used in combination with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to assist in the postemergence burndown of emerged weeds and provide residual weed control prior to crop emergence.

No-till planters that incorporate the soil during planting may result in decreased weed control in the row. Apply BL3 after planting soybeans when these types of planters are used (within 3 days after planting soybeans and before the crop emerges). BL3 cannot be applied after planting field corn.

DuPont™ BL3 can be used at 1 to 3 oz/acre with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown and increase weed spectrum.

BL3 can be used in field corn and soybean burndown programs. See “DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD CORN”, “DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEAN” for more information.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALLOW LAND

BL3 may be used as a preemergence fallow treatment.

BL3 at 2 to 3 oz/acre can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fallow fields (refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting). If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use BL3 in combination with a labeled fallow herbicide. Application must be made when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2 inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring. Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

BL3 at 1 to 2 oz/acre can be used in spring in combination with labeled burndown herbicides to control emerged weeds and provide residual weed control.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD CORN

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Use only on no-till or minimum tillage fields where last year’s crop residue has not been incorporated into the soil.
- Corn must be planted between 14 and 30 days after application unless the application is made as part of a fall burndown program.
- Corn can be planted 7 days after an application of 2 oz/acre if a minimum of 25% of the soil surface is covered with the residue of the preceding crop and a minimum of 1/4 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and planting.
- Do not apply more than 3 ounces of BL3 per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not irrigate between emergence and 2-leaf corn.
- Do not use on popcorn, sweet corn or corn grown for seed.
- Graze treated fields or feed treated forage to livestock no sooner than 21 days after application.

TIMING TO FIELD CORN

- Apply BL3 herbicide, at 2 to 3 oz/acre, between 7 and 30 days prior to planting field corn for the broadleaf weeds controlled by residual activity.
- Apply BL3 herbicide at 2 oz/acre between 7 and 30 days prior to planting field corn if a minimum of 25% of the soil surface is covered with the residue of the preceding crop and a minimum of 1/4 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and planting.

Burndown Use Directions – For Preplant Applications in Field Corn

BL3 herbicide, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many weeds where field corn will be planted directly into the residue of the previous year. See "DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING PREPLANT BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS IN FIELD CORN AND SOYBEAN" for rates and timing of applications. For control of emerged weeds, BL3 herbicide must be applied with an appropriate burndown tank mix partner. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner’s label for specified application pressure and adjuvant systems.

INCREASING SPEED OF GLYPHOSATE BURNDOWN ACTIVITY

BL3 herbicide at 1 oz/acre, may be tank mixed with glyphosate (such as Abundit® Edge) to increase the speed of burndown activity compared to glyphosate applied alone. Residual weed control will not be provided at rates lower than 2 oz/acre; however, suppression of the weeds may occur at BL3 herbicide rates as low as 1 oz/acre. Applications of BL3 herbicide at 1 oz/acre must be made a minimum of 14 days prior to planting field corn.

TANK MIXES

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.

BL3 herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides for pre-plant burndown applications. Refer to tank mix partner’s label for adjuvant directions.

Tank mix partners for burndown and/or residual control of weeds in field corn are 2,4-D, atrazine, DuPont™ BASIS® Blend, dicamba, DuPont™ EXPRESS® brand products, DuPont™ ABUNDIT® Edge (glyphosate), DuPont™ BL2 herbicide (metribuzin), “Gramoxone” brand products (paraquat), Liberty brand herbicide products, DuPont™ RESOLVE® Q herbicide, DuPont™ PANOFLEX® herbicide (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules), DuPont™ FIRSTSHOT® SG Burndown herbicide (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules), DuPont™ LEADOFF® herbicide, simazine, and “Weedmaster”. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific recommendations.

TANK MIX RESTRICTIONS

Tank mixes with flufenacet (“Axiom” or “Domain”), metolachlor or s-metolachlor (CINCH®, “Dual Magnum” or “Dual II Magnum”), dimethenamid or dimethenamid-p (“Frontier” or “Outlook”), alachlor (“Lasso”), or acetochlor (BREAKFREE® NXT, “Surpass” or “Harness”) may result in injury to field corn when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather. Do not use with DuPont™ BL3 herbicide, unless Supplemental or Special Local Need Labeling, provided by DuPont, is followed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEAN

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 ounces of BL3 herbicide per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not tank mix BL3 herbicide with acetochlor (“Warrant”), alachlor (“Micro-Tech”), flufenacet (“Axiom”, “Domain”), metolachlor (CINCH®, “Dual Magnum”, “Dual II Magnum”, “Boundary”) or dimethenamid (“Frontier” or “Outlook”) within 14 days of planting soybeans, unless soybeans are planted under no-till or minimum tillage conditions on wheat stubble or no-till field corn stubble. Do not irrigate when soybeans are cracking.
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock sooner than 21 days after application.

TIMING TO SOYBEANS

BL3 may be applied to soybeans prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence application of BL3 must be made within 3 days after planting and prior to soybean emergence. Application after the soybeans have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Do not apply when soybeans have begun to crack.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Burndown – Preemergence to Soybeans, Postemergence to Weeds

BL3, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where soybeans will be planted directly into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. For control of emerged weeds, choose the most appropriate tank mix partner. Apply BL3 with ground equipment before planting, during planting or within 3 days after planting, **but before the crop emerges**. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals. of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner’s label for specified application pressure. All BL3 tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 to 2 pt/acre or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v.

INCREASING SPEED OF GLYPHOSATE BURNDOWN ACTIVITY

BL3 at rates as low as 1 oz/acre, may be tank mixed with glyphosate (ABUNDIT® Edge) to increase the speed of burndown activity compared to glyphosate applied alone. Residual weed control will not be provided at rates lower than 2 oz/acre; however, suppression of the weeds may occur at BL3 rates as low as 1 oz/acre.

TANK MIXES

BL3 may be tank mixed with soybean herbicides for increased burndown activity, additional residual broadleaf and/or additional grass control. Refer to tank mix partner’s label for adjuvant directions.

Refer to tank mix product labels for specific directions for control of emerged weeds present.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL BROADLEAF CONTROL

BL3 can be tank mixed with DuPont™ BL2 herbicide (metribuzin), CLASSIC®, CANOPY® brand products, EXPRESS® brand products, or “Firstrate” for additional broadleaf control.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

BL3 can be tank mixed with pendimethalin or “Command” for additional grass control. Tank mixes with flufenacet (“Axiom” or “Domain”), metolachlor (CINCH®, “Dual” products or “Boundary”), dimethenamid (“Frontier” or “Outlook”) or alachlor (“Micro-Tech”), may result in severe injury to soybeans when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather. Do not use with BL3, unless Supplemental or Special Local Need Labeling, provided by DuPont, is followed.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Application

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

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

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

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

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

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

WIND

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

Local terrain can also influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas.

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

CONTAINER HANDLING

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with DuPont™ BL3 herbicide containing flumioxazin only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with DuPont™ BL3 herbicide containing flumioxazin only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

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

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

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

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

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