DuPont™ Classic®

HERBICIDE

GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

Dispersible Granules

For selective postemergence weed control of many broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge in soybeans, peanuts, and noncrop areas and preemergence weed control in soybeans.

Active Ingredient	*By Weight*
Chlorimuron Ethyl	
Ethyl 2-[[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	25.0%*
Other Ingredients	75.0%
Total	100.0%

*Contains 0.0156 pounds of Chlorimuron Ethyl per ounce of product.

EPA Reg. No. 352 - 436

EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container

Net: _____

OR

Refillable Container

Net: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

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

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

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

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

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll-free 1-800-441-3637.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any water proof material.

Shoes plus socks.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170 Section 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

Coveralls.

Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any water proof material.

Shoes plus socks.

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

DuPont™ CLASSIC® herbicide, referred to below as DuPont™ CLASSIC®, CLASSIC® herbicide, or CLASSIC® 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). Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CLASSIC® herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water and sprayed for selective burndown, residual and postemergence weed control of many broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge in soybeans, peanuts, and noncrop areas.

Residual applications of CLASSIC® require rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to activate the herbicide. Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: rate used, weed spectrum, growing conditions at and following time of treatment, soil pH, texture, organic matter, moisture and precipitation.

Best residual control is obtained if CLASSIC® is applied to moist soil and followed by rainfall or irrigation (~1”) before weeds germinate. Several small rainfalls of less than 1/4” each are not as beneficial as one large rainfall of 1/2-1”. On dry soil, more moisture is required for activation (1-2”) before weed emergence. If moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a rotary hoeing or shallow cultivation should be made after emergence of the crop while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of CLASSIC® and should be avoided.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

DuPont™ CLASSIC® rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds. Following application of preplant or preemergence treatment, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge, but growth then ceases and leaves become yellow and/or brown by 3-5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

CLASSIC® will provide best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. Leaves of susceptible plants yellow 3-5 days after application, followed, in controlled plants, by the death of the growing point. CLASSIC® will provide complete control of susceptible weeds in 7-21 days. Suppressed plants may remain green but will be stunted and noncompetitive. Degree of control depends on: rate used; weed spectrum; weed size (if weeds are large, use higher rates and spray volume); growing conditions at and following treatment; soil moisture; precipitation; and spray adjuvants. Treating weeds under stress or large weeds may result in only partial control. Stress may be caused by:

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

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply CLASSIC® if rain is expected within 1 hour or weed control may decrease.
- In soybeans do not apply more than a total of 0.82 ounces active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl (3.28 ounces product) per acre per year in the Northern and Central Region states or 1.07 ounces active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl (4.28 ounces product) per acre per year in the Southern Region states. This includes combinations of preemergence and postemergence applications of chlorimuron ethyl products.
- In peanuts do not apply more than 0.5 ounces active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl per acre per year.
- In noncrop areas do not apply more than 1.0 ounces active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl per acre per year.
- Do not cultivate within 7 days of application.
- 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 CLASSIC® herbicide by air in the state of New York.

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

- Do not apply CLASSIC® or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Prevent spray drift to desirable plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.
- Do not mix/load, or use within 50 feet of all wells included abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.

PRECAUTIONS

- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.
- Failure to remove even small amounts of CLASSIC® from application equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.
- Stress affects some weeds, such as pigweed, more than others. Delay application until stress passes and weeds start to grow again. Severe stress (drought, disease, insect damage, or nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis) following application may also result in crop injury and/or poor weed control.

WEED RESISTANCE

CLASSIC®, which contains the active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl, is a group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

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

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

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

DuPont™ CLASSIC® may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to CLASSIC® or weeds not listed as controlled on this label.

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

SPECIFIC USES – SOYBEANS

Application Methods

- pre-plant and early pre-plant, including burndown, preemergence
- postemergence in-crop
- sequential preemergence followed by postemergence

In soybeans do not apply more than a total of 0.82 ounces active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl (3.28 ounce product) per acre per year in the Northern and Central Region states or 1.07 ounces active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl (4.28 ounces product) per acre per year in the Southern Region states. This includes combinations of preemergence and postemergence applications of chlorimuron ethyl products.

Preplant or Preemergence Application: Central and Southern Regions Only

CLASSIC® at 1.0 (0.25 ounces active ingredient) up to a maximum of 3.0 oz/acre (0.75 ounces active ingredient) may be used for weed control in all states in the CLASSIC® Central and Southern Rotational Regions, excluding the state of Florida (see Rotational Crop Guidelines).

Timing to Crop Stage

CLASSIC® may be applied to no-till or conservation tillage fields anytime after the fall harvest, but prior to soybean emergence. Do not apply to frozen ground.

Application Rates

Medium and Fine Soils 1.5 - 4% organic matter	Rate
Central Region States	
No pH restriction*	1.0 oz/acre
composite soil pH of 7 or less	greater than 1.0 up to 3.0 oz/acre
Southern Region States	
No pH restriction	1.0 - 1.5 oz/acre
composite soil pH of 7 or less	greater than 1.5 up to 3.0 oz/acre

* In Michigan, New York and Wisconsin, do not apply the 1.0 oz/acre rate to soils exceeding pH 7.6. In all other states, the soil pH is unrestricted for 1.0 oz/acre rate.

For season-long control of all grass and broadleaf weeds following 1.0 - 3.0 oz/acre applications of CLASSIC®, a planned sequential program is required. Use higher rates of CLASSIC® where longer residual control is desired.

Do not graze treated fields or harvest for hay within 14 days after application.

Weeds Controlled

Burndown Control of existing winter and summer annual weeds

CLASSIC® applications in the fall through early spring will provide burndown control of certain broadleaf weeds no greater than 3 inches in height. To obtain burndown of the weed species listed below:

- addition of crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of final spray volume) is required.
- use a minimum of 20 gal/acre with spray nozzles that provide thorough spray coverage of the weeds.
- 2,4-D LVE may be added for enhanced burndown control.

Bittercress, small-flowered
Bushy wallflower
Buttercup, smallflower
Butterweed
Dandelion
Deadnettle, purple, red
Garlic, wild*
Henbit
Lambsquarters*
Lettuce, prickly
Marestail* (Non ALS resistant)
Mustard wild
Pennycress
Pepperweed
Pigweed
Ragweed, common
Ragweed, giant
Shepherdspurse
Smartweed, annual
Speedwell, field, purselane
Sunflower
Tansy mustard
Thistle, Canadian (above ground portion)
Velvetleaf
Whitlowgrass
Yellow rocket

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

Chickweed Burndown

For best results: add 0.08 - 0.25 oz ai/acre DuPont™ EXPRESS® brands or 0.3 oz/acre DuPont™ PANOFLEX® herbicide to DuPont™ CLASSIC® for control of up to 6 inch common chickweed. For heavy, matted infestations, use the higher end of the rate range. For other weeds controlled by EXPRESS® brands or PANOFLEX®, consult labels for specific plant back interval and weed control information.

Alternatively, metribuzin or glyphosate-containing products registered for soybeans may be used for chickweed burndown.

To burndown annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed above when they exceed the recommended heights, CLASSIC® may be tank mixed with one or more of such products as: DuPont™ ASSURE® II, EXPRESS® brands, PANOFLEX® herbicide, dicamba, glyphosate such as ABUNDIT® Edge, glufosinate (Liberty), paraquat (Gramoxone), saflufenacil (Sharpen) or 2,4-D (LVE). When tankmixing with glyphosate-containing products, replace the crop oil concentrate with nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons final spray volume) and follow the manufacturer's instructions for ammonium sulfate addition. To select the proper burndown product, identify the weeds to be controlled and consult the product labels to determine which product is needed.

Preemergence or Residual Control

Fall through early spring applications of 1.25 – 3.0 oz/acre CLASSIC® will provide acceptable preemergence control or partial control (suppression) of the following weeds.

Control	Suppression
Cocklebur	annual grasses* (foxtails, barnyardgrass, crabgrass, panicum)
Lambsquarters	Chickweed, common
Marestail	Jimsonweed
Pigweeds, redroot, smooth	Morningglory, annual*
Purselane Speedwell	Nutsedge, yellow*
Ragweed, common	Prickly Sida (teaweed)*
Smartweeds, annual	Ragweed, giant*
Velvetleaf	

* With 1.0 oz/acre applications of CLASSIC® - heavy weed pressure, delayed planting, or adverse environmental conditions may require additional control measures at planting.

Fall through early spring applications of 1.0 oz/acre CLASSIC® will provide limited residual control of the above-listed weeds to contribute to a clean seed at planting.

For improved residual control, CLASSIC® may be tank mixed with such products as linuron, metribuzin-containing products such as "Boundary", "Valor", metolachlor such as DuPont™ CINCH® or DuPont™ EVERPREX™ herbicide, pendimethalin or pyroxasulfone (Zidua).

Planned Sequential Programs

CLASSIC® may be followed by sequential applications of one or more postemergence herbicides such as glyphosate (ABUNDIT® Edge) or glufosinate (Liberty), (see glyphosate and glufosinate product labels for direction for use on postemergence application to soybeans), CLASSIC®, SYNCHRONY® XP or DuPont™ HARMONY® SG herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules).

To insure maximal rotation flexibility when considering a sequential program of CLASSIC® followed by CLASSIC® or SYNCHRONY® XP, carefully consider: the soil pH, the directions below, the rotational information in this section, and the Rotational Crop Guidelines.

Applications of 1.0 oz/acre CLASSIC® (Central and Southern States) to soils with pH greater than 7: Do not apply additional chlorimuron-ethyl-containing herbicides (CLASSIC®, SYNCHRONY® XP) except in the states of AL, AR, GA, KY, LA, MO bootheel, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN,TX, where up to 0.5 oz/acre CLASSIC® may be applied.

Applications of 1.5 oz/acre CLASSIC® (Southern Region States) to soils with pH greater than 7: Do not apply additional chlorimuron-ethyl-containing herbicides (CLASSIC®, SYNCHRONY® XP)

Applications of 1.0 - 3.0 oz DuPont™ CLASSIC® (Central and Southern States) to soils with pH less than 7: may be followed with a single postemerge application of CLASSIC® or SYNCHRONY® XP.

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS CLASSIC® oz/acre	POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS CLASSIC® oz/acre	POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS SYNCHRONY® XP oz/acre
up to 2.0	up to 0.75	up to 0.75
2.1 - 2.5	up to 0.67	up to 0.75
2.6 - 3	up to 0.25	none

Refer to the sequential herbicide labels for specific information regarding use rates, application timing, crop rotations and other restrictions and precautions.

Rotational Crop Information

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

For rotational information following 1.0 oz/acre CLASSIC® in Central Region States, and up to 1.5 oz/acre applications in Southern Region States, use Recrop Interval 2 or 3 in the 'Rotational Crop Guidelines' section of this label.

For application of CLASSIC® greater than 1.0 oz/acre in the Central region and greater than 1.5 oz/acre in the Southern region, use Recrop Interval 4 in the 'Rotational Crop Guidelines' section of this label. Sequential applications of SYNCHRONY® XP or CLASSIC® following 1.0 - 3.0 oz of CLASSIC® on soils with pH less than 7.0 also use Recrop Interval 4.

Postemergence Application - Soybeans: All Regions

ANY SOYBEAN:

Timing to Crop Stage

CLASSIC® for in-season use on all soybean varieties, may be applied any time after the first trifoliate but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity.

Application Rate

CLASSIC® at 0.33 to 0.75 oz/acre may be applied postemergence to any soybean for broadleaf weed control.

SOYBEAN VARIETIES DESIGNATED AS STS® OR SOYBEANS WITH BOLT® TECHNOLOGY:

- STS® soybeans or soybeans with BOLT® technology are designed to be used at higher rates with CLASSIC® due to a higher tolerance to the active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl.
- Application of greater than 0.75 oz/acre CLASSIC® to soybean varieties not designated as STS® or soybeans with BOLT® technology will result in severe crop injury and/or yield loss.
- DuPont will not warrant the safety of this treatment to seed saved from previous year's production (bin run seed).
- These STS® soybeans or soybeans with BOLT® technology must be purchased from an authorized seed supplier.

Timing to Crop Stage

CLASSIC® for in-season use on STS® soybeans or soybeans with BOLT® technology can be applied any time after emergence but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity.

Application Rate

CLASSIC® at 0.33 to 1.5 oz/acre may be applied postemergence on STS® soybeans or soybeans with BOLT® technology. For rate limitations in certain geographies, see the "Rotational Crop Guidelines" section.

Timing to Weeds

- Apply CLASSIC® when weeds are young and actively growing (after the first true leaves have expanded, but before the weeds exceed the size indicated below).
- Applications made to weeds larger than the sizes indicated below, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control (see the "Biological Activity" section).

Cultivation

Do not cultivate within 7 days of application. Cultivation may put weeds under stress by pruning roots, thus diminishing control.

Cultivation approximately 14 days after application will help control suppressed weeds.

Application Rates and Weeds Controlled

When applied as directed, DuPont™ CLASSIC® will control the following weeds:

	Maximum Height (Inches)		
Weeds	**0.5 oz/A**	**0.66 oz/A**	**0.75 - 1.5 oz/A**
Beggarticks (Bidens sp)	4	6	8
Bristly starbur	2	3	4
Cocklebur	6	8	12
Cowpea	–	5	6
Dandelion (above ground portion)	4	4	4
Florida beggarweed	4	5	6
Hemp sesbania	4	5	6
Jerusalem artichoke (above ground portion)	–	–	8
Jimsonweed	4	5	6
Marestail†	3	5	6
Morningglory*			
entireleaf	2	3	4
ivyleaf	2	3	4
pitted	2	3	4
smallflower	2	3	4
tall	2	3	4
Mustard	4**	5**	6**
Pigweed, redroot	2	3	4
Prickly lettuce	–	4	6
Ragweed, common†	–	3	4
Ragweed, giant†	–	4*	6
Sicklepod*	2	3	4
Smartweed			
ladysthumb	2	3	4
Pennsylvania	2	3	4
Sunflower	5	6	8
Wild poinsettia	–	2	4
Yellow nutsedge	3	3	4
Velvetleaf***	–	4	6

†Non ALS resistant
* See Split Applications section.
** Diameter
*** Include an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer.

When applied as directed, CLASSIC® will suppress the following weeds:

	Maximum HEIGHT (Inches)		
Weeds	**0.5 oz/A**	**0.66 oz/A**	**0.75 - 1.5 oz/A**
Burcucumber*	–	3	6
Canada thistle	–	3	4
Purple nutsedge	3	4	5
Smooth pigweed	2	3	4
Tropical spiderwort	2	2	2

* See Split Applications section.

Split Applications

A second application of CLASSIC® may be made 2–3 weeks after the initial application to control weeds with multiple germination flushes or suppressed weeds such as burcucumber, cocklebur, cowpea, giant ragweed, morningglory, pigweed, sicklepod, and velvetleaf. Do not make more than 2 applications of CLASSIC® in a use year.

Spray Adjuvants

Applications of CLASSIC® must include a crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant except as specified in this labeling. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be required. If another herbicide is tank mixed with CLASSIC®, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Adjuvants must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Nonionic Surfactant

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

Crop Oil Concentrate

For improved weed control under hot, dry conditions, or for control of tough weeds like giant ragweed, a crop oil concentrate may be used in place of a nonionic surfactant.

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution).
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.
- Crop oil concentrate may increase the potential for crop injury in soybeans.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

In addition to a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer is required to control velvetleaf.

- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28% N or 32% N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).
- Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- Always use the lower rates of fertilizer with spray volumes of less than 15 gal/acre.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by DuPont Product Management.

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.

DuPont™ CLASSIC® may be applied in tank mixtures with organophosphate insecticides or at any time preceding or following an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any STS® soybean variety or soybeans with BOLT® technology. Tank mixtures of CLASSIC® plus organophosphate insecticides applied to STS® soybean varieties or soybeans with BOLT® technology may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis). Do not apply CLASSIC® within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not STS® or soybeans with BOLT® technology.

Other than the exceptions noted, and in addition to the tank mix partners and rates indicated in this label, CLASSIC® may be tank mixed or followed with sequential applications of other products registered for use in soybeans. CLASSIC® may be applied in tank mix combinations with full or reduced rates of other products provided:

- The tank mix product is labeled for the same timing, method of application, adjuvants, and use restrictions as CLASSIC®.
- The tank mix is not specifically prohibited on the label of the tank mix product.
- The tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a "jar test" described in the TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY TESTING section below.

Soybean Restrictions

- Do not tank mix CLASSIC® with "Python" WDG due to risk of crop injury.
- Do not tank mix CLASSIC® with organophosphate insecticides or apply CLASSIC® within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide to any soybean variety that is not STS® or soybeans with BOLT® technology, as severe crop injury may occur.
- Do not tankmix "Poast Plus" with CLASSIC® unless the soybean is designated as STS® or soybeans with BOLT® technology.
- Do not tank mix CLASSIC® + DuPont™ HARMONY® SG with "Poast Plus", as severe crop injury may result.
- Do not use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing CLASSIC® + HARMONY® SG treatments with postemergence grass herbicides such as ASSURE® II, or severe crop injury may result.
- Do not add HARMONY® SG with the tank mix of CLASSIC® plus "FirstRate", or unacceptable severe crop injury will result.
- Do not tank mix CLASSIC® with HARMONY® SG in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas, as excessive crop injury may occur.
- Do not use CLASSIC® on soils with a history of nutrient deficiency (such as iron chlorosis). Crop injury may occur.
- Do not apply to land that has been or will be treated with chlorsulfuron and/or metsulfuron methyl containing herbicides in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, or South Dakota without carefully observing the rotational crop intervals for those products.
- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for hay within 14 days after application.

Soybean Precautions

- CLASSIC® may be applied in tank mixtures with organophosphate insecticides or at any time preceding or following an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any STS® soybeans or soybeans with BOLT® technology. Tank mixtures of CLASSIC® plus organophosphate insecticides applied to STS® soybeans or soybeans with BOLT® technology may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).
- Temporary leaf yellowing and/or retardation of soybean growth may occur following application of CLASSIC®. These effects will generally be most evident 5-7 days after application to soybeans under stress. Under favorable soybean growing conditions, the crop will quickly recover.

SOYBEAN TANK MIX APPLICATIONS

DuPont™ CLASSIC® and glyphosate tank mixes

A tank mix of CLASSIC® at 0.25 to 0.33 oz/acre plus glyphosate (such as ABUNDIT® Edge) will control the weeds listed in the table below. For best control of morningglories and dandelion, the higher rate of CLASSIC® is specified.

See the glyphosate manufacturer's label for specific ammonium sulfate and surfactant specified.

Weeds Controlled	Maximum weed height in inches 0.25 - 0.33 oz/ac CLASSIC® + glyphosate
Barnyardgrass	6
Cocklebur	8
Corn, volunteer (non Roundup Ready)	20
Crabgrass species	10
Dandelion	4
Foxtail species	10
Hemp sesbania	4
Jimsonweed	10
Ladysthumb	8
Lambsquarters	6
Morningglory, entireleaf, ivyleaf,	4
pitted, tall	4
Nightshade, eastern black	5
Nutsedge, yellow	6
Panicum, fall, Texas	10
Pigweed, redroot, rough	12
Prickly sida	4
Ragweed, common, giant	8
Sicklepod	4
Signalgrass, broadleaf	4
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	8
Sunflower	8
Velvetleaf	4

A tank mix of CLASSIC® at 0.5 oz/ac plus glyphosate (equivalent to 1 qt of a 4 lb/gallon formulation) will suppress tropical spiderwort that is no larger than 2 inches in size.

CLASSIC® and “Flexstar” brands, “Reflex”, “Ultra Blazer” or “Cobra” Herbicide

For control of up to 2 inch eastern black nightshade and improved common ragweed control, CLASSIC® may be tank mixed with "Flexstar" brands, "Reflex”, "Ultra Blazer" or "Cobra" herbicide.

For control of prickly sida and hemp sesbania, tank mix 0.5 oz/acre CLASSIC® with “Cobra”. Use the higher “Cobra” rate when prickly sida or hemp sesbania are heavy or if prickly sida and hemp sesbania approach the maximum size of 1 inch or 4 inches, respectively. Do not use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing CLASSIC® and “Cobra” at the higher rates.

Refer to the “Flexstar” brands, “Reflex”, “Ultra Blazer” and “Cobra” labels for the appropriate rate based on the weed sizes to be controlled and adjuvants needed.

Tank mix applications of CLASSIC® or CLASSIC® + HARMONY® SG plus “Flexstar” brands, “Reflex”, “Ultra Blazer” or “Cobra” may not control weeds listed on the CLASSIC® or CLASSIC® + HARMONY® SG label as completely as applications of CLASSIC® or CLASSIC® + HARMONY® SG alone.

CLASSIC® and Postemergence Grass Herbicides

CLASSIC® and CLASSIC® tank mixes may be tank mixed with postemergence grass herbicides such as DuPont™ ASSURE® II herbicide. For best results, apply CLASSIC® 7 days before or 1 day after the grass herbicide. Refer to the grass herbicide label for precautions and specific use directions.

DuPont™ CLASSIC® and HARMONY® SG Herbicide

CLASSIC® may be tank mixed with HARMONY® SG for broad spectrum weed control as follows:

Weeds	CLASSIC® + HARMONY® SG OZ/ACRE Maximum Height (Inches) 0.25 + 0.125	0.33 + 0.125	0.5 + 0.062
Buffalobur	-	6**	
Cocklebur	4	6	6
Jimsonweed	5	5	4
Lambsquarters	4	4	–
Marestail (Non ALS Resistant)	5	5	6
Milkweed, common	–	6	–
Morningglory species			
Entireleaf	2**	2**	2
Ivyleaf	2**	2**	2
Pitted	2**	2**	2
Smallflower	2**	2**	2
Tall	2**	2**	2
Mustard, wild	4 (dia)	4 (dia)	4 (dia)
Pigweed, redroot	12	12	4
Ragweed, common	3**	3	3
Smartweeds, annual	8	8	4
Sicklepod	–	–	2
Sunflower	8	8	5
Velvetleaf*	8	8	4
Yellow Nutsedge	–	3**	3

* Requires the addition of ammonium fertilizer. See Spray Adjuvants for Soybeans.

** Suppression only.

CLASSIC® + HARMONY® SG – Application Information

- Applications must include a nonionic surfactant at 0.125 - 0.25% v/v (1-2 pt per 100 gal spray solution). Using the higher rate of nonionic surfactant, particularly under hot, humid conditions, may result in temporary crop injury.
- Under dry conditions or during cool weather a crop oil concentrate may be used to enhance weed control. Apply at 0.5% v/v (2 qt per 100 gal spray solution).
- The use of crop oil concentrate may increase temporary crop injury.
- When tank mixing CLASSIC® + DuPont™ HARMONY® SG treatments with DuPont™ ASSURE® II or other postemergence grass herbicides, add nonionic surfactant at 0.125 - 0.25% v/v (1-2 pt per 100 gal spray solution).

CLASSIC® and "FirstRate" Herbicide

For improved ragweed or cocklebur control, add between 0.075 – 0.15 oz/acre "FirstRate" to 0.5 oz/acre CLASSIC®. These tank mixes will control up to 8 inch cocklebur or common ragweed and up to 12 inch giant ragweed. Use the lower rate of "FirstRate" when weeds are less than the maximal size and under good growing conditions. Use the higher rate of "FirstRate" when weeds are approaching the maximum size and/or under unfavorable growing conditions.

A good quality petroleum-based or methylated seed oil-based crop oil concentrate (COC) must be added to the tank mix at the rate of 1.0% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution). An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added as directed under the "Spray Adjuvants" section.

Do not use HARMONY® SG herbicide with this tank mix of CLASSIC® plus "FirstRate", or unacceptable severe crop injury will result.

REGIONAL DIRECTIONS

Tank Mixes with Reduced rates of "Pursuit" herbicide

Only for the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylavania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

CLASSIC® at 0.25 - 0.33 oz/acre, or CLASSIC® at 0.25 - 0.33 oz/acre plus HARMONY® SG at 0.125 (1/8) oz/acre, may be tank mixed with 2.0 fl oz/acre "Pursuit" for the control of eastern black nightshade less than 2 inches tall. This program is specified for the control of broadleaf weeds only. Other measures should be used to control grassy weeds.

- Use a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 1 pint per 100 gal of solution (0.125% v/v). Under dry, cool (generally 70 degrees F or less) conditions the rate of nonionic surfactant may be increased to 2 pints per 100 gal. of solution (0.25% v/v).
- Use a high quality nitrogen fertilizer product such as 28-0-0 at a rate of 4 - 8 pts/acre, or 10-34-0 at a rate of 2 - 4 pts/acre. Alternately, a high-quality, sprayable grade of ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) may be used at a rate of 2 - 4 lbs/acre. Use the lower rate for spray volumes less than 15 gal/ac.
- Soybeans should be free from stress and actively growing at the time of application.
- Applications of either CLASSIC® Herbicide, or CLASSIC® plus HARMONY® SG when tank mixed with "Pursuit" may shorten stem internodal length and cause temporary crop injury. Crop response may be increased when applications are made to soybeans that are under stress. Soybeans will recover quickly under normal growing conditions.

Tank Mix of DuPont™ CLASSIC® + HARMONY® SG for improved lambsquarter control in Indiana and Ohio

- A tank mix of CLASSIC® at a rate of 0.5 oz/acre plus HARMONY® SG at a rate of 0.125 (1/8) oz/acre is recommended for control of 4 inch lambsquarter.
- Applications of CLASSIC® plus HARMONY® SG must include a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 0.125% - 0.25% v/v (1-2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution).
- Use of the higher rate of nonionic surfactant, particularly under hot humid conditions may increase temporary crop injury.
- Do not use COC or MSO as adjuvants with this tank mix.

Postemergence use in Northwest Iowa

In Iowa, fields inside the boundaries of the Clarion-Nicollet-Webster and Hamburg-Ida-Monona soil associations and fields located inside the historic floodplain of the Missouri River, 0.5 oz/acre CLASSIC® may be applied before July 15 to soybeans growing in well-drained, high-fertility soils of 3% or greater organic matter and pH of 7.5 or less. Do not exceed 0.5 oz/acre in a single use year.

SPECIFIC USES – PEANUTS

CLASSIC® controls Florida beggarweed in peanuts in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

CLASSIC® also suppresses bristly starbur in peanuts in the above mentioned states.

Timing to Crop Stage

CLASSIC® may be applied from 60 days after crop emergence to 45 days before harvest. Where peanut stands are erratic or have been replanted, do not apply CLASSIC® until 60 days after the youngest peanuts have emerged.

Rate for Use on Peanuts

Make a single postemergence application of 0.5 oz/acre CLASSIC® for the control of actively growing Florida beggarweed and the suppression of bristly starbur.

Timing to Weeds

Florida Beggarweed

- Apply before Florida beggarweed reaches 10" in height or begins to bloom.
- Florida beggarweed that regrows from mowing, cultivation or from a previous application of “Cadre” DG herbicide will only be suppressed.

Bristly Starbur

- Apply before bristly starbur reaches 10" in height.

Spray Adjuvants for Peanuts

- A nonionic surfactant must be included in the spray solution at the rate (concentration) of 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v of actual nonionic surfactant is applied.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (hLb) greater than 12.
- Use only EPA approved surfactants authorized for use on food.
- Do not use a crop oil concentrate (either vegetable- or petroleum-based), as crop injury will result.
- For control of bristly starbur use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lbs/acre of a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).

  Fertilizer containing elemental sulfur should not be used.

Peanut Varieties

Varietal tolerance to CLASSIC® applications may vary. When using CLASSIC® for the first time on a variety other than those listed, treat only a portion of the field. If crop growth appears normal after 14 days, the balance of the acreage may be treated.

- Southern Runner has shown moderate tolerance to CLASSIC®. Do not apply tank mixes of CLASSIC® + 2,4-DB to Southern Runner.

Applications of CLASSIC® applied from 60 days after crop emergence to 45 days before peanut harvest on current runner-type tomato spotted wilt virus tolerant varieties may result in an increase in tomato spotted wilt virus symptoms which may impact peanut yield.

Do not apply to early bunch or Spanish-type varieties due to the risk of excessive crop injury.

CLASSIC® may cause a reduction in peanut vine length. Under normal growing conditions test data has shown no adverse effects on yields.

The following conditions prior to or following DuPont™ CLASSIC® application can affect peanut yields:

- Environmental stress (drought)
- Damage from previous crop protection product application
- Damage from insects, nematodes, or disease
- Tank mixing CLASSIC® with elemental sulfur or products containing elemental sulfur.
- CLASSIC® applications other than those directed on this label

Peanut Tank Mix Applications

CLASSIC® + chlorothalonil

- Applications of CLASSIC® + chlorothalonil must include a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

Refer to the specific chlorothalonil product label for specific use directions and precautions.

CLASSIC® + 2,4-DB

CLASSIC® may be tank mixed with 2,4-DB in peanuts.

- Do not apply more than 0.8 pt "Butyrac 200" in the tank mix as excessive crop injury can occur.
- Increased crop response (foliar yellowing, stem discoloration, and reduction in peanut growth) can occur with the tank mix.
- Applications of CLASSIC® + 2,4-DB must include a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gal so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

Refer to the 2,4-DB product labels for specific use directions and precautions.

Peanut Restrictions

- Make only one application of CLASSIC® to peanuts per year. The maximum application use rate per year 0.5 oz/acre (0.125 oz active ingredient/acre).
- Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
- Applications to peanuts under stress resulting from weather (drought), insects, previous herbicide injury, or disease (fungi or nematodes) may result in crop injury.
- CLASSIC® may cause temporary reduction in peanut growth. This interruption of peanut plant growth does not affect yields.
- Applications of CLASSIC® in combination with sulfur or elemental sulfur-containing products will result in crop injury.
- CLASSIC® may be used on peanuts following application of "Pursuit". Follow the rotational crop guidelines on the respective labels. The most restrictive interval shall apply.

SPECIFIC USES – NONCROP AREAS

CLASSIC® controls certain annual weeds postemergence on noncrop sites including fence rows, roadsides and equipment storage areas.

- For control of cocklebur, velvetleaf, and other annuals, apply 1.0 - 2.0 oz/acre CLASSIC® to weeds that are within the labeled size as stated in the Rate section at the beginning of this label.
- Add a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v of actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

Noncrop Ground Application

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat fan nozzles. Use a minimum of 10 gal of spray volume per acre (GPA).

Noncrop Restrictions

Do not apply by air.

Do not make more than two applications per calendar year to noncrop areas. A second application may be applied 14 or more days after the initial application. See Rotational Crop Guidelines for intervals following sequential applications.

The maximum use rate per single application is 2.0 oz/acre (0.5 oz active ingredient/A). The maximum use rate per year is 4.0 oz/A (1.0 oz active ingredient/A).

Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY TESTING

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of CLASSIC® and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 30 minutes. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

The following steps should be followed when preparing to spray DuPont™ CLASSIC®:

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of CLASSIC®.
3. Continue adequate agitation.
4. CLASSIC® needs to be thoroughly mixed with water in the spray tank before adding any other material. As the tank is filling, add (in order): other herbicide(s), the required spray adjuvant, and the nitrogen fertilizer where required. Agitation is required for uniform mixing and application.
5. Apply CLASSIC® spray preparation within 24 hours of product mixing, or product degradation may occur.
6. If the mixture has settled, thoroughly reagitate before using.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application (See Also Spray Drift Management)

Broadcast Application

- Postemergence, use a minimum of 10 gallons water per acre. Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase minimum spray volume to 15-25 gal/acre. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE standard S572.
- Preemergence in soybeans, use a minimum of 10 gallons water per acre. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver coarse to very coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE standard S572.
- For burndown applications of existing vegetation, use a minimum of 15 gallons water per acre. For large weeds and/or heavy residue, increase gallonage to ensure coverage. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE standard S572.

Band Application

- Because band applicators spray a narrower area than broadcast applicators, use proportionately less spray solution for band applications.
- Carefully calibrate the band applicator to not exceed the labeled rate.
- Flat fan nozzles are preferred.
- Carefully follow the nozzle manufacturer's instructions for nozzle orientation, distance of the nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration, and spray pressure for band applications.

Aerial Application (See Also Spray Drift Management)

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 3–5 gal/acre.
- Use a minimum of 3 gallons water per acre. Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase the minimum spray volume to 5 gal/acre.
- Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when wind speed is less than 2 mph or above 10 mph, or when other conditions could produce poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.
- Do not apply CLASSIC® herbicide by air in the state of New York.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

Crop rotation intervals noted in the table below are based on crops grown under favorable growing conditions. Crops grown under unfavorable environmental conditions, such as drought, nutrient deficiency, high salts, disease and insect pressure may demonstrate reduced tolerance to crop protection chemicals. When deciding on a particular crop to replant in your fields, carefully consider your particular soil and other field conditions.

- Important: Crops other than soybeans following a CLASSIC® application can vary in their sensitivity to low concentrations of CLASSIC® remaining in the soil. Rotational crop guidelines must be followed.
- When CLASSIC® is applied in sequence with DuPont™ CANOPY® brands, DuPont™ ENLITE®, DuPont™ ENVIVE® or DuPont™ TRIVENCE®, follow the crop rotational guidelines listed on those labels.

Northern Region: The states of Iowa (fields inside the boundaries of the Clarion-Nicollet-Webster and Hamburg-Ida-Monona soil associations and fields located inside the historic floodplain of the Missouri River), Minnesota, Nebraska (fields north of route 30 and west of Route 281), New York (fields north of Interstate 90), South Dakota and Wisconsin (fields north of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields north of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

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

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

Follow Recrop Interval 1 if the field is in the Northern Region and:

- A maximum of 0.33 oz/acre DuPont™ CLASSIC® was applied during the use year (any soil pH).

OR

- One or a maximum of 2 applications of CLASSIC® with a total rate of no more than 0.75 oz/acre was applied during the use year (soil pH less than 7.0).

OR

- The field is located in the Northern Region in the state of IA and the soil pH is 7.5 or less and a maximum of 0.5 oz/acre CLASSIC® is applied by July 15.

Follow Recrop Interval 2 if the field is in the Central Region and:

- One or a maximum of 2 applications of CLASSIC® with a total rate of no more than 1.0 oz/acre for the use year was applied (all pH soils).

OR

- A maximum of 0.33 oz/acre of CLASSIC® in sequence with a maximum of 0.75 oz/acre of DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP was applied for the use year (all pH soils).

OR

- One or a maximum of 2 applications of CLASSIC® with a total rate of no more than 1.5 oz/acre was applied or a maximum of 0.75 oz/acre of CLASSIC® in sequence with a maximum rate of 0.75 oz/acre SYNCHRONY® XP was applied for the use year (soils with pH less than 7.0).

Follow Recrop Interval 3 if the field is in the Southern Region with:

- All pH soils except those with pH greater than 7.0 in the Black Belt region of Alabama and Mississippi

AND, EITHER

- One or a maximum of 2 applications of CLASSIC® with a total rate of no more than 1.5 oz/acre was applied for the use year.

OR

- A maximum of 0.75 oz/acre of CLASSIC® in sequence with 0.75 oz/acre of SYNCHRONY® XP was applied.

Follow Recrop Interval 4 if:

- The field is located in the Central Region and greater than 1.0 oz/acre was applied.

OR

- The field is located in the Southern Region and greater than 1.5 oz/acre was applied.

OR

- The field is located in the Central or Southern Region and a sequential application of SYNCHRONY® XP or CLASSIC® was applied following 1.0 - 3.0 oz/acre of CLASSIC® applied early preplant, preplant or pre on soils with pH less than 7.0.

Rotational Intervals (Months) Following the Use of DuPont™ CLASSIC®*

Crop	Interval 1	Interval 2	Interval 3	Interval 4
Soybeans	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime
Cereal Grains Pasture Grasses (such as Fescue and Ryegrass)	3	3	3	4
Dry Beans, Kidney Beans, Peas, Snap Beans	9	9	9	12
Field Corn**	9	9	8***	10****
Sweet Corn +	9	18§	18§	18
Popcorn Sorghum Tobacco (transplant) Tomato (transplant)	15	9	9	10 12 10 10
Peanuts	6	15	6	8
Rice	9	15	9	10
Cotton	9	9	8	10
Alfalfa Clover	9	12§	9	10 12
Cucumber Sunflower Watermelon	9	18§	18§	18
Cabbage Canola (Rapeseed) Flax Lentils Mustard Pumpkins	18	18	18	18
Carrots∞ Onions∞ Sugar Beets∞	30	30	30	30
Sweet Potatoes, Yams∞	30	30	10	30
Potatoes∞	30	30/8††	30/8††	30
Any crop not listed∞	30	30	30	30

* If CLASSIC® or the latter part of a sequential treatment containing chlorimuron ethyl (such as DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® XP) is applied after August 1, extend rotational crop intervals 2 months for alfalfa, clover, corn, cotton, popcorn, rice, sorghum, tobacco, and tomato.

**The term "Field Corn" is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage or for seed corn relative to the Rotational Crop Guidelines section of this label. However, because seed corn inbred lines may vary in their sensitivity to trace amounts of herbicide carryover, DuPont cannot warrant that seed corn can be recropped without damage or yield loss. Users should seek the advice of their seed corn company agronomists regarding inbred sensitivity to herbicides prior to planting any inbred lines.

***In the states of AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, and SC field corn may be rotated in 7 months.

****In the states of DE, KY, MD, MO bootheel, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV, field corn may be recropped after 9 months if the CLASSIC® rate does not exceed 2.5 oz/acre.

\+ Rotational crop intervals are for processing Sweet Corn varieties only. The rotational crop interval for other Sweet Corn varieties is 18 months.

†† States of NC and VA in soils with organic matter greater than 1%.

∞ For rotation interval 4 only, carrots, onion, potato, sugarbeets, and any other crop not listed may be recropped after 18 months in the states of AL, AR, DE, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, Mo bootheel, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV.

§ The rotational crop interval is 9 months if a maximum of 0.33 oz/acre CLASSIC® was applied during the use year (any soil pH) or a maximum of 2 applications of CLASSIC® with a total rate of no more than 0.75 oz/acre was applied during the use year (soil pH less than 7.0).

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL PH

Soil pH varies greatly. Even within the same field pH variations as much as 2 pH units are common. Composite soil samples taken across an entire field, such as those samples taken for soil fertility recommendations, may not detect areas of high pH. Subsampling is recommended for areas likely to have pH values higher than the field average. The following is a non-inclusive list of potential high pH areas where subsampling is recommended.

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample soil types separately.
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, such as:
  - areas bordered by limestone gravel roads,
  - river bottoms subject to flooding,
  - low areas in hardpan soils where evaporative ponds may occur,
  - eroded hillsides,
  - along drain tile lines, and
  - areas where drainage ditch spoil has been spread.

- Where lime has not been deeply incorporated, soil may exhibit significantly higher pH values in the upper 3 inches of soil. Composite soil samples taken at a 6-8 inch depth may not reflect the elevated pH near the surface. In these cases shallow sampling, the upper 3 inches, is advised.

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

SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEANUP

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

Note:

- When cleaning spray equipment before applying CLASSIC®, read and follow label directions for proper rinsate disposal of the product previously sprayed.
- Steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks will help to dislodge any visible pesticide deposits.
- When spraying or mixing equipment will be used over an extended period to apply multiple loads of CLASSIC®, partially fill the tank with fresh water at the end of each day of spraying, flush the boom and hoses, and allow to sit overnight.

Cleanup Procedure

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces. Flush the tank, hoses, and boom with clean water for a minimum of 5 min.
2. Partially fill the tank with clean water and add one gallon of household ammonia* (containing 3% active) for every 100 gallons of water. Finish filling the tank with water, then flush the cleaning solution through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Add more water to completely fill the tank and allow to agitate/recirculate for at least 15 min. Again, flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution, then drain the tank.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles, screens and end caps of sprayer booms and clean separately in a bucket containing the cleaning agent and water.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 min, flushing the water through the hoses and boom.

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

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 - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives to reduce the potential for spray drift. 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, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **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 low-drift 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) -** The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. 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. For aerial application, do not apply when wind speed is less than 3 mph or above 10 mph.
Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must 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 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 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. If neither is 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 an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicated 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 Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice to Buyer: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States. Use of this quantity of purchased CLASSIC® herbicide is permitted under claim 24 of U.S. Patent 5,084,082.

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

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