



DuPont™ Sentrallas™

HERBICIDE

GROUP

2 and 4

HERBICIDE

Oil Dispersion

For Use on Wheat (Spring, Durum, and Winter), Barley, and Oats

Active Ingredients

By Weight

Thifensulfuron methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	3.0%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	
((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	21.9%
Other Ingredients	75.1%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains thifensulfuron methyl 0.25 lb/gal

Acid Equivalent: fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid – 15.2% - 1.3 lb/gal

EPA Reg. No. 352-897

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 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 HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Shoes plus socks.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: 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

This product is toxic to fish. 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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 24 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 such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.

Shoes plus socks.

DuPont™ SENTRALLAS™ herbicide, referred to below as DuPont SENTRALLAS™, SENTRALLAS™ Herbicide or SENTRALLAS™, must be used accordance with the directions for use on this label, in separately issued labeling or exemptions under FIFRA (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.

SENTRALLAS™ may be used on wheat (including durum), barley, and oats in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain SENTRALLAS™ is registered in your state.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

SENTRALLAS™ Herbicide is used for selective postemergence control or suppression of broadleaf weeds in wheat (winter, spring and durum), oats, and barley not underseeded with legumes or grasses. SENTRALLAS™ contains two active ingredients formulated as oil dispersion. SENTRALLAS™ is to be mixed with water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray early postemergence to the crop, and to the main flush of actively growing broadleaf weeds.

Biological Activity and Environmental Conditions

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of SENTRALLAS™ by allowing maximum foliar uptake and contact activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and regrowth may occur. SENTRALLAS™ may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. For best results, ensure thorough spray coverage of target weeds. See remaining "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" sections of this label for complete use details.

Degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on weed sensitivity, weed size, crop competition, growing conditions at and following treatment, and spray coverage.

DuPont™ SENTRALLAS™ is rain-fast 1 hour after application.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees, adjacent sensitive crops, or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - **Do not** apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
 - **Do not** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field, grove, or mixing/loading station.
 - **Do not** store pesticides near well sites.
- **Do not** apply SENTRALLAS™ to wheat, barley, or oats that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5- leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- **Do not** apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat, barley, and oats.
- **Do not** apply by air in the State of New York.
- **Do not** apply SENTRALLAS™ within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.
- **Do not** use SENTRALLAS™ plus Malathion because crop injury may result.
- **Do not** apply to crops underseeded to legumes or grasses as injury to forage may result.
- **Do not** apply through any type of irrigation system.

When using SENTRALLAS™ in tank mixtures or sequential applications with other products containing thifensulfuron or fluroxypyr, do not exceed the following limits:

Use	Active Ingredient	7 fl oz/A SENRALLAS™	8 fl oz/A SENRALLAS™	9 fl oz*/A SENRALLAS™	11 fl oz/A SENRALLAS™	14 fl oz*/A SENRALLAS™	Maximum AI Oz/A per Use Period from All Sources
Wheat, Barley	thifensulfuron	0.22 oz ai/A	0.25 oz ai/A	0.28 oz ai/A	0.35 oz ai/A	0.44 oz ai/A	0.75
	fluroxypyr	1.12 oz ai/A	1.28 oz ai/A	1.44 oz ai/A	1.76 oz ai/A	2.24 oz ai/A	3.93
Oats	thifensulfuron	0.22 oz ai/A	0.25 oz ai/A	0.28 oz ai/A			0.3
	fluroxypyr	1.12 oz ai/A	1.28 oz ai/A	1.44 oz ai/A			3.93

*Maximum AI Oz/A per Single Application from SENTRALLAS™ (14 fl oz wheat and barley/9 fl oz oats)

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Varieties of wheat (including durum), barley, and oats may differ in their response to various herbicides. Consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to crop sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use to a small area.
- Applications of SENTRALLAS™ to crops that are stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), near freezing temperatures prior to, at, and following time of application, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, May result in crop injury and reduced weed control.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after SENTRALLAS™ application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix SENTRALLAS™ with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best - see the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.
- Effects of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity: Herbicidal activity of SENTRALLAS™ is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active plant growth. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.
- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site. Make scheduled checks of spray equipment. Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides. 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.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

SENRALLAS™ contains the active ingredients thifensulfuron-methyl and fluroxypyr and is a Group 2 and Group 4 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 affect a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed, and movement of plant material between treatment areas on equipment 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 - WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply DuPont™ SENTRALLAS™ after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

For spring oats, make applications after the crop is in the 3-leaf stage, but before jointing. Do not use on "Ogle", "Porter" or "Premier" varieties as crop injury may occur.

SENTRALLAS™ controls only those weeds that have germinated. Annual broadleaf weeds must be past the cotyledon stage, actively growing.

Use Restriction: Do not harvest grain within 45 days of the last application.

USE RATES - WHEAT AND BARLEY

Use SENTRALLAS™ at 7 to 14 fl oz/A for infestations of those weeds listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED/SUPPRESSED" section of this label. Consult table for use product rates required to control/suppress listed weeds. **Specific Use Restrictions for Wheat and Barley:** Do not make more than two applications of SENTRALLAS™ per crop season and do not exceed 14 fl oz/A when making any single application or 17.8 fl oz/A for the entire season to wheat and barley.

Allow at least 21 days before second application.

USE RATES - OATS (SPRING AND WINTER)

Use SENTRALLAS™ at 7 to 9 fl oz/A for infestations of those weeds listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED/SUPPRESSED" section of this label. **Specific Use Restriction for Oats (Spring and Winter)** Do not make more than one application of SENTRALLAS™ per crop season and do not exceed 9 fl oz/A for any application to oats.

GRAZING/HARVESTING RESTRICTIONS

Do not graze or harvest the treated forage within 7 days of application.

Do not harvest treated hay within 30 days of application.

Do not harvest treated grain within 45 days of application.

CROP ROTATION/PLANT-BACK RESTRICTIONS

Field corn, grain sorghum, wheat, barley, and oats may be planted any time after the application of SENTRALLAS™ herbicide. Any other crop may be planted 120 days after the application of SENTRALLAS™ herbicide.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

SENTRALLAS™ effectively controls or suppresses the growth of the following weeds when applied according to label directions (refer to following table). For best results, apply to young, actively growing weeds that are less than 4" in height or diameter. Thorough coverage of target weeds is essential.

Application Rates for DuPont™ SENTRALLAS™ Herbicide (fl oz/A)

Weeds Controlled/ Suppressed	7 fl oz/A	8 to 10 fl oz/A*	11 to 13 fl oz/A*	14 fl oz/A*
Annual knawel	control	control	control	control
Annual sowthistle	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Black mustard	control	control	control	control
Bushy wallflower/ Treacle mustard	control	control	control	control
Carolina geranium	control	control	control	control
Catchweed bedstraw (Cleavers) 1-6 whorls	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Clover, white	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Coast fiddleneck	control	control	control	control
Coffeeweed	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Common buckwheat	control	control	control	control
Common chickweed†	control	control	control	control
Common chickweed†1 (ALS Resistant)	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Common cocklebur	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Common groundsel	control	control	control	control
Common lambsquarters	control	control	control	control
Common purslane	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Common ragweed	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Corn chamomile	control	control	control	control
Corn spurry	control	control	control	control
Cress (mouse-ear)	control	control	control	control
Curly dock	control	control	control	control
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Deadnettle (purple, red)	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Devilsclaw	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
False chamomile	control	control	control	control
Field bindweed	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Field horsetail	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Field pennycress	control	control	control	control
Flixweed	control	control	control	control
Giant ragweed	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Grape, species	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Green smartweed	control	control	control	control
Hemp dogbane	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Henbit	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Kochia† (including ALS resistant)	suppression	control <4"	control 4-7"	control <8"
Knotweed	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Ladysthumb	control	control	control	control
London rocket	control	control	control	control
Mallow (common)	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Mallow (little)	control	control	control	control
Mallow (Venice)	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Marestail	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression

Application Rates for DuPont™ SENTRALLAS™ Herbicide

Weeds Controlled/ Suppressed	7 fl oz/A	8 to 10 fl oz/A*	11 to 13 fl oz/A*	14 fl oz/A*
Marshelder†	control	control	control	control
Miners lettuce	control	control	control	control
Morningglory	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Mouseear chickweed	control	control	control	control
Nightshade species	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Pennsylvania smartweed	control	control	control	control
Prickly lettuce†	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Prostate knotweed	control	control	control	control
Puncturevine	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Redmaids	control	control	control	control
Redroot pigweed†	control	control	control	control
Russian thistle ^{5†}	control	control	control	control
Scentless chamomile/ mayweed	control	control	control	control
Shepherdspurse	control	control	control	control
Smallflower buttercup	control	control	control	control
Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel	control	control	control	control
Sunflower	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Swinecress	control	control	control	control
Tansymustard	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Tarweed fiddleneck	control	control	control	control
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard	control	control	control	control
Velvetleaf	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Volunteer flax	suppression	suppression	control <4"	control <8"
Volunteer lentils	control	control	control	control
Volunteer peas	control	control	control	control
Volunteer potato	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Volunteer sunflower ⁶	control	control	control	control
Wild buckwheat ²	suppression	suppression	control	control
Wild chamomile	control	control	control	control
Wild garlic ³	suppression	suppression	control	control
Wild mustard†	control	control	control	control
Wild radish ⁴	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression

† Naturally occurring resistant ALS biotypes are known to occur.

* For oats, do not make more than 1 application per year, and do not exceed 9 fl oz/A per application.

Use the higher rates, up to the maximum allowed for the crop when weed infestations are heavy or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal (refer to the "APPLICATION TIMING" and "PRODUCT INFORMATION" sections of this label).

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

1 Common chickweed (ALS resistant): Apply a minimum of 11 fl oz/A* of SENTRALLAS™ Herbicide when the majority of the chickweed has germinated and are past the cotyledon stage but are small (1 to 6 leaf, less than 4 inches tall) and actively growing but before crop canopy prevents thorough coverage of weeds. Chickweed emerging after application will not be controlled.

2 Wild buckwheat: Apply a minimum of 11 fl oz/A* of SENTRALLAS™ Herbicide when the majority of the wild buckwheat has germinated and are past the cotyledon stage but are small (less than 3 inches tall or across) and actively growing but before crop canopy prevents thorough coverage of weeds.

3 Wild garlic: Apply DuPont™ SENTRALLAS™ Herbicide when wild garlic plants are less than 12 inches tall with 2 to 4 inches of new growth. Control may be reduced when plants are hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress. Control is enhanced when applications are made during warm temperatures to actively growing wild garlic plants. Typical symptoms of dying wild garlic plants (discoloration and collapse) may not be noticeable for 2-5 weeks.

4 Wild radish: Apply 11 to 14 fl oz/A* of SENTRALLAS™ Herbicide plus surfactant in the fall or spring to wild radish rosettes less than 6 inches in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence will result in partial control. Fall applications should be made prior to hardening-off of plants.

5 Russian thistle: For best results use SENTRALLAS™ in a tank mix with dicamba (such as “Banvel” / “Clarity”) and 2,4-D or MCPA (ester or amine) or bromoxynil containing products (such as “Buctril”, “Bison”, “Bronate” or “Bronate Advanced”).

6 SU/IMI Tolerant Volunteer sunflower: Control with SENTRALLAS™ applied below 11 fl oz/A may not be adequate because varieties resistant to SU and IMI products could be present. For best results increase the rate of SENTRALLAS™ to at least 11 fl oz/A.*

* For oats, do not make more than 1 application per year, and do not exceed 9 fl oz/A per application.

TANK MIXTURES

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.

Physical Compatibility

SENTRALLAS™ is physically compatible with many common used herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, liquid fertilizers, non-ionic surfactants, crop oils, methylated seed oils and drift control additives. However, since the formulations of products change, it is important to test the physical compatibility of desired tank mixes and check for undesirable physical effects, including settling out or flocculation. To determine physical compatibility, add the proportions of the tank mix products and water to a clear glass quart container with lid, mix thoroughly and allow to stand for 30 minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be re-mixed readily, it may be considered physically compatible.

SENTRALLAS™ may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to SENTRALLAS™ or weeds not listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED/SUPPRESSED" section of this label.

Crop varieties can differ in their responsiveness to tank mixtures, and environmental conditions can have an influence on product performance and crop response. Some materials including oils, surfactants, adjuvants and pesticide formulations when applied individually, sequentially, or in tank mixtures may solubilize the plant cuticle, facilitate penetration into plant tissues, and increase the potential for crop injury. It is not possible to test SENTRALLAS™ alone or with all possible tank mix combinations and sequences on all varieties under all environmental conditions. When considering the use of a tank mixture on a labeled crop without prior experience, or which is not specifically described on SENTRALLAS™ product labeling or in other DuPont product use instruction, it is important to check crop safety first. To test for crop safety prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture or sequence, apply it to an area of the target crop as directed by both this and the tank mix partner products labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur.

Use of SENTRALLAS™ in any tank mixture or sequence of applications that is not specifically described on SENTRALLAS™ product labeling or in other DuPont product use instructions, could potentially result in crop injury.

Follow the restrictions and precautions on this label and on the label for any other product to be used in tank mixtures or in sequential applications before making such applications to your crops. Follow the most restrictive label. DuPont will not be responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of a tank mixture or sequence of applications that is not specifically described on SENTRALLAS™ product labeling or in other DuPont product use instruction.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

SENTRALLAS™ may be tank mixed with the amine and ester formulations 2,4-D and MCPA herbicides. For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, add the ester formulations of these herbicides to the tank at 0.375 lb active ingredient/A. No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture. For best results in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 0.25 to 0.375 lb active ingredient. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates.

With dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”)

SENTRALLAS™ may be tank mixed with dicamba. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester) and dicamba

SENTRALLAS™ may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA and dicamba. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates. Apply to winter wheat and winter oats after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum) and Spring Oats, apply

after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage. In Spring Barley, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

With Other Broadleaf Control Products

DuPont™ SENTRALLAS™ may be tank mixed with other broadleaf herbicides registered on cereals such as DuPont™ EXPRESS®, DuPont™ ALLY®, "Widematch", "Aim", "Stinger", or "Curtail" branded products, as well as herbicides containing bromoxynil, metribuzin and glyphosate.

Tank mixtures of SENTRALLAS™ plus metribuzin may result in reduced control of wild garlic.

With Grass Control Products

For improved control of grass weeds, SENTRALLAS™ may be tank mixed with other grass control herbicides registered on cereals such as DuPont™ GR1™, "Axial", "Discover NG", "Everest", "Hoelon", "Maverick", "Puma" or "Varro" branded herbicides. Antagonism generally does not occur; however, DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or DuPont representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of SENTRALLAS™ and the grass product to a small area.

With Fungicides

SENTRALLAS™ may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal crops.

With Insecticides

SENTRALLAS™ may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal crops; however, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2 to 4 leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential applications of SENTRALLAS™ with organophosphate insecticides (such as "Lorsban") may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not apply SENTRALLAS™ within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.

Do not use SENTRALLAS™ plus Malathion because crop injury may result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing SENTRALLAS™ in fertilizer solution. SENTRALLAS™ must first be mixed with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the SENTRALLAS™ is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 0.5 to 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 to 0.25% v/v) based on local guidance.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with SENTRALLAS™ and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using SENTRALLAS™ in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or DuPont representative for guidance before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or DuPont representative for guidance before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur may increase crop response.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS - ALL CROPS OR USES

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of SENTRALLAS™. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. See TANK MIXTURES for additional information on adjuvant recommendations for certain tank mixtures. Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local DuPont fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with SENTRALLAS™ select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.25% v/v (0.5 to 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

CROP OIL CONCENTRATE (COC) - PETROLEUM OR MODIFIED SEED OIL (MSO)

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

AMMONIUM NITROGEN FERTILIZER

- Use 2 qt/A of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/A of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/A UAN or 4 lb/A AMS under arid conditions.
- See TANK MIXTURES With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer for instructions on using fertilizer as a carrier in place of water.

SPECIAL ADJUVANT TYPES

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Select a spray volume that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. If tank mixing with other herbicides, always consult the label of the tank mix partner(s) for minimum spray volume requirements and apply the tank mixture using a water volume recommended for all products.

1. Always start with a clean and empty sprayer tank.
2. Fill the tank with clean water one half of the required spray volume.
3. With the agitator running, add the required amount of DuPont™ SENTRALLAS™ Herbicide. Continue to agitate for a minimum of 5 minutes to ensure that SENTRALLAS™ is **completely** dispersed.
4. If tank mixing SENTRALLAS™ with another herbicide, follow this mixing order: dry flowables and soluble granules, followed by liquids, then oil dispersions (OD) or emulsifiable concentrates (EC). Maintain continuous agitation.
5. Add the rest of the water.
6. If required for the tank mixture, add the appropriate adjuvant. If an antifoam agent is required, add last.
7. Continue agitation sufficient enough to maintain a uniform spray solution.
8. Refer to the tank mix sections of this booklet for mixing order and other mixing instructions.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to the Spray Drift Management section of label.

GROUND APPLICATION

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

- Select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium spray droplets as defined by ASABE standard S-572.1.
- Nozzles that deliver coarse spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height listed in manufacturers' specifications.
- Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.
- For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 8 gal/A (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30" spacing, use flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), a pressure of at least 30 psi and a spray volume of at least 10 GPA only. For 40" nozzle spacing, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacing use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.
- "Raindrop RA" nozzles are not recommended for SENTRALLAS™ applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

For aerial application, select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium or coarse spray and that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 3 to 5 GPA.

Use at least 3 GPA. **Do not** apply DuPont™ SENTRALLAS™ by air in the state of New York.

For aerial applications, **do not** apply during a temperature inversion, when wind speed is less than 3 mph or above 10 mph, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray drift.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

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 air stream 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

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind.

They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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 airstream. 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, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

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).

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

BEFORE SPRAYING DUPONT™ SENTRALLAS™

The spray equipment must be clean before SENTRALLAS™ is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the four steps outlined in the After Spraying SENTRALLAS™ section of this label.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

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

AFTER SPRAYING SENTRALLAS™ AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS

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

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all bypass lines, for at least two minutes. If boom is equipped with multiple nozzle bodies, be sure to rotate through all nozzles to ensure clean water reaches all parts of these assemblies. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Visually inspect the tank to ensure removal of all visible herbicide residues. If necessary, repeat Step 2.
4. Fill the tank with clean water, and then add 1 gallon of a high pH sprayer tank cleaner, per 100 gallons of water, or an equivalent amount of household AMMONIA (containing minimum of 3% ammonia) per 100 gallons of water. A high pH tank cleaner or ammonia will not neutralize the herbicide, but helps dissolve any residual herbicide deposits.
5. Flush the solution through boom and hoses, and then add more water to completely fill tank. Allow to sit for at least 15 minutes with agitation.
6. Drain the tank and sump
7. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
8. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing water through the hoses and boom.

9. The rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) specified on this label. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
2. When DuPont™ SENTRALLAS™ is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
3. Follow any pre-cleanout guidelines recommended on other product labels.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons): 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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 Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): 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 Rigid 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.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with DuPont™ SENTRALLAS™ herbicide containing Thifensulfuron methyl and Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl ester 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 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.

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