



DuPont™ Throttle® XP

HERBICIDE

Dispersible Granules

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

EPA Reg. No. 352-725
Nonrefillable Container
 Net: _____

EPA Est. No. _____

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

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

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

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

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are polyethylene and polyvinylchloride. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA

All mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves.
- 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.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Engineering Control Statement: Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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.

Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Exposure to DuPont™ THROTTLE® XP can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto cropland.

This herbicide is toxic to marine/estuarine invertebrates.

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

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

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.

THROTTLE® XP must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published DuPont labeling.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically instructed by the label. User assumes all risks associated with such non-labeled use.

Do not make more than one application of THROTTLE® XP herbicide per year.

Do not apply more than 2.0 ounces active ingredient (0.125 pounds active) chloresulfuron per acre per year. Do not make more than three applications of chloresulfuron per year when using this product or any other product containing chloresulfuron.

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

Do not apply more than 4.5 ounces active ingredient (0.281 pounds active) sulfometuron methyl per acre per single application to a Non-Agricultural site when using this product in combination with any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

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

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not use on food or feed crops.

Do not use on sod farms.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

DuPont™ THROTTLE® XP is formulated as a water dispersible granule. THROTTLE® XP is to be mixed in water and applied as a spray on non-agricultural sites. THROTTLE® XP controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in non-agricultural sites.

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

THROTTLE® XP controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. The best results are obtained when the application is made at or before the early stages of weed growth; before weeds develop an established root system.

Moisture is required to move THROTTLE® XP into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control. Best results are obtained if moisture for activation is supplied by rainfall within two weeks after application.

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

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

Do not use on food or feed crops.

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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

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

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

RESISTANCE

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

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

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state

agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be used on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants.

Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

PREPARING FOR USE - Site Specific Considerations

Understanding the risks associated with the application of is essential to aid in preventing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement both during and after application may be affected by a number of site specific factors such as the nature, texture and stability of the soil, the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, drainage patterns, and other local physical and environmental conditions. A careful evaluation of the potential for off-site movement from the intended application site, including movement of treated soil by wind or water erosion, must be made prior to using DuPont™ THROTTLE® XP. This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for which the use of THROTTLE® XP is not labeled. If prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement and cause damage to neighboring desirable vegetation or agricultural crops, do not apply THROTTLE® XP.

Before applying THROTTLE® XP the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you do not understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult your local agricultural dealer, cooperative extension service, land managers, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site specific considerations, please call 1-888-6-DUPONT.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Use on non-crop sites and turf (unimproved) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

NON-AGRICULTURAL SITES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

THROTTLE® XP is labeled for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way (ROW), sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas--noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites--outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms).

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

NOTE: Application to non-agricultural sites, except rights-of-way, is restricted to ground application only. Rights-of-way may be treated by ground application or by helicopter.

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

APPLICATION TIMING

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

APPLICATION RATES

Apply THROTTLE® XP at 12.5 ounces per acre.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

BROADLEAF WEEDS

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

Pepperweed
 Perennial pepperweed
 Palmer amaranth
 Pigweed, smooth
 Pigweed, redroot
 Prairie groundsel
 Prickly coontail
 Prickly sida
 Prostrate knotweed
 Puncturevine
 Purslane, common
 Ragweed, common
 Redstem filaree
 Salsify
 Scotch thistle
 Seaside heliotrope
 Shepherd's purse
 Sicklepod
 Smallseed falseflax
 Spanish needles
 Spiny pigweed
 Spreading orach
 Speedwell, common
 Spikeweed, common
 Sunflower, common
 Sweetclover
 Tansymustard
 Tansy ragwort
 Tarweed, common
 Texasweed
 Thistle, Russian
 Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
 Tumble pigweed
 Turkey mullein
 Velvetleaf
 Vetch, common
 Waterhemp, tall
 Waterhemp, common
 Whitestem filaree
 Whitetop
 Wild buckwheat
 Wild carrot
 Wild garlic
 Wild parsnip
 Wild teasel
 Yarrow, common

Lepidium spp.
Lepidium latifolium
Amaranthus palmeri
Amaranthus hybridus
Amaranthus retroflexus
Senecio plattensis
Ceratophyllum echinatum
Sida spinosa
Polygonum aviculare
Tribulus terrestris
Portulaca oleracea
Ambrosia elatior
Erodium cicutarium
Tragopogon spp
Onopordum acanthium
Heliotropium curassavicum
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Cassia obtusifolia
Camelina microcarpa
Bidens bipinnata
Amaranthus spinosus
Atriplex patula
Veronica officinalis
Hemizonia pungens
Helianthus annuus
Melilotus spp
Descurainia pinnata
Senecio jacobaea
Madia spp
Caperonia palustris
Salsola iberica
Sisymbrium altissimum
Amaranthus albus
Eremocarpus setigerus
Abutilon theophrasti
Vicia sativa
Amaranthus tuberculatus
Amaranthus rudis
Erodium moschatum
Cardaria spp
Polygonum convolvulus
Daucus carota
Allium vineale
Pastinaca sativa
Dipsacus fullonum
Achillea millefolium

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

GRASSES

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

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

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

NON-CROP SITES

Prickly Lettuce

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

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

APPLICATION

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

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

TANK MIXTURES

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

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/2 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of THROTTLE® XP.
3. Continue agitation until the THROTTLE® XP is fully dispersed.
4. Once the THROTTLE® XP is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. THROTTLE® XP should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of spray adjuvant. Always add the spray adjuvant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling can occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

7. If DuPont™ THROTTLE® XP and a tank mix partner(s) are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the THROTTLE® XP in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will help prevent any of the remaining spray tank solution from interfering with the dissolution of the THROTTLE® XP.

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

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

SPRAYER CLEAN UP

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

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

Note:

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

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- Injury to or loss may occur if equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for THROTTLE® XP movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to THROTTLE® XP may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply THROTTLE® XP when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Applications may not be made to soil that is subject to wind erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also tend to be prone to wind erosion.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of THROTTLE® XP.
- Do not treat frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks or to water used for crop irrigation or for domestic uses.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Low rates of DuPont™ THROTTLE® XP can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an THROTTLE® XP application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which THROTTLE® XP is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.
- If noncrop or forested sites treated with THROTTLE® XP are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after the THROTTLE® XP application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crops.

FIELD BIOASSAY

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop(s) you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops(s) grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected offsite movement of THROTTLE® XP to cropland, soil samples should be quantitatively analyzed for THROTTLE® XP or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the above-described bioassay.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND TECHNIQUES

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

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

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT) AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.
- **Application Height (aircraft)** - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- **Application Height (ground)** - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also 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 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 in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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 minimizing drift potential, and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: 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).

UPWIND SWATH DISPLACEMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS

- Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

- Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement and displacement distance must increase with increasing drift potential.
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Liquid sprays must only be applied using rotary aircraft.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.
- When applying liquid sprays the following directional buffers are required to protect aquatic vegetation in sites (including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.

75 feet - All aerial applications.

- Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size spectrum.
- Applications must be made using equipment delivering an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum as defined by ASABE S572.1.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives.
- When applying liquid sprays the following directional buffers are required to protect aquatic vegetation in sites (including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.

50 feet - All broadcast applications other than railroad and roadside rights-of-way.

25 feet - Broadcast applications to railroad and roadside rights-of-way.

15 feet - All handheld spot treatment applications.

- Applications must be made using equipment delivering an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum as defined by ASABE S572.1.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only.

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

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

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

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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.**

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