DuPont™ D1691

HERBICIDE

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

For weed control in asparagus, conservation reserve programs, corn, cotton, fallow croplands, general farmstead (noncropland), sorghum, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, small grains, sod farms and farmstead turf, soybean, and sugarcane.

Active Ingredient	**By Weight**
Diglycolamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)*	58.1%
Other Ingredients	41.9%
TOTAL	100.0%

* contains 39.4%, 3,6-dichlro-o-anisic acid (4 pounds acid equivalent per U.S. gallon or 480 grams per liter).

EPA Reg. No. 352-914 EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container
Net: _____
OR
Refillable Container
Net: _____

Department of Agriculture
STATE OF HAWAII

LICENSED

PERIOD 2015-2017 LIC. NO. 9200.220

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 SWALLOWED: Call a 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 a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.

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

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are nitrile rubber and butyl rubber.
All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks.

See "Engineering Controls Statement" for additional requirements.

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

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on the label.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

GROUND AND SURFACE WATER PROTECTION

Point source contamination - To prevent point source contamination, do not mix or load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. 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 as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil - Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. Do not apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rate specifications as affected by soil type in the Crop Specific Information section of this label.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil - Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

ENDANGERED SPECIES CONCERNS

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or in separately published DuPont supplemental labeling. Supplemental labeling can be obtained from your Authorized DuPont Retailer or DuPont Company Representative. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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 regulations.

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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the WPS.

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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Do not enter or allow other people or pets to enter until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a water-soluble formulation intended for control and suppression of many annual, biennials, and perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as woody brush and vines listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of this label. This product may be used for control of these weeds in asparagus, corn, cotton, conservation reserve programs, fallow cropland, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, general farmstead (noncropland), small grains, sod farms and farmstead turf, sorghum, soybean, and sugarcane.

DuPont™ D1691 is a postemergence, systemic herbicide which can have moderate residual control on small seeded broadleaf weeds, including waterhemp, lambsquarters and Palmer pigweed, depending on rainfall and soil type.

Refer to the CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION section for application timing and other crop-specific details.

D1691 is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. D1691 interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

[Optional label text: Do not add [Optional label text: surfactants, additives containing surfactants,] buffering agents or pH adjusting agents to the spray solution when D1691 is the only pesticide being applied unless otherwise directed. See the MIXING section of this label for instructions regarding other additives.]

RESTRICTIONS

Maximum Application Rates: The maximum application or use rates stated throughout this label are given in units of volume (fluid ounces or quarts) of this product per acre. However, the maximum allowed application rates apply to this product combined with the use of any and all other herbicides containing the active ingredients dicamba, whether applied separately or as a tank mixture, on a basis of total pounds of dicamba (acid equivalents) per acre. If more than one dicamba-containing product is applied to the same site within the same year, you must ensure that the total use of dicamba (pounds acid equivalents) does not exceed the maximum allowed. See the INGREDIENTS section of this label for necessary product information.

Maximum annual application: Do not exceed 64 fluid ounces of D1691 herbicide (2 pounds acid equivalent) per acre. Refer to Table 2. Crop-Specific Restrictions for crop-specific maximum annual use rates.

Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to the CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION section for preharvest intervals.

Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 24 hours

Rainfast period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of this product.

Stress: Do not apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Dicamba mimics auxin (a plant hormone) resulting in a hormone imbalance in susceptible plants that interferes with normal cell division, cell enlargement, and protein synthesis. Dicamba active ingredient is a Group 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population can contain plants naturally resistant to Group 4 herbicides. Weed species resistant to Group 4 herbicides can be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide from a different Group, or by using other cultural or mechanical practices..

Weed Management Practices

To minimize the occurrence of dicamba-resistant biotypes, observe the following weed management practices:

- Scout your fields before and after herbicide application.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Incorporate other herbicides (e.g., a selective and/or a residual herbicide) and cultural practices (e.g., tillage or crop rotation) as part of your weed control system, where appropriate.
- Use the full specified herbicide rate and proper application timing for the hardest to control weed species present in the field. Avoid tank mixtures with other herbicides that reduce the efficacy of this product (through antagonism), or with ones that encourage application rates of this product below those specified on this label.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed or plant parts.
- Use new commercial seed that is as free of weed seed as possible.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to your DuPont representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

Management of Dicamba-Resistant Biotypes

Appropriate testing is critical in order to determine if a weed is resistant to dicamba. Contact your DuPont representative to determine if resistance in any particular weed biotype has been confirmed in your area, or visit on the Internet www.weedscience.org.

Since the occurrence of new dicamba-resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, DuPont is not responsible for any losses that result from the failure of this product to control dicamba-resistant weed biotypes.

The following good agronomic practices can reduce the spread of confirmed dicamba-resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your field, this product may be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g., crop rotation or tillage) can also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated fields after herbicide application and control weed escapes, including resistant biotypes, before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.

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

Table 1. DuPont™ D1691 Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage

Use rate limitations are given in the RESTRICTIONS AND CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION sections.

Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre	Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre
Annual[1]		**Perennial**	
Small, actively growing	8 - 16 fluid ounces	Top growth suppression	8 - 16 fluid ounces
Established weed growth	16 - 24 fluid ounces	Top growth control and root suppression	16 - 32 fluid ounces
		Noted perennials (footnote 1 in Crop-specific information).	32 fluid ounces
		Other perennials[3]	32 fluid ounces
Biennial		**Woody Brush & Vines**	
Rosette diameter 1 – 3”	8 - 16 fluid ounces	Top growth suppression	16 - 32 fluid ounces
Rosette diameter 3” or more	16 - 32 fluid ounces	Top growth control[2,3]	32 fluid ounces
		Stems and stem suppression[3]	32 fluid ounces
Bolting	32 fluid ounces		

[1] Rates below 8 fluid ounces per acre may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype.

[2] Weed types noted in Table 1 will require tank mixes for adequate control.

[3] Do not broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre in any single application. A sequential application of up to 32 fluid ounces may be required for adequate control. Use the higher level listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennial weeds with well established root growth.

MIXING

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

- For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
- Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order section below using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of labeled use rate per acre.
- Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
- When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
- Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface; fine particles that precipitate to the bottom; or thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, then do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

1. Water - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. Agitation - Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. Inductor - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. Products in PVA bags - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. Water-dispersible products (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
6. Water-soluble products (such as DuPont™ D1691)
7. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate when applicable)
8. Water-soluble additives (when applicable)
9. Remaining quantity of water.

Maintain constant agitation during application

Tank Mixtures

This product may be tank-mixed with other registered herbicides to provide longer residual weed control, a broader weed control spectrum or an alternate mode of action. Always read and follow label directions for all products in the tank mixture.

Some tank-mix products have the potential to cause crop injury under certain conditions, at certain growth stages and/or under other circumstances. Read the label for all products to be used in the tank mixture prior to use to determine the potential for crop injury.

Tank mixtures with other herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, miticides, additives, micronutrients or foliar fertilizers could result in reduced weed control, physical incompatibility or crop injury. DuPont has not tested all tank-mix product formulations for compatibility, antagonism or reduction in product performance. Unless prohibited by law, buyer and all users are solely responsible for any and all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly specified on this label or in separate supplemental labeling or Fact Sheets published for this product.

Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for the specific crop use. Refer to all individual product labels, supplemental labeling and Fact Sheets for all products in the tank mixture, and observe all precautions and limitations on the label, including application timing restrictions, soil restrictions, minimum re-cropping intervals and rotational guidelines. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the tank mixture. See the CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION section for more details.

Always predetermine the compatibility of all tank-mix products together in the carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

Apply this product or tank mixtures with this product at a minimum spray volume rate of 10 GPA.

Do not apply in tank mixtures with "Lorsban" insecticide.

Table 2. Crop-Specific Restrictions[1]

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application (fl oz)	Maximum In-Crop Rate Pre Acre Per Season (fl oz)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding
Asparagus	16	16	Yes
Barley; Fall	8	12	Yes
Barley; Spring	8	11	Yes
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	16	64	Yes[2]
Corn	16	24	Yes
Cotton	8	8	Yes
Fallow Ground	32	64	Yes
Grass grown for seed	32	64	Yes
Oats	64	6	Yes
Pastureland	32	32	Yes
Proso Millet	4	4	Yes
Small grains grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture	16	16	Yes
Sorghum	8	16	Yes
Soybean	32	32	Yes
Sugarcane	32	64	Yes
Triticale	4	4	Yes
Sod farms and farmstead turf	32	32	Yes
Wheat	8	16	Yes

[1] Refer to CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION for more details.

[2] Once the crop reaches the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity

CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

ASPARAGUS

Apply DuPont™ D1691 to emerged and actively growing weeds in 40 - 60 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre immediately after cutting the field, but at least 24 hours before the next cutting. Multiple applications may be made per growing season (not to exceed the maximum yearly application rate).

If spray contacts emerged spears, crooking (twisting) of some spears may result. If such crooking occurs, discard affected spears.

Rates: Apply 8-16 fluid ounces of D1691 to control annual sowthistle, black mustard, Canada and Russian thistle, and redroot pigweed (carelessweed).

Apply 16 fluid ounces of D1691 to control common chickweed, field bindweed, nettleleaf goosefoot, and wild radish. Up to 2 applications may be made per growing season. Do not exceed a total of 16 fluid ounces of D1691 per treated acre, per crop year.

Do not harvest prior to 24 hours after treatment.

Do not use in the Coachella Valley of California.

Asparagus Tank Mixes

Apply 8-16 fluid ounces of D1691 with glyphosate or 2,4-D to improve control of Canada thistle and field bindweed.

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS

Preplant Directions (Postharvest, Fallow, Crop Stubble, Set-Aside) for Broadleaf Weed Control:

D1691 can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply D1691 as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

See the RESTRICTIONS section for the specific interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings:

Apply 4-32 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre. Refer to Table 1 to determine use rates for specific targeted weed types. For best performance, apply D1691 when annual weeds are less than 4" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds listed on this label such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if D1691 is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4 - 6" of regrowth or for weeds listed on this label such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for DuPont™ D1691. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted. For small grain in-crop uses of D1691, refer to the small grain section for details.

Between Crop Tank Mixes

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 4-16 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre for control of annual weeds, or 16-32 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

DuPont™ ALLY® XP	"Gramoxone"
"Amber"	"Kerb"
Atrazine	"Landmaster" BW
"Curtail"	"Paramount"
"Cyclone"	"Sencor"
"Fallow Master"	"Tordon" 22K
DuPont™ FINESSE®	"Touchdown"
glyphosate	2,4-D

CORN (FIELD, POP, SEED, AND SILAGE)

D1691 is not registered for use on sweet corn.

Direct contact of D1691 with corn seed must be avoided. If corn seeds are less than 1.5" inches below the surface, delay application until corn has emerged.

Applications of D1691 to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3 to 7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

Up to 2 applications of D1691 may be made during a growing season not to exceed 24 fluid ounces per acre per season. Sequential applications must be separated by 2 weeks or more.

Do not apply D1691 to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the selectivity of D1691 on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

Avoid using crop oil concentrates after crop emergence as crop injury may result. Use crop oil concentrates only in dry conditions when corn is less than 5" tall and when applying D1691 alone or tank mixed with atrazine.

Use of sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier is not recommended for applications of D1691 made after corn emergence.

Preplant and Preemergence Application in No-Tillage Corn:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 8 fluid ounces per acre on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter.

Timing: D1691 can be applied to emerging weeds before, during, or after planting a corn crop. When planting into a legume sod (e.g., alfalfa or clover), apply D1691 after 4 - 6" of regrowth has occurred.

Preemergence Application in Conventional or Reduced Tillage Corn:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of D1691 per treated acre on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% organic matter or more. Do not apply to coarse textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) of any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter until after corn emergence (See Early Postemergence uses below).

Timing: D1691 may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence. Pre-emergence application of D1691 does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is recommended if application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g., drags, harrows) which concentrates treated soil over seed furrow as seed damage could result.

Preemergence control of cocklebur, jimsonweed, and velvetleaf may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

Early Postemergence Application in All Tillage Systems:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of D1691 per treated acre. Reduce the rate to 8 fluid ounces per treated acre if corn is growing on coarse textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam).

Timing: Apply between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8" tall, whichever occurs first. Refer to Late Postemergence Applications if the sixth true leaf is emerging from whorl or corn is greater than 8" tall.

Late Postemergence Application:

Rate: Apply 8 fluid ounces of DuPont™ D1691 per treated acre.

Timing: Apply D1691 from 8 - 36" tall corn or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. For best performance, apply when weeds are less than 3" tall.

Apply directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are growing nearby, or tank mixing with 2,4-D. Do not apply D1691 when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:

- corn is more than 24" tall
- soybeans are more than 10" tall
- soybeans have begun to bloom

Corn Tank Mixes Or Sequential Uses

When using tank mix or sequential applications with D1691, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products.

Apply D1691 prior to, in tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicide brands:

DuPont™ ACCENT®
Atrazine
"Axiom"
"Banvel"[1]
DuPont™ BASIS® Blend
"Beacon"[1]
"Bicep"
DuPont™ BREAKFREE® NXT
"Bullet"
DuPont™ CINCH®
"Degree"
"Degree Xtra"
"Dual"
"Exceed"[1]
"FulTime"
glyphosate[3]
"Gramoxone" Inteon
"Guardsman"
"Harness"
"Hornet" [1]
"Laddok"
"Lasso"
DuPont™ LEADOFF®
"Liberty"[2,]
"Lightning"[4]
"Outlook"
"Permit"
"Princep"
"Prowl"
"Python"
DuPont™ RESOLVE®
"Spirit"
"Stinger"[1]
"Surpass"
"TopNotch"
"Touchdown"
2,4-D[1]

[4]

[1] See Table 3. Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs for additional limitations or restrictions that apply for tank mix or sequential use programs with these products.

[2] Use only on "Liberty Link" (glufosinate tolerant) corn hybrids.

[3] Includes postemergence use on "Roundup Ready"·(glyphosate tolerant) corn hybrids.

[4] Use only "Clearfield" (imidazolinone tolerant) corn hybrids.

Table 3. Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
ACCENT® or "Beacon"	When tank mixing, applications immediately following extreme day or night temperature fluctuations or applications when daytime temperatures do not exceed 50° F may result in decreased weed control or crop injury. Delay application until the temperatures warm and both weeds and crop resume normal growth.
2,4-D	To provide maximum crop safety after corn emergence, use this tank mix only after corn is greater than 8" tall and when application can be made with drop pipes that direct spray beneath corn leaves and away from the whorl of the corn. The maximum rate of 2,4-D in this tank mix is 0.25 pints per acre (0.125 pounds of acid equivalent per acre).
"Exceed", "Spirit", "Stinger", "Homet", or "Permit"	For improved control of velvetleaf, tank mix 0.25-0.5 ounce of "Exceed", 0.5 ounce of "Spirit", or 0.17-0.33 ounce "Permit" per acre with D1691. For improved control of Canada thistle, "Stinger" at 1.5-3 fluid ounces per acre or "Hornet" at 0.6-1.2 ounces per acre may be tank mixed with D1691. Use the higher rate in the range for heavier infestations of these weeds.

COTTON

Preplant Application:

Apply up to 8 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting cotton in conventional or conservation tillage systems.

For best performance, apply D1691 when weeds are in the 2 - 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across.

Following application of D1691 and a minimum accumulation of 1" of rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 21 days is required per 8 fluid ounces per acre or less. These intervals must be observed prior to planting cotton.

Do not apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies.]

Do not make DuPont™ D1691 preplant applications to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

If applying a spring preplant treatment following application of a fall preplant (postharvest) treatment, then the combination of both treatments may not exceed 2 pounds acid equivalent per acre.

Cotton Tank Mixes

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, D1691 may be tank mixed with "Caparol", "Gramoxone" Inteon and glyphosate.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

Apply 8-16 fluid ounces of D1691 per treated acre on seedling grass after the crop reaches the 3 - 5 leaf stage. Apply up to 32 fluid ounces of D1691 on well-established perennial grass. For best performance, apply D1691 when weeds are in the 2 - 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

To suppress annual grasses such as brome (downy and ripgut), rattail fescue, and windgrass, apply up to 32 fluid ounces of D1691 per treated acre in the fall or late summer after harvest and burning of established grass seed crops. Applications should be made immediately following the first irrigation when the soil is moist and before weeds have more than 2 leaves.

Do not apply D1691 after the grass seed crop begins to joint.

Refer to the Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section for grazing and feeding restrictions.

Grass Seed Tank Mixes

D1691 may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicide brands:

"Buctril"
"Curtail"
DuPont™ EXPRESS®
"Karmex"
MCPA amine
"Stinger"
2,4-D amine or ester

PROSO MILLET

For use only within Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

D1691 combined with 2,4-D will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in WEEDS CONTROLLED section.

Apply 4 fluid ounces of D1691 with 0.375 pounds a.i. of 2,4-D. Apply the tank mix of D1691 + 2,4-D as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds and when proso millet is in the 2 - 5 leaf stage. Use directions for 2,4-D products vary with manufacturers. Refer to a 2,4-D product with labeling consistent with the crop stage timing for D1691. Some types of proso millet may be affected adversely by a tank mix of D1691 + 2,4-D.

Do not apply unless possible proso millet crop injury will be acceptable.

Restrictions for proso millet that is grazed or cut for hay are indicated in Table 4 in the Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section of this label.

PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NONCROPLAND) AND SMALL GRAINS (FORAGE SORGHUM, RYE, SUDANGRASS, OR WHEAT) GROWN FOR PASTURE, HAY, AND SILAGE ONLY

D1691 is registered for use on pasture, hay, rangeland, and general farmstead (non-cropland) (including fencerows and non-irrigation ditchbanks) for control or suppression of broadleaf weed and brush species listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section. D1691 uses described in this section also pertain to grasses and small grains (forage sorghum, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture use only. (Grasses and small grains not grown ONLY for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture must comply with crop-specific uses in this label.)

D1691 may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level, but programs may be administered at state, county, or other level.

Some perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either D1691 or D1691 plus 2,4-D (refer to Table 1).

Rates and Timings

Refer to Table 1 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 32 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre are for spot treatments only. Spot treatment is defined as no more than a total of 1000 square feet of treated area per acre. Do not broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 32 fluid ounces of D1691 per treated acre during a growing season.

Grass grown for hay requires a 7-day wait period between application and harvest. Sorghum requires a 20 day waiting interval for forage and a 30 day waiting interval for fodder.

Crop-Specific Restrictions

Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces of DuPont™ D1691 per acre to small grains grown for pasture.

Newly seeded areas may be severely injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of D1691 is applied per acre.

Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustingrass may be injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of D1691 is applied per acre. Usually colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses are most easily injured. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

Table 4 lists the timing restrictions for grazing or harvesting hay from treated fields. There are no grazing restrictions for animals other than lactating dairy animals.

Table 4. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

D1691 Rate per Treated Acre (pints)	Days Before Grazing (days)	Days Before Hay Harvest (days)
Up to 1	7	37
Up to 2	21	51
Up to 4	40	70

D1691 herbicide can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems, or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier (refer to the Compatibility Test for Mix Components). To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the oil (such as diesel oil or fuel oil) or a premix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers. • Spray Volume: Use –up to 600 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre. The volume of spray applied

- **Spot Treatments:** D1691 may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

Cut Surface Treatments:

D1691 may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees.

Rate: Mix 1 part D1691 with 1 - 3 parts water to create the application solution. Use the lower dilution rate when treating difficult-to-control species.

- **For Frill or Girdle Treatments:** Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with the solution.
- **For Stump Treatments:** Spray or paint freshly cut surface with the water mix. The area adjacent to the bark should be thoroughly wet.

Note: For more rapid foliar effects, 2,4-D may be added to the solution.

Applications For Control of Dormant Multiflora Rose:

D1691 can be applied when plants are dormant as an undiluted spot treatment directly to the soil or as a Lo-Oil basal bark treatment using an oil-water emulsion solution.

- **Spot treatments:** Spot treatment applications of D1691 should be applied directly to the soil as close as possible to the root crown but within 6 - 8" of the crown. On sloping terrain, apply D1691 to the uphill side of the crown. Do not apply when snow or water prevents applying D1691 directly to the soil. The use rate of D1691 depends on the canopy diameter of the multiflora rose.

  Examples: Use 0.25, 1.0, or 2.35 fluid ounces of D1691 respectively, for 5, 10, or 15 feet canopy diameters.

- **Lo-Oil basal bark treatments:** For Lo-Oil basal bark treatments, apply D1691 to the basal stem region from the ground line to a height of 12 - 18". Spray until runoff, with special emphasis on covering the root crown. For best results, apply D1691 when plants are dormant. Do not apply after bud break or when plants are showing signs of active growth. Do not apply when snow or water prevents applying D1691 to the ground line.

  To prepare approximately 2 gallons of a Lo-Oil spray solution:

  1) Combine 1.5 gallons of water, 1 ounce of emulsifier, 16 fluid ounces of D1691, and 2.5 pints of No. 2 diesel fuel.
  2) Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired.

  Do not exceed 8 gallons of spray solution mix applied per acre, per year.

Pasture Tank Mixes

DuPont™ D1691 may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicide brands:

"Amber"
DuPont™ CIMARRON®
"Crossbow"
"Curtail"
DuPont™ ESCORT® XP
"Garlon"
glyhposate
"Gramoxone" Inteon
"Stinger"
"Tordon" 22K
2,4-D

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

D1691 is registered for use on both newly seeded and established grasses grown in Conservation Reserve or federal Set-Aside Programs. Treatments of D1691 will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

Newly Seeded Areas

D1691 may be applied either preplant or postemergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains (barley, oats, rye, sudanqrass, wheat, or other grain species grown as a cover crop). Postemergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage. Rates of D1691 greater than 16 fluid ounces per treated acre may severely injure newly seeded grasses.

Preplant applications may injure new seedlings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than 45 days per 16 fluid ounces of D1691 applied per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per 16 fluid ounces applied east of the Mississippi River.

Established Grass Stands

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment. Certain species (bentgrass, carpetgrass, smooth brome, buffalograss, or St. Augustinegrass) may be injured when treated with more than 16 fluid ounces of D1691 per treated acre.

When applied at labeled rates, D1691 will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide control or suppression of many perennial weeds.

Rates and Timings

Apply 4-32 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre. Refer to Table 1 for rates based on target weed species. D1691 may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other products labeled for use in Conservation Reserve Programs such as atrazine, "Cyclone", glyphosate, "Gramoxone" Inteon, or 2,4-D. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 64 fluid ounces (4 pints) of D1691 per acre per year.

SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED TO LEGUMES (FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED BARLEY, OAT, TRITICALE AND WHEAT)

D1691 combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section. For improved control of listed weeds, tank mix D1691 with one or more of the herbicides listed.

D1691 used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to the specific section crop for D1691 application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, tank mix a minimum of 3 fluid ounces of D1691 per treated acre with a non-sulfonylurea herbicide such as 2,4-D or MCPA. Tank mixing D1691 with these products will offer more consistent control of sulfonylurea-resistant weeds.

Additives: When tank mixing D1691 with sulfonylurea herbicide brands (DuPont™ ALLY®, "Amber", DuPont™ EXPRESS®, DuPont™ FINESSE®, DuPont™ GLEAN®, DuPont™ HARMONY® and "Peak"), use use 1-4 pints of an agriculturally approved surfactant as indicated in the Surfactants and Adjuvants section of this label.

Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, wild buckwheat, cow cockle, prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 3-4 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre.

Timings: Apply D1691 before, during, or after planting small grains. See specific small grain crop uses below for maximum crop stage. For best performance, apply D1691 when weeds are in the 2 - 3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Applying D1691 to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields.

Restrictions for small grain areas that are grazed or cut for hay are indicated in Table 4 in Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section of this label.

SMALL GRAINS: BARLEY (FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED)

Early season applications:

Apply 2-4 fluid ounces of DuPont™ D1691 to fall-seeded barley prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2-3 fluid ounces of D1691 before spring-seeded barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

Note: For spring barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow the rates and timings given for spring-seeded barley.

Do not tank mix D1691 with 2,4-D in early season applications on spring-seeded barley.

Preharvest applications:

D1691 can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of fall and spring-seeded barley. Apply 8 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when barley is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stern. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use preharvest-treated barley for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, D1691 may be tank mixed with other herbicides, such as 2,4-D, that are labeled for preharvest uses in barley.

Do not make preharvest applications in California.

Barley Tank Mixes

Table 5.

Tank Mix Partner*	Rate Per Acre
DuPont™ ALLY® XP	0.05 - 0.1 ounce[1]
"Amber"	0.14 - 0.28 ounce[1]
"Bronate"	0.75 -1 .5 pints
"Buctril"	1 - 1.5 pints
DuPont™ EXPRESS®	0.083 - 0. 167 ounce[1]
DuPont™ FINESSE®	0.167 - 0.33 ounce[1]
DuPont™ GLEAN®	0.167 ounce[1]
DuPont™ HARMONY® Extra	0.167 - 0.33 ounce[1]
MCPA amine or ester	8 - 12 fluid ounces[2] (0.25 - 0.375 pound a.e.)
Metribuzin ("Sencor")	0.125 - 0.47 pound a.i.
2,4-D amine or ester[2,3]	8 fluid ounces (0.25 pound a.e.)

* Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.

[1] Do not use low rates of sulfonylureas (Ally, Amber, Express, Finesse, Glean, and Harmony Extra) on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

[2] When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon use pounds of a.e. per acre listed.

[3] This tank mix is for fall-seeded barley only

SMALL GRAINS: OATS (FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED)

Early season applications:

Apply 2-4 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre to fall-seeded oat prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2-4 fluid ounces of D1691 before spring-seeded oat exceed the 5-leaf stage.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest.

D1691 may be tank mixed with MCPA amine or ester for applications in oat.

Do not tank mix D1691 with 2,4-D in oat.

SMALL GRAINS: TRITICALE (FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED)

Early season applications:

Apply 2-4 fluid ounces of D1691 to triticale.

Early season applications to fall-seeded triticale must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded triticale must be made before triticale reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Triticale Tank Mixes:

For best performance, D1691 should be used in tank mix combination with bromoxynil herbicide.

SMALL GRAINS: WHEAT (FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED)

Early Season Applications:

Apply 2-4 fluid ounces of DuPont™ D1691 to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below.

Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made before wheat exceeds the 6-leaf stage.

Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

To improve control of Russian thistle, flixweed, gromwell, or mayweed, add 2,4-D amine or ester to a tank mix with one of the following herbicide brands: DuPont™ ALLY®, "Amber", DuPont™ EXPRESS®, DuPont™ FINESSE®, DuPont™ GLEAN®, DuPont™ HARMONY®, or "Peak".

Specific use programs for fall-seeded wheat only:

D1691 may be used at 6 fluid ounces on fall-seeded wheat in Western Oregon as a spring application only. In Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, up to 8 fluid ounces of D1691 may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after it exceeds the 3-leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. D1691 may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine at 8 fluid ounces after wheat begins to tiller. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

Preharvest applications:

D1691 can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply 8 fluid ounces D1691 per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, D1691 herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as ALLY®, glyphosate and 2,4-D. Do not make preharvest applications in California.

Wheat Tank Mixes

Table 6.

Tank Mix Partner*	Rate Per Acre
ALLY® XP	0.05 - 0.1 ounce[1]
"Amber"	0.14 - 0.28 ounce[1]
"Bronate"	0.75 - 1.5 pints
"Buctril"	1 - 1.5 pints
"Curtail"	2 - 2.67 pints
"Dakota"	16 fluid ounces
EXPRESS®	0.083 - 0.167 ounce[1]
FINESSE®	0.167 - 0.33 ounce[1]
GLEAN®	0.167 ounce[1]
HARMONY®	0.167 - 0.33 ounce[1]
"Karmex"[3]	0.5 - 1.5 pounds
Glyphosate[4]	12 - 16 fluid ounces
MCPA amine or ester[5]	8 - 12 fluid ounces (0.25 - 0.375 pound a.e.)
Metribuzin[3] ("Sencor")	0.25 - 0.375 pound a.i.
"Peak"[1]	0.25 - 0.38 ounce
"Stinger"	4 - 5.33 fluid ounces
"Tiller"[2]	1 - 1.7 pints
2,4-D amine or ester[5]	8 - 12 fluid ounces (0.25 - 0.375 pound a.e.)

* Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.

[1] Do not use low rates of sufonylurea herbicides, such as ALLY®, "Amber", EXPRESS®, FINESSE®, GLEAN®, HARMONY®, and "Peak" on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

[2] Do not use D1691 as a tank mix treatment with "Dakota" or "Tiller" on Durum wheat. Do not tank mix with "Tiller" if wild oat is the target weed.

[3] Tank mixes with "Karmex" and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.

[4] A tank mix of up to 4 fluid ounces of DuPont™ D1691 with any glyphosate formulation labeled for use as a preplant application to small grains may be applied with no waiting period prior to planting.

[5] Up to 32 fluid ounces of (1.0 pound a.e.) may be used on fall-seeded wheat it crop injury is acceptable. When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon, use the pounds of a.e. per acre listed.

SORGHUM

D1691 may be applied preplant, postemergence, or preharvest in sorghum to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as control their seedlings.

A waiting interval of 20 days is required for sorghum forage, and a waiting interval of 30 days is required for sorghum fodder. If sorghum is grown for pasture or hay, refer to Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section of this label for specific grazing and feeding restrictions.

Do not apply D1691 to sorghum grown for seed production.

Preplant Application:

Up to 8 fluid ounces of D1691 may be applied per acre if applied at least 15 days before sorghum planting.

Postemergence Application:

Up to 8 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre may be applied after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15" tall. For best performance, apply D1691 when the sorghum crop is in the 3 - 5 leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3" tall). Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if sorghum is taller than 8". Keep the spray off the sorghum leaves and out of the whorl to reduce the likelihood of crop injury and to improve spray coverage of weed foliage. Applying D1691 to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 - 14 days. Delay harvest until 30 days after treatment.

Preharvest uses in Texas and Oklahoma only: Up to 8 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre may be applied for weed suppression any time after the sorghum has reached the soft dough stage. An EPA approved agricultural surfactant may be used to improve performance. Delay harvest until 30 days after a preharvest treatment.

Split Application:

D1691 may be applied in split applications: preplant followed by postemergence or preharvest; or postemergence followed by preharvest. Do not exceed 8 fluid ounces per acre, per application or a total of 16 ounces per acre, per season.

Sorghum Tank Mixes and Sequential Treatments

D1691 may be applied prior to, in a tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicide brands:

Atrazine
"Basagran"
"Bicep"
"Buctril"
DuPont™ CINCH®
"Cyclone"
"Dual"
"Fallow Master"
glyphosate
"Gramoxone" Inteon
"Guardsman"
"Laddok"
"Landmaster"
"Outlook"
"Paramount"
"Peak"
"Permit"
"Roundup"

SOYBEAN

Preplant Applications:

Apply 4-16 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting soybeans. Do not exceed 16 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre in a spring application prior to planting soybeans.

Following application of D1691 and a minimum accumulation of 1" rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 14 days is required for 8 fluid ounces per acre or less, and 28 days for 16 fluid ounces per acre. These intervals must be observed prior to planting soybeans or crop injury may occur.

Do not make D1691 preplant applications to soybeans in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

Preharvest Applications:

D1691 can be used to control many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppress many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in soybean prior to harvest. Apply 8-32 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred.

Do not harvest soybeans until 7 days after application.

Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts, such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for D1691. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practice could be instituted.

Do not use preharvest-treated soybean for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

Do not feed soybean fodder or hay following a preharvest application of DuPont™ D1691.

Do not make preharvest applications in California.

Soybean Tank Mixes

Preplant Tank Mixes:

D1691 may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for early preplant use in soybeans including burndown herbicides such as glyphosate and 2,4-D or residual herbicides brands such as DuPont™ CINCH®, "Outlook", or "Dual".

Preharvest Tank Mixes:

D1691 may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for preharvest use in soybeans such as glyphosate and "Gramoxone" Inteon.

SUGARCANE

Apply D1691 for control of annual, biennial, or perennial broadleaf weeds listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section. Apply 8-24 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre for control of annual weeds, 16-32 fluid ounces for control of biennial weeds, and 32 fluid ounces for control or suppression of perennial weeds.

Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

A single retreatment may be made as needed, however, do not exceed a total of 64 fluid ounces of D1691 per treated acre during a growing season.

Timing: D1691 may be applied to sugarcane any time after weeds have emerged, but before the close-in stage of sugarcane. Applications of 32 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre made over the top of actively growing sugarcane may result in crop injury.

When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. Using directed sprays will also help maximize the spray coverage of weed foliage.

Delay harvest until 87 days after treatment.

Sugarcane Tank Mixes

D1691 may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in sugarcane such as "Asulox", atrazine, "Evik", and 2,4-D.

FARMSTEAD TURF (NONCROPLAND) AND SOD FARMS

Do not use on residential sites.

For use in general farmstead (noncropland) and sod farms, apply 3-32 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre to control or suppress growth of many annual, biennial, and some perennial broadleaf weeds commonly found in turf. D1691 will also suppress many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species. Refer to Table 1 for rates based on targeted weed or brush species and growth stage. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Repeat treatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed 32 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre, per growing season.

Apply 30 - 200 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (3 - 17 quarts of water per 1,000 square feet), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses, delay application of D1691 until after the second mowing. Furthermore, applying more than 16 fluid ounces of D1691 per treated acre may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass.

In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, do not apply more than 4 fluid ounces of D1691 per treated acre on coarse-textured (sandy-type) soils, or in excess of 8 fluid ounces per treated acre on fine-textured soils. Do not make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of D1691 have been activated in the soil by rain or irrigation.

Farmstead Turf (noncropland) and Sod Farm Tank Mixes

Apply 3.2-8 fluid ounces of D1691 per acre in a tank mix with one of the products in Table 8 at the rates listed. Use the higher specified rates when treating established weeds.

Table 7.

Tank Mix Partner*	Rate Per Acre
bromoxynil (“Buctril”)	0.375 - 0.5 pound a.i
MCPA	0.5 - 1.5 pounds a.e.
MCPP	0.5 - 1 .5 pounds a.e.
2,4-D	0.5 - 1.5 pounds a.e.

* Follow all tank mix partners’ labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

GENERAL WEED LIST

ANNUALS

Alkanet Amaranth, Palmer, Powell, Spiny Aster, Slender Bedstraw, Catchweed Beggarweed, Florida Broomweed, Common Buckwheat, Tartary, Wild Buffalobur Burclover, California Burcucumber Buttercup, Corn, Creeping, Roughseed, Western Field Carpetweed Catchfly, Nightflowering Chamomile, Corn Chevil, Bur Chickweed, Common Clovers Cockle, Corn, Cow, White Cocklebur, Common Copperleaf, Hophornbeam Cornflower (Bachelor Button) Croton, Tropic, Woolly Daisy, English Dragonhead, American Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf Falseflax, Smallseed Fleabane, Annual Flixweed Fumitory	Goosefoot, Nettleleaf Hempnettle Henbit Jacobs-Ladder Jimsonweed Knawel (German Moss) Knotweed, Prostrate Kochia Ladysthumb Lambsquarters Common Lettuce, Miners, Prickly Mallow, Common, Venice Marestail (Horseweed) Mayweed Morningglory, Ivyleaf, Tall Mustard, Black, Blue, Tansy, Treacle, Tumble, Wild, Yellowtops Nightshade, Black, Cutleaf Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed) Pepperweed, Virginia (Peppergrass) Pigweed, Prostrate, Redroot (Carelessweed), Rough, Smooth, Tumble Pineappleweed Poorjoe Poppy, Red-horned Puncturevine Purslane, Common	Pusley, Florida Radish, Wild Ragweed, Common, Giant (Buffaloweed), Lance-Leaf Rocket, London, Yellow Rubberweed, Bitter (Bitterweed) Salsify Senna, Coffee Sesbania, Hemp Shepherdpurse Sicklepod Sida, Prickly (Teaweed) Smartweed, Green, Pennsylvania Sneezeweed, Bitter Sowthistle, Annual, Spiny Spanish Needles Spikeweed, Common Spurge, Prostrate, Leafy Spurry, Corn Starbur, Bristly Starwort, Little Sumpweed, Rough Sunflower, Common (Wild), Volunteer Thistle, Russian Velvetleaf Waterhemp, Common, Tall Waterprimrose, Winged Wormwood

BIENNIALS

Burdock, Common	Gromwell	Sweetclover
Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace)	Knapweed, Diffuse, Spotted	Teasel
Cockle, White	Mallow, Dwarf	Thistle, Bull, Milk, Musk, Plumeless
Eveningprimrose, Common	Plantain, Bracted	
Geranium, Carolina	Ragwort, Tansy	
	Starthistle, Yellow	

PERENNIALS

Alfalfa[1]	Goldenrod, Canada, Missouri	Smartweed, Swamp
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Goldenweed, Common	Snakeweed, Broom
Aster, Spiny, Whiteheath	Hawkweed	Sorrel[1], Red (Sheep Sorrel)
Bedstraw, Smooth	Henbane, Black[1]	Sowthistle[1], Perennial
Bindweed, Field, Hedge	Horsenettle, Carolina	Spurge, Leafy
Blueweed, Texas	Ironweed	Sundrops
Bursage, Woollyleaf[1] (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed)	Knapweed, Black, Diffuse, Russian[1], Spotted	Thistle, Canada, Scotch
Buttercup, Tall	Milkweed, Climbing, Common, Honeyvine, Western Whorled	Toadflex, Dalmatian
Campion, Bladder	Nettle, Stinging	Tropical Soda Apple
Chickweed, Field, Mouseear	Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle)	Trumpetcreeper (Buckvine)
Chicory[1]	Onion, Wild	Vetch
Clover, Hop	Plaintain, Broadleaf, Buckhorn	Waterhemlock, Spotted
Dandelion[1], Common	Pokeweed	Waterprimrose, Creeping
Dock[1] Broadleaf (Bitterdock), Curly	Ragweed, Western	Woodsorrel[1], Creeping, Yellow
Dogbane, Hemp	Redvine	Wormwood, Absinth, Louisiana
Dogfennel[1] (Cypressweed)	Sericia Lespedeza	Yankeeweed
Fern, Bracken		Yarrow, Common[1]
Garlic, Wild		

[1] Noted perennials may be controlled using lower rates of DuPont™ D1691 than those recommended for other listed perennial weeds.

WOODY SPECIES

Alder	Hawthorn (Thornapple)[2]	Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)[2]
Ash	Hemlock	Poplar
Aspen	Hickory	Rabbitbrush
Basswood	Honeylocust	Redcedar, Eastern[2]
Beech	Honeysuckle	Rose[2], McCartney, Multiflora
Birch	Hornbeam	Sagebrush, Fringed[2]
Blackberry[2]	Huckleberry	Sassafras
Blackgum[2]	Huisache	Serviceberry
Cedar[2]	Ivy, Poison	Spicebush
Cherry	Kudzu	Spruce
Chinquapin	Locust, Black	Sumac
Cottonwood	Maple	Sweetgum[2]
Creosotebush[2]	Mesquite	Sycamore
Cucumbertree	Oak	Tarbush
Dewberry[2]	Oak, Poison	Willow
Dogwood[2]	Olive, Russian	Witchhazel
Elm	Persimmon, Eastern	Yaupon[2]
Grape	Pine	Yucca[2]

[2] Growth suppression only

SPRAY ADJUVANTS - ALL CROPS OR USES

Although not always needed, surfactant may be added to spray solutions of this product.

A quality nonionic surfactant (NIS) of at least 70% active may be added to the spray solution at 0.25 percent surfactant concentration (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution). Read and carefully observe all caution statements and other information on the surfactant label.

Do not add acidifying buffering agents, acidic pH adjusting agents or adjuvants other than agriculturally approved NIS to the spray solution.

Do not use crop oil concentrates (COC) or methylated seed oils (MSO) as adjuvants when this product is applied with a Roundup Brand Agricultural Herbicide. When DuPont™ D1691 is used with another herbicide that requires the use of a COC or MSO adjuvant follow the label instructions of that product.

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- be successful in local experience.]

[Optional label statement: The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils.]

[Optional label statement: Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used in preplant, pre-emergence, and preharvest application, as well as in pastures and noncropland. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in the Crop-Specific Information of this label or in separate supplemental labeling.]

Drift Reduction Additives

Nozzle selection is one of the most important parameters for drift reduction. A drift reduction additive may be used with this product to further reduce fine droplets. Not all drift reduction additives are compatible with every nozzle type and pesticide / adjuvant combination. Check with the additive manufacturer to insure that the drift additive will work properly with the spray nozzle, spray pressure and your specific spray solution.

Read and carefully observe all precautions, limitations and all other information on the product label.

CROP ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

The interval between application of this product and the planting of other crops in a crop rotation program is given below. When counting days from the application of this product, do not count days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified in this section could result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

Planting/replanting restrictions at application rates of 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre or less: Follow the planting restrictions in the directions for use for Preplant application in the Crop Specific Information section of this label. Do not plant barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings for 15 days for every 8 fluid ounces of this product applied per acre east of the Mississippi River and 22 days for every 8 fluid ounces per acre applied west of the Mississippi River. No planting restrictions apply beyond 120 days after application of this product.

Planting/replanting restrictions at application rates of more than 24 fluid ounces and up to 32 fluid ounces of this product per acre: Wait a minimum of 120 days after application of this product before planting corn, sorghum and cotton east of the Rocky Mountains and before planting all other crops grown in areas receiving 30 inches or more rainfall annually. Wait a minimum of 180 days before planting crops in areas with less than 30 inches of annual rainfall. Wait a minimum of 30 days for every 16 fluid ounces of this product applied per acre before planting barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings east of the Mississippi River and 45 days for every 16 fluid ounces of this product applied per acre west of the Mississippi River.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING AERIAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT.

D1691 can be applied to actively growing weeds as broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches). Timely application to small weeds early in the season will improve control and reduce weed competition. Refer to table 1 for D1691 application rates for control or suppression by weed type and growth stage. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to the CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION section of this label.

APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING THE DESIRED VOLUMES.

CULTIVATION Do not cultivate within 7 days after applying this product.

Ground Application (Banding)

When applying D1691 by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$$

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume (20 gallons per acre) when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as practical for good weed coverage.

Ground Application (Wipers)

DuPont™ D1691 may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush and vines. Use a solution containing 1 part D1691 to 1 part water. Do not apply greater than 1 lb dicamba acid equivalent (1 quart of this product) per acre per application. Do not contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas described in this label with the exception of cotton, sorghum, and soybean.

Proper Spray System Equipment Cleanout

Minute quantities of dicamba can cause injury to sensitive crops (see the "Sensitive Areas" section of this label for a listing of sensitive crops).

Clean equipment immediately after using this product, using a triple rinse procedure as follows:

1. After spraying, drain the sprayer (including boom and lines) immediately. Do not allow the spray solution to remain in the spray boom lines overnight prior to flushing.
2. Flush tank, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.
3. Inspect and clean all strainers, screens and filters.
4. Prepare a cleaning solution with a commercial detergent or sprayer cleaner or ammonia according to the manufacturer's directions.
5. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
6. Flush hoses, spray lines and nozzles for at least 1 minute with the cleaning solution.
7. Repeat above steps for two additional times to accomplish an effective triple rinse.
8. Remove nozzles, screens and strainers and clean separately in the cleaning solution after completing the above procedures.
9. Appropriately dispose of rinsate from steps 1-7 in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
10. Drain sump, filter and lines.
11. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND APPLICATION

- **Nozzle Type** - Use only spray nozzles that produce very coarse to ultra course spray droplets and minimal amounts of fine spray droplets as defined by ASABES-572.1. Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application that will deliver a spray volume of at least 10 GPA. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Do not use conventional flat fan nozzles that produce an excessive amount of driftable fines. 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. Adjust pressure for selected nozzle according to the nozzle manufacturer to maintain very course to ultra course droplets.
- **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.

- **Equipment Ground Speed** - Select a ground speed less than 15 miles per hour that will deliver the desired spray volume while maintaining the desired spray pressure. Slower speeds generally result in better spray coverage and deposition on the target area.
- **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. Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing (not more than 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy). Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. For example, the 110° series nozzle is preferred as it allows for the lowest boom height (maximum of 20 inches above the target pest or crop canopy). Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (3-10 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.

If the wind speed is 3 miles per hour or less and fog is present, indicating a temperature inversion, do not apply this product.

- If fog is not present, conduct a smoke test. Smoke that moves upward confirms there is no inversion present whereas smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud indicates a temperature inversion exists. Do not apply this product during a temperature inversion. Wait until the temperature has risen at least 3 degrees Fahrenheit from the morning low temperature or the wind speed is greater than 3 miles per hour to ensure that any inversion has lifted.
- Do not spray this product when the wind is blowing in the direction of a sensitive area at a wind speed greater than 10 miles per hour.
- For wind speed and direction restrictions for application of this product see the table below:

Wind Speed	Application conditions and restrictions
< 3 mph	Do not apply this product if temperature inversion exits
3 – 10 mph	Optimum conditions for application of this product
> 10 – 15 mph	Do not apply this product when wind is blowing toward sensitive areas
> 15 mph	Do not apply this product

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

Do not apply during a temperature inversion. 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

Sensitive areas include known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target sensitive crop, residential areas, and greenhouses. Applicators are required to ensure that they are aware of the proximity to sensitive areas, to avoid potential adverse effects from off-target movement of DuPont™ D1691. The applicator must survey the application site for neighboring sensitive areas prior to application. The applicator also should consult sensitive crop registries for locating sensitive areas where available. Failure to follow the requirements in this label, could result in severe injury or destruction to desirable sensitive crops and trees, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage.

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).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage and disposal.

Open dumping is prohibited. This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material. Spillage or leakage should be contained and absorbed with clay granules, sawdust, or equivalent material for disposal.

Store in original container in a well-ventilated and away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container, including rinsate, by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. Such programs are often run by state or local governments or by industry. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations and procedures.

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™ D1691 herbicide containing dicamba 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.

Do not transport if 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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If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

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

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

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