Specimen Label

CHLORIMURON ETHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
FLUMIOXAZIN	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
THIFENSULFURON METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Enlite®

HERBICIDE

™®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

For preplant and preemergence weed control in soybeans.

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredients	By Weight
Chlorimuron ethyl Ethyl 2-[[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	2.85%
Flumioxazin 2-[7-fluor-3,4-dihydro-3oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4- benzoxazin-6-yl] -4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole -1,3(2H)-dione	36.21%
Thifensulfuron methyl Methyl 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino] sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	8.80%
Other Ingredients	52.14%
TOTAL	100.00%

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 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 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 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

EPA Reg. No. 352-757

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinylchloride
- Shoes plus socks

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

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Groundwater Advisory

This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This product may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this product from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Windblown Soil Particles Advisory

This product has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affects the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

Non-target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift management section of this label.

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.

Enlite herbicide, also referred to as Enlite herbicide or Enlite, must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.
PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinylchloride
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Enlite herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water at a rate of 2.8 to 4.25 ounces (refer to rate summary table in APPLICATOIN INFORMATION section for lb ai equivalents) per acre, and sprayed for selective burndown and limited residual weed control in soybeans. When applied according to the instructions on this label, it will control many broadleaf weeds and provide partial control of certain annual grasses.

Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils under cool, wet conditions. Risk of crop injury can be minimized by not using on poorly drained soils, planting at least 1.5 inches deep and completely covering seeds with soil prior to preemergence applications.

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

Best residual control is obtained if Enlite is applied to moist soil and followed by rainfall or irrigation (~1 inch) before weeds germinate. Several small rainfalls of less than 0.25 inch each are not as beneficial as one large rainfall of 0.5 - 1 inch. On dry soil, more moisture is required for activation (1- 2 inches) before weed emergence. If moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a rotary hoeing or shallow cultivation needs to be made after emergence of the crop while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of Enlite and needs to be avoided.

Excessive rainfall received in a short period of time following the emergence of soybeans treated with a preplant or preemergence application of Enlite herbicide may cause minor leaf burn, crinkling, or defoliation of some lower leaves of the soybean plants.

During the growing season, excessive periods of rainfall and cool, cloudy weather may cause temporary soybean stunting. Soybeans rapidly outgrow stunting once favorable (sunny, warm temperatures) conditions return.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Enlite has two modes of action and rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weed species. Following application of preplant or preemergence treatment, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge, but growth then ceases and leaves become yellow and/or brown by 3-5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. Following a burndown application, growth of susceptible weeds ceases followed by tissue yellowing and browning and death of the growing point. Enlite provides partial control of some annual grasses when used pre-plant or preemergence but other products may be needed to ensure adequate grass control.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** use for crops other than soybeans.
- **DO NOT** exceed the full labeled rate for the geography. A maximum of two applications, not to exceed the total fully labeled rate of Enlite, may be made per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 0.82 ounces (0.0513 lb) active ingredient per acre chlorimuron ethyl in the Northern and Central Region states or 1.07 ounces (0.0669 lb) active ingredient per acre chlorimuron ethyl in the Southern Region states per year. This includes combinations of preemergence applications of Enlite, as well as chlorimuron ethyl from application(s) of products including CANOPY® EX, CANOPY®, or SYNCHRONY® XP herbicides.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply Enlite to frozen or snow covered ground.
- **DO NOT** perform any tillage operations after fall applications or residual weed control will be reduced.
- **DO NOT** apply Enlite to cracking soybeans or after the soybean crop has emerged as severe injury or death of the crop will occur.
- **DO NOT** irrigate when soybeans are cracking.
- **DO NOT** apply Enlite within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not DuPont™ STS® or STS®/RR, as severe crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air within 40 feet of nontarget plants including non-target crops.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air within 100 ft. of emerged cotton crops.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air within 40 feet of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.
- **DO NOT** apply Enlite by air in the state of New York.
- **DO NOT** apply to land that has been or will be treated with metsulfuron and/or chlorsulfuron-containing herbicides in Nebraska and Kansas without observing the rotational crop intervals for those products.
- **DO NOT** apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, or injury to desirable trees and plants may occur.
- **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways or tennis courts.
- **DO NOT** contaminate any body of water.
- **DO NOT** mix/load or use within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.
- **DO NOT** apply this product when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
- **DO NOT** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- **DO NOT** graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
- **DO NOT** use low pressure and high volume hand wand equipment.

Use Restriction Summary Table for Enlite:

CROPS	Maximum Oz of Product/ Acre/ Single Application	Maximum Lb AI/ Acre/Single Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Oz of Product /Acre/Year	Maximum Lb AI/A per Year	Retreat Interval (Days)	Last Treatment Preharvest Interval
Soybean	4.25 oz	0.0076 lb ai chlorimuron + 0.0962 lb ai flumioxazin + 0.0234 lb ai thifensulfuron	2	4.25 oz	0.0076 lb ai chlorimuron + 0.0962 lb ai flumioxazin + 0.0234 lb ai thifensulfuron	14 days	**90 days**

PRECAUTIONS

- Use only in the geographies identified in the "Geographic Use Regions" section of this label.
- Prior to using Enlite herbicide, consideration needs to be given to crop rotation plans. Crops other than soybeans may be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Enlite remaining in the soil the next planting season. Choice of rotation crop is restricted following application of Enlite. (See "ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES" for your geographical region).
- Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils under cool, wet conditions.
- Excessive rainfall received in a short period of time following the emergence of soybeans treated with a preplant or preemergence application of Enlite herbicide may cause minor leaf burn, crinkling, or defoliation of some lower leaves of the soybean plants.
- Excessive periods of rainfall and cool, cloudy weather may cause temporary soybean stunting.
- Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2 inches), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase possibility of crop injury.
- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site. Make scheduled checks of spray equipment. Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides. Mix only enough product for the job at hand. and avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.
- Thoroughly clean Enlite from application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops other than soybeans. Failure to remove even small amounts of Enlite from application equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.
- Enlite can be applied in tank mixtures with organophosphate insecticides or at any time preceding or following an application of an organophosphate insecticide prior to emergence of any sulfonylurea-tolerant (STS®) or STS®/RR (Roundup Ready – glyphosate tolerant) soybean variety. Tank mixtures of Enlite plus organophosphate insecticides applied preplant or preemergence to STS® or STS®/RR soybean varieties may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).
- Prevent drift spray to desirable plants.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds during storage. Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Enlite, which contains the active ingredients chlorimuron ethyl, thifensulfuron methyl and flumioxazin, is both a Group 2 and a Group 14 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- 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).
- Apply full rates of Enlite herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
  Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your local company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 or 14 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 or 14 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications Enlite and any other Group 2 or 14 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, including mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds. 'Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

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 – ALL USES

- Enlite herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation which readily disperses in water.
- Enlite may be used in conventional, no-till, or conservation tillage soybean production.

Application Rate Summary Table for Enlite:

Rate of Enlite	Pounds of Active Ingredient Chlorimuron ethyl	Pounds of Active Ingredient Flumioxazin	Pounds of Active Ingredient Thifensulfuron methyl
2.8 oz	0.0049	0.0634	0.0154
3.25 oz	0.0058	0.0736	0.0179
4.25 oz	0.0076	0.0962	0.0234

GEOGRAPHIC USE REGIONS

The geographical use regions for Enlite are defined as follows:

Northern Region: The states of Connecticut, Iowa (west of State Route 63 and north of I-80), Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska (fields north of route 30 or west of Route 281), New Hampshire, New York (fields north of Interstate 90), Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin (fields north of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields north of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Central/Southern Region: The states of Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (east of State Route 63 or south of I-80), Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 and east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York (fields south of Interstate 90), Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas (fields east of Route 183), Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin (fields south of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

APPLICATION TIMING

Enlite may be applied any time from fall through spring, up to 3 days after planting and prior to soybean emergence.

DO NOT apply Enlite to cracking soybeans or after the soybean crop has emerged as severe injury or death of the crop will occur.

PLANNED SEQUENTIAL PROGRAMS

For season-long control in soybeans, follow Enlite with sequential programs based on the targeted weeds. Where appropriate, and following guidance provided by labeling, use SYNCHRONY® XP in a planned sequential application program for enhanced broadleaf and sedge control. To ensure maximal rotational flexibility when considering a sequential program of Enlite followed by other herbicides containing chlorimuron ethyl, including SYNCHRONY® XP, carefully consider: the soil pH, the specifications below, and the Rotational Crop Guidelines in this label.

For glyphosate-resistant soybeans, Enlite can be followed by an in-crop application of a glyphosate product registered for this type of application, including ABUNDIT® Edge, with appropriate tank mix partners and adjuvant products.

For glufosinate- resistant soybeans, Enlite can be followed by an in-crop application of a glufosinate containing product registered for this type of application with appropriate tank mix partners and adjuvant products.

Read and follow all label directions and precautions for use of the respective sequential partner before using in a sequential program. Follow the most restrictive labeling. Consult a local Corteva Agriscience representative; fact sheets or technical bulletins for additional information.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Fall or Spring Burndown of Emerged Weeds

Apply Enlite when weeds are young and actively growing. Applications made to weeds larger than the indicated sizes, or to weeds under stress, may result in unsatisfactory control.

For best results, apply to annual broadleaf weeds that are up to 3 inches in height or diameter and to perennial broadleaf weeds that are up to 6 inches in height or diameter.

For the best burndown results, the addition of 2,4-D LVE is advised, and is required for control of some weeds.

When used for burndown, Enlite is rainfast after 1 hour.

For burndown of larger annual grasses or broadleaf weeds exceeding 1-3", or for burndown of weeds not listed, Enlite may be tankmixed with one or more of the following:

EXPRESS® brand herbicides
PANOFLEX™
dicamba
glufosinate
glyphosate
paraquat
saflufenacil*
2,4-D (LVE)

Please consult the label of specific tank mix partners for specific information on weeds controlled and plantback intervals following application.

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

*Refer to the saflufenacil label for restrictions when tank mixing with products containing Group 14/Group E herbicides.

Use the higher rates of Enlite for improved and longer residual activity. Enlite herbicide, applied at 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre, will burndown the following weeds.

Burndown Control of Emerged Winter Annual, Perennial, and Summer Annual Weeds

Annual knawel
Annual sowthistle
Buckwheat, common, wild
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard
Canola, volunteer*
Carolina geranium
Chamomile, corn, false, wild
Chickweed, common*, mouseear
Coast fiddleneck
Cockle, white
Cocklebur*
Corn spurry
Cress (mouse-ear)
Curly dock
Cutleaf evening primrose*
Dandelion*
Deadnettle*
Field pennycress
Flixweed
London rocket
Marestail (horseweed)*
Mallow (common*, little)
Marshelder
Miners lettuce
Mustard, black, Jim Hill, tansy, tumble, wild
Peas, volunteer
Prickly lettuce*
Prostrate knotweed
Redmaids
Redroot pigweed
Russian thistle*
Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Shepherd's-purse
Smallflower buttercup
Smartweed, green, ladysthumb, Pennsylvania
Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Sunflower*
Swinecress

Burndown Control of Emerged Winter Annual, Perennial, and Summer Annual Weeds (Cont.)

Groundsel, common, cressleaf (butterweed)
Henbit
Kochia *
Lambsquarters
Lentils, volunteer
Tarweed fiddleneck
Velvetleaf
Wild garlic*
Wild radish*

*Enlite provides stand reduction or suppression of these weed species. For complete control of these weeds and others not listed above consider tank mixing Enlite with 2,4-D, dicamba, glyphosate, and/or other herbicides labeled for pre-plant burndown applications in soybeans. Please consult the label of specific tank mix partners for specific information on weeds controlled and plantback intervals following application.

Chickweed Burndown

For best results: add 0.08 - 0.25 ounces per acre of active ingredient tribenuron methyl, including EXPRESS® brand herbicides or 0.3 ounces per acre PANOFLEX™ herbicide, to Enlite for control of up to 6 inch common chickweed. For heavy matted infestations, use the higher end of the rate range. For lighter infestations of non-matted chickweed, use the lower end of the rate range. For other weeds controlled, refer to the EXPRESS® or PANOFLEX™ labels. Refer to the labels for specific plant back interval information.

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

Limitations

DO NOT perform any tillage operations after fall applications or residual weed control will be reduced

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

Spray Additives

Applications of Enlite used for burndown must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. Crop oil concentrate is the required adjuvant system unless tank mixing with a product that does not allow use of crop oil concentrate. Consult local company fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with Enlite, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Adjuvants must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) - Petroleum or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gal spray solution) or 0.5% under arid conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Weeds Controlled - Preemergence

When used according to this label, Enlite at 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre can provide preemergence control or suppression of the weeds listed below contributing to a clean seedbed at planting. Length of residual control depends on rate used, soil type and quality of activation. Lower rates are advised for planned sequential programs and higher rates are advised for full-season programs.

Broadleaf Weeds - 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre

Bristly Starbur*
Carolina geranium
Carpetweed
Chickweed: common, mousear
Copperleaf hornbeam*
Dandelion
Eclipta
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf
Florida pusley
Henbit
Jimsonweed
Kochia
Lambsquarters, common
Mallow: Venice, little
Marestail
Morningglory, smallflower
Nightshade: Eastern black, black, hairy
Nutsedge, yellow
Pigweed: redroot, smooth, spiny, tumble
Prickly sida
Puncturevine
Purslane, common
Radish, wild
Redsmaids
Russian thistle*
Shepherd's-purse
Smellmelon*
Spurge, spotted
Waterhemp**, common, tall
Wild buckwheat*
Wormwood, biennial*

Additional weeds controlled with Enlite at 3.5 to 4.25 ounces per acre:

Amaranth (pigweed), Palmer**	Morningglories, entire leaf, ivyleaf, pitted, tall
Coffee Senna	Poinsetta, wild
Cocklebur*	Ragweed, common, giant*
Croton, tropic	Sicklepod*
Florida Beggarweed	Smartweed, Ladysthumb, Pennsylvania
Hemp Sesbania	Velvetleaf

* suppression only

**A postemergence herbicide such as fomesafen or lactofen may be needed following a preemergence application of Enlite for adequate control in fields with heavy pressure.

Grass Weeds*- 2.8 to 4.25 ounces per acre

Barnyardgrass	Goosegrass
Bluegrass, annual	Lovegrass, California
Crabgrass, large	Panicum, fall, Texas
Foxtail, giant, yellow	Signalgrass, broadleaf

* Enlite provides suppression of all grass weeds listed above.

For Season-long Grass Control

Enlite may be followed as needed by an in-season application of another registered grass herbicide . Or in glyphosate resistant soybeans, Enlite may be followed with an in-season glyphosate product application. In glufosinate resistant soybeans, Enlite may be followed with an in-season glufosinate product application.

Tank Mixes

Other than chloroacetamide-containing products noted below, Enlite may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in soybeans.

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

For additional preemerge broadleaf weed control, Enlite may be tank mixed with linuron, metribuzin, pendimethalin or pyroxasulfone based products. For additional grass control, Enlite may be tank mixed with pendimethalin, pyroxasulfone or "Command".

Enlite may be applied in tank mix combinations with full or reduced rates of other products provided:

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

Weed control and crop safety resulting from the use of tank mixtures not specifically noted on this label, or in separately published information, are the responsibility of the user.
DO NOT apply Enlite within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not a DuPont™ STS® or STS®/RR soybean variety, as severe crop injury may occur.

Enlite can be applied in tank mixtures with organophosphate insecticides or at any time preceding or following an application of an organophosphate insecticide prior to emergence of any STS® or STS®/RR soybean variety. Tank mixtures of Enlite plus organophosphate insecticides applied preplant or preemergence to STS® or STS®/RR soybean varieties may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).

DO NOT tank mix Enlite herbicide with acetochlor (including "Warrant"), alachlor, flufenacet (including "Axiom" DF, "Domain" DF), S-metolachlor (including CINCH® herbicide, "Dual Magnum", "Dual II Magnum", "Boundary" 6.5EC) or dimethenamid (including "Outlook") based products within 14 days of planting soybeans, unless soybeans are planted under no-till or minimum tillage conditions on wheat stubble or no-till field corn stubble.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Enlite and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES - ALL USES

For all labeled Fall and Spring Enlite uses, including sequential applications with SYNCHRONY® XP, follow these rotational guidelines.

Crop rotation intervals noted in the table below are based on crops grown under favorable growing conditions. Crops grown under unfavorable environmental conditions, including drought, nutrient deficiency, high salts, disease and insect pressure may demonstrate reduced tolerance to crop protection chemicals. When deciding on a particular crop to replant in your fields, carefully consider your particular soil and other field conditions (see IMPORTANCE OF SOIL pH section of this label).

- **Important:** Crops other than soybeans following an Enlite application can vary in their sensitivity to low concentrations of Enlite remaining in the soil. Rotational crop guidelines must be followed.

Follow Recrop Interval 1 Central/Southern Region:

- A maximum of 4.25 ounces per acre of Enlite was applied and can be followed by an application of SYNCHRONY® XP with a sum total of chlorimuron ethyl not to exceed 0.25 ounces active ingredient per acre for the crop season (any soil pH).

OR

Follow Recrop Interval 2 Northern Region:

- A maximum of 2.8 ounces per acre Enlite was applied during the use season (any soil pH).
- The field has a soil pH 7.0 or less and a maximum of 4.25 ounces per acre Enlite was applied during the use season.
- The field is located in the state of IA and the soil pH is 7.5 or less and a maximum of 4.25 ounces per acre Enlite was applied by July 15th.

Rotational Guidelines

For all advised Fall and Spring Uses of Enlite, including sequentials with SYNCHRONY® XP

Enlite Crop Rotational Interval in Months

Crop	Interval 1 Central/Southern Region	Interval 2 Northern Region
Soybeans	0	0
Wheat	3	3
Barley, Winter Rye	4	4
Dry Beans, Kidney Beans[2], Peas, Snap Beans	9	9
Field Corn*	9	9
Popcorn	9[2]	15
Sorghum	9	15
Tobacco (transplant)	9	15
Tomato (transplant)	9	15
Peanuts	6[4]	6
Rice	9[4]	9
Cotton	9	9
Alfalfa/Clover	12[3]	10
Oats	10	10
Pasture Grasses	12	12
Cabbage	18	18
Canola (Rapeseed)	18	18
Cucumber	18[1]	9[2]
Flax	18	18
Lentils	18	18
Mustard	18	18
Pumpkins	18	18
Sunflower	18[1]	9
Sweet Corn	9†	9†
Sweet potatoes/yams	30[3]	30
Watermelon	18[1]	9[2]
Any crop not listed	30	30

*The term "Field Corn" is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage or for seed corn relative to the Rotational Crop Guidelines section of this label.

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

[1]If use rate of Enlite is 2.8 ounces per acre then the recrop is 9 months.
[2]Rotational interval is 12 months if no tillage is performed.
[3]In the Southern states of Alabama (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (Bootheel region only), Mississippi (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas (fields east of Route 183) the recrop is 10 months.
[4]The rotational interval applies only to listed Southern States. In the Central states the listed rotational interval applies only if the Enlite use rate is 2.8 ounces per acre, otherwise the rotational interval is 15 months.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

SPRAY TANK PREPARATION

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

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

During an extended period where spraying or mixing equipment will be used to apply multiple loads of Enlite, at the end of each day of spraying partially fill the tank with fresh water, flush the boom and hoses and allow to sit overnight.

A steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks is advised to dislodge any visible pesticide deposits.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill tank 1/4 full with water. Start agitation system, add Enlite and continue adding water. Add separately each additional component of any tank mix while adding water. Continue agitation throughout.

If poor mixing occurs with any component, premix the component with two parts water before adding to the spray tank.

A fertilizer solution may be used in the spray mixture. Small quantities need to be tested for compatibility by the following procedures before full-scale mixing.

1. Put 1 pint of fertilizer solution in a quart jar.
2. Mix 2 teaspoons Enlite with 2 tablespoons of water; mix thoroughly and add to fertilizer solution.
3. Close jar and shake well.
4. If other herbicides are to be used in the mixture, premix 2 teaspoons of wettable powder or 1 teaspoon of liquid with 2 tablespoons of water; add to Enlite /fertilizer solution mixture.
5. Close jar and shake well.
6. Watch mixture for several seconds; check again in 30 minutes.
7. If mixture does not separate, foam, gel, or become lumpy, it may be used.
8. Mixing ability may be improved by adding compatibility agents.

Provided the above procedure shows the mixture to be compatible, prepare the tank mixture as follows: Add the fertilizer solution to the spray tank first, with the agitator running, add the required amount of Enlite and thoroughly mix. For tank mixtures with other herbicides, follow directions above. For tank mixtures with other herbicides, all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions for the additional herbicides are also to be followed.

Use Enlite spray preparations the same day as mixed or product degradation may occur. Thoroughly reagitate and remix before using, if allowed to settle. When tank mixing with other herbicides, all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions for the additional herbicides are also to be followed.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

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

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

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

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

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL PH

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

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample soil types separately.
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, including:
  - areas bordered by limestone gravel roads,
  - river bottoms subject to flooding,
  - low areas in hardpan soils where evaporative ponds may occur,
  - eroded hillsides,
  - along drain tile lines, and
  - areas where drainage ditch spoil has been spread.
- Where lime has not been deeply incorporated, soil may exhibit significantly higher pH values in the upper 3 inches of soil. Composite soil samples taken at a 6-8 inch depth may not reflect the elevated pH near the surface. In these cases, shallow sampling, the upper 3 inches, is advised.

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

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial Applications

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use one-half swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT (Cont.)

Boom-less Ground Applications

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

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

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION FOR OTHER PRODUCTS INCLUDED IN THIS LABEL:

USEPA REGISTERED PRODUCTS MENTIONED IN THIS LABEL FOR USE IN TANK MIXTURES OR OTHER REASONS

PRODUCT BRAND NAME	ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S)	EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER
Dual Magnum®	S-metolachlor	100-816
Dual II Magnum®	S-metolachlor	100-818
Boundary® 6.5EC	S-metolachlor + metribuzin	100-1162
Axiom® DF	flufenacet	264-766
Domain™ DF	flufenacet	264-771
Command® 3ME	Clomazone	279-3158
Express® XP	tribenuron methyl	279-9578
Express® Herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules)	tribenuron methyl	279-9594
Panoflex® Herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules)	tribenuron methyl + trifensulfuron methyl	279-9619
Canopy®	metribuzin + chlorimuron ethyl	352-444
Cinch®	S-metolachlor	352-625
Canopy® EX	chloriuron ethyl + tribenuron methyl	352-635
Synchrony® XP	chlorimuron ethyl	352-648
Canopy® Blend	chlorimuron ethyl + metribuzin	352-886
Abundit® Edge	glyphosate	352-922
Warrant®	acetochlor	524-591
Outlook®	dimethenamid	7969-156

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: 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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (Cont.)

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 Enlite herbicide containing chlorimuron ethyl, flumioxazin, and thifensulfuron methyl. **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 Enlite herbicide containing chlorimuron ethyl, flumioxazin, and thifensulfuron methyl 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 Corteva Agriscience 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 Corteva Agriscience 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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (Cont.)

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.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. Corteva Agriscience will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Corteva Agriscience. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks associated with non-directed use shall be assumed by buyer and/or user.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, tort, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential, incidental or special damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

For product information call: 1-800-258-3033

Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

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Replaced Label: SL-1884A 043014 (DuPont)

EPA accepted 05/20/2020

Revisions:

1. Trademark statement: updated to " ™®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies"
2. Produced For: Updated company name to "Corteva Agriscience LLC"
3. Throughout label: Updated references to "DuPont" to "Corteva Agriscience"