



DuPont™ REVULIN® Q

HERBICIDE

GROUP

2 and 27

HERBICIDE

For postemergence use in Field Corn grown for grain, silage or seed, Yellow Popcorn or Sweet Corn

Active Ingredients

By Weight

Nicosulfuron	
2-[[[4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]aminosulfonyl]-N,N-dimethyl-3-pyridinecarboxamide	14.4%
Mesotrione	36.8%
Other Ingredients	48.8%
TOTAL	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 352-900

EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container

Net: _____

OR

Refillable Container

Net: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold 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 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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 by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

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.

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

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

Engineering Control Statements

When handlers use closed systems 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Surface Water Advisory

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a high potential for runoff for several weeks after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. 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 for contamination of water from runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

DuPont™ REVULIN® Q herbicide, referred to below as DuPont™ REVULIN® Q, REVULIN® Q herbicide or REVULIN® Q, must be used in accordance with the directions for use on this label, in separately issued labeling or exemptions under FIFRA (Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions, FIFRA 2(ee) Bulletins), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

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 in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

Coveralls

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or butyl rubber

Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

REVULIN® Q is a selective herbicide for burndown and residual control of certain annual grass and broadleaf weeds when applied postemergence to field corn grown for grain, silage or seed, yellow popcorn or sweet corn.

REVULIN® Q can be tank mixed with a variety of herbicides to improve burndown and residual control. REVULIN® Q may also be applied with pyrethroid type insecticides such as "Asana" or "Warrior" or with diamide type insecticides such as DuPont™ PREVATHON® Insect Control.

REVULIN® Q is absorbed through the roots and leaf tissue of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move REVULIN® Q into the soil. Susceptible weeds will generally not emerge from a postemergence application with activating rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (>0.5 inch). In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic three to five

days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green, stunted and noncompetitive.

DuPont™ REVULIN® Q is best used as part of a sequential application herbicide program, following a preplant or preemergence application of DuPont™ ALLUVEX®, DuPont™ BASIS® Blend, DuPont™ BREAKFREE® or DuPont™ CINCH® brands, DuPont™ INSTIGATE®, DuPont™ LEADOFF®, DuPont™ PREQUEL®, DuPont™ RESOLVE® Q herbicides and/or other pre-applied corn herbicides. Refer to the label of the respective corn herbicide partner for specific use directions.

For postemergence applications of REVULIN® Q, if activating rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (>0.5 inch) is not received within 5 to 7 days after application, follow with a cultivation or with a sequential application of DuPont™ ACCENT® Q herbicide or glyphosate such as DuPont™ ABUNDIT® Edge as needed.

Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: rate used, weed spectrum, growing conditions at and following time of treatment, soil pH, soil texture, organic matter, moisture and precipitation.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply more than 4.0 oz of REVULIN® Q per acre per year unless instructed to do so by DuPont Technical Bulletins, or Supplemental Labeling. Make only one application of REVULIN® Q per year.

Do not apply more than 3.85 ounces active ingredient of mesotrione in a year. This includes postemergence applications of REVULIN® Q, as well as mesotrione from application(s) of products such as DuPont™ INSTIGATE®.

Do not apply more than 1.0 ounce active ingredient of nicosulfuron in a year. This includes postemergence applications of REVULIN® Q, as well as nicosulfuron from application(s) of products such as ACCENT® Q or DuPont™ STEADFAST® Q.

Do not tank mix REVULIN® Q with “Basagran” or severe crop injury may occur.

Do not tank mix REVULIN® Q with foliar-applied organophosphate insecticides such as chlorpyrifos (“Lorsban”), malathion, parathion, etc, as severe crop injury may occur. To avoid crop injury or antagonism, apply these products at least seven days before or 3 days after the application of REVULIN® Q.

Do not apply REVULIN® Q within 45 days of crop emergence where the organophosphate insecticide, terbufos (“Counter”) was applied since crop injury may occur. Applications made to corn previously treated with chlorpyrifos or other similar organophosphate insecticides may result in unacceptable crop injury. Any crop injury or yield loss resulting from these applications are the responsibility of the grower.

Do not make a late application of REVULIN® Q to field corn grown for grain or silage, that is taller than 30 inches or that exhibits 8 or more collars (V8), whichever is more restrictive.

Do not apply to yellow popcorn or seed corn that is taller than 20 inches or that exhibits more than 5 leaf-collars (V5), whichever is more restrictive.

Do not apply REVULIN® Q to sweet corn taller than 18 inches or which exhibits 6 or more leaf collars (V6).

Do not apply REVULIN® Q to any white popcorn inbred, or white popcorn hybrid or ornamental (Indian) corn.

Do not include nitrogen based adjuvant, UAN, when making postemergence applications of REVULIN® Q to yellow popcorn or sweet corn.

Do not apply REVULIN® Q to corn that exhibits herbicide injury from previous applications made to the current or preceding crop.

Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution for postemergence applications.

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

- Do not apply REVULIN® Q or drain or flush application equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.

Do not graze or feed forage, grain or fodder (stove) from treated areas to livestock within 45 days after a REVULIN® Q application.

Do not harvest forage or stover within 45 days after a REVULIN® Q application.

Do not harvest grain within 70 days after a REVULIN® Q application.

Do not use aerial applications to apply REVULIN® Q unless specified otherwise under the specific crop section on the label.

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

This product contains 0.036 pound of the safener isoxadifen-ethyl per pound of product. Applying the maximum application rate of REVULIN® Q at 4 ounces per acre will deliver 0.01 pound of isoxadifen-ethyl per acre. When tank mixing for applications to field corn, do not apply more than a total of 0.17 pound of isoxadifen-ethyl per acre per crop growing season.

Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.

Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited. Do not apply where/when conditions could favor runoff.

PRECAUTIONS

DuPont™ REVULIN® Q may interact with certain insecticides previously applied to the crop. Crop response varies with field corn type, insecticide used, insecticide application methods, and soil type. REVULIN® Q may be applied to corn previously treated with Fortress, SmartChoice, Aztec, or Force insecticides, or other non-organophosphate soil insecticides regardless of soil type..

Crop injury may occur following an application of REVULIN® Q if there is a prolonged period of cold weather and/or in conjunction with wet soils.

Prevent drift or spray onto desirable plants.

Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use (See Sprayer Cleanup section of this label).

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

REVULIN® Q, which contains the active ingredients nicosulfuron and mesotrione, is both a Group 2 and a Group 27 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

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

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

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

REVULIN® Q should be integrated into an overall weed and pest management strategy whenever the use of a herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

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 consultant or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest / crop systems in your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Rate

Apply REVULIN® Q at 3.4 - 4.0 ounces per acre as a postemergence broadcast application. Consult DuPont technical bulletins, fact sheets or supplemental labeling for additional application rate information.

REVULIN® Q is rainfast in 4 hours.

Field Corn Grown for Grain, Silage - Postemergence

Timing to Crop

REVULIN® Q may be broadcast to corn up to 20 inches tall or that is exhibiting up to and including 6 leaf collars (V6), whichever is more restrictive.

While REVULIN® Q has a wide application window, research has shown best results are obtained when applications are made early postemergence (row n' go) when corn and weeds are small. Target post applications to corn generally less than 12" tall for best overall performance.

Applications of REVULIN® Q made after weed emergence will provide contact control of labeled weeds as well as residual control of later emerging weeds.

Late Applications for field corn grown for grain or silage

REVULIN® Q may be applied to field corn for the control of escaped weeds, or as a directed postemergence application on corn that is taller than 20 inches or which has more than 6 collars (V6), whichever occurs first.

For corn 20 inches to 30 inches tall, apply REVULIN® Q with drop nozzles only and avoid spraying into the whorl of cornstalks.

Do not apply to corn that is taller than 30 inches or that exhibits 8 or more collars (V8), whichever is more restrictive.

Do not feed or harvest forage or stover within 45 days after application.

Do not harvest grain within 70 days after application.

Applications made to weeds larger than those listed on this label may vary from complete control to suppression. Level of control will depend on the weed species, stage of growth, and environmental conditions.

Due to the nature of late applications, choices must be made between the risks that arise from applications made beyond the proper time for DuPont™ REVULIN® Q use, and the effects of season long weed competition and/or harvest complications.

Applications to weeds that exceed the labeled sizes can result in reduced control. This incomplete control may reduce corn yield.

Temporary crop response (transient bleaching) from postemergence applications to field corn may occur under extreme weather conditions or when the crop is suffering from stress. Field corn quickly outgrows these effects and develops normally.

Field Corn Grown for Seed, Yellow Popcorn and Sweet Corn - Postemergence

Not all seed corn inbreds, popcorn or sweet corn hybrids have been tested, nor does DuPont have access to all seed company data. Consequently, DuPont is not responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of REVULIN® Q on field corn grown for seed, popcorn or sweet corn.

Contact your popcorn, seed corn, or sweet corn company, Fieldman, or University Specialist about hybrid / inbred recommendations before making a postemergence application of REVULIN® Q.

Timing to Crop

REVULIN® Q may be broadcast or applied with drop nozzles to yellow popcorn or field corn grown for seed that is less than 20 inches tall (free-standing) or that exhibits up to and including 5 leaf-collars (V5), whichever is more restrictive. Do not apply to corn that is taller than 20 inches or that exhibits more than 5 leaf-collars (V5), whichever is more restrictive.

Many seed companies have tested seed corn inbreds or yellow popcorn hybrids for sensitivity to REVULIN® Q and have reported excellent safety. Do not apply REVULIN® Q to any white popcorn inbred, or white popcorn hybrid or ornamental (Indian) corn.

REVULIN® Q may be applied to certain sweet corn hybrids grown for fresh markets or under contract for processing.

Applications of REVULIN® Q may be applied broadcast on sweet corn up to 12 inches tall or up to and including 5 leaf-collars (V5).

Late Application for Sweet Corn

For sweet corn 12 - 18 inches tall, apply only with drop nozzles. Do not apply to sweet corn taller than 18 inches or which exhibits 6 or more leaf collars (V6), and make only one application of REVULIN® Q per year.

Postemergence applications of REVULIN® Q may cause crop bleaching in some yellow popcorn and sweet corn hybrids. Crop bleaching is typically transitory and has no affect on final yield or quality.

Do not include nitrogen based adjuvant, UAN, when making postemergence applications of REVULIN® Q to yellow popcorn or sweet corn.

Timing to Emerged Weeds

Apply REVULIN® Q when grasses and broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing, but before they exceed sizes listed on this label. Applications made to weed sizes greater than those listed on this product label may result in incomplete control. Grass and broadleaf weed competition due to incomplete control may reduce corn yields.

On "Roundup Ready" corn, glyphosate such as DuPont™ ABUNDIT® Edge may be applied with REVULIN® Q after weeds emerge but before they reach the maximum size listed on the glyphosate herbicide label.

On "Liberty Link" corn, glufosinate may be applied with REVULIN® Q after weeds emerge but before they reach the maximum size listed on the glufosinate herbicide label.

Sequential Application - Pre

REVULIN® Q may be used as a sequential application in a planned postemergence weed control program in corn following a preemergence herbicide.

Apply pre products such as DuPont™ ALLUVEX®, DuPont™ BASIS® Blend, DuPont™ BREAKFREE®, BREAKFREE® NXT or DuPont™ CINCH® brands, DuPont™ INSTIGATE®, DuPont™ LEADOFF®, DuPont™ PREQUEL®, DuPont™ RESOLVE® Q herbicides. Refer to the preemergence grass herbicide label for use restrictions, application information, rotational crop guidelines, and cautionary statements prior to applying REVULIN® Q. Follow the most restrictive product labeling.

Do not apply REVULIN® Q to corn that exhibits herbicide injury from previous applications made to the current or preceding crop.

Spray Adjuvants

Field Corn Grown for Grain, Silage or Seed

For control of emerged weeds, applications of DuPont™ REVULIN® Q must include a crop oil concentrate or or a high surfactant oil concentrate (HSOC).

- The use of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) instead of a COC or HSOC is allowed, but the weed control achieved with COC or HSOC is consistently better than NIS.
- The use of methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvants or MSO blend adjuvants may cause severe crop injury to occur. MSO adjuvants are not recommended.

In addition to COC or HSOC, always add spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) to the spray solution or AMS, except if precluded elsewhere on this label.

When applied in tank mix combination with a glyphosate that contains a built-in adjuvant such as DuPont™ ABUNDIT® Edge, ensure the total adjuvant load is equivalent to the recommendations on this label. Select adjuvants authorized for use with both products.

Yellow Popcorn or Sweet Corn

For control of emerged weeds, applications of REVULIN® Q must include a crop oil concentrate (COC) or nonionic surfactant (NIS). A COC will increase the level of weed control achieved, especially under dry growing conditions, but the risk of crop injury is increased under lush growing conditions.

In addition to COC or NIS add AMS to the spray solution, except if precluded elsewhere on this label.

Do not add UAN when making postemergence applications of REVULIN® Q to yellow popcorn or sweet corn, as severe crop injury may occur. In yellow popcorn or sweet corn, weeds less than five inches should be targeted, and the addition of atrazine is recommended wherever rotational or local atrazine restrictions will allow.

When applied in tank mix combination with a glyphosate that contains a built-in adjuvant such as ABUNDIT® Edge, ensure the total adjuvant load is equivalent to the recommendations on this label. Select adjuvants authorized for use with both products.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC)

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

High Surfactant Oil Concentrate (HSOC)

Apply at .5% (2 quarts per 100 gallons spray solution)

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallon spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.
- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution for postemergence applications.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 quarts per acre of a high quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) such as 27%N or 32%N, or 2 pounds per acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amounts of NIS, COC, and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.

Consult local DuPont fact sheets, technical bulletins or supplemental labels prior to using other adjuvant systems. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below 5.0 or above 9.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0 – 8.0 allow for optimum stability of REVULIN® Q.

Weeds Controlled/Suppressed

Refer to the Spray Adjuvants section for additional information on proper adjuvant selection.

Table 1. Weeds Controlled with Post Emergence Applications of DuPont™ REVULIN® Q

Common Name	3.4 oz/A Weeds < 4 Inches Tall	3.4 oz/A + atrazine Weeds <5 Inches Tall	4.0 oz/A + atrazine Weeds <5 Inches Tall	4.0 oz/A + atrazine Weeds 5-10 Inches Tall
Amaranth, Palmer*	PC ³	C ^{2,3}	C	C
Amaranth, Powell	C	C	C	C
Amaranth, spiny	C	C	C	C
Atriplex	C	C	C	C
Barnyardgrass	C	C	C	PC
Broadleaf signalgrass	C ¹	C ¹	C ¹	PC
Buckwheat, wild	PC	PC	PC	PC
Buffalobur	C	C	C	C
Burcucumber	C ¹	C	C	C
Carpetweed	C	C	C	C
Carrot, wild	C	C	C	C
Chickweed, common	C	C	C	C
Cocklebur, common	C	C	C	C
Crabgrass, large	C ¹	C ¹	C ¹	PC
Dandelion	C ⁵	C ⁵	C ⁵	C ⁵
Dock, curly	PC	PC	PC	PC
Foxtails (bristly, giant, green, yellow)	C	C ⁴	C ⁴	PC
Galinsoga	C	C	C	C
Hemp	C	C	C	C
Horse nettle	C	C	C	C
Itchgrass	C	C	C	PC
Jimsonweed	C	C	C	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	C ⁷	C ⁷	C ⁷	C ⁷
Johnsongrass, rhizome	C ⁸	C ⁸	C ⁸	C ⁸
Knotweed, prostrate	PC	PC	PC	PC
Kochia*	C ¹	C ¹	C ²	PC
Lambsquarters, Common	C	C	C	C
Mallow, Venice	C	C	C	PC
Marestail (horseweed)*	PC	C	C	PC
Morningglogy, entireleaf; ivyleaf; pitted	C ¹	C ¹	C	PC
Mustard, wild	C	C	C	C
Nightshade, black	C	C	C	C
Nightshade eastern black	C	C	C	C
Nightshade, hairy	C	C	C	C
Nutsedge, yellow	PC	PC	PC	PC
Panicum, Texas; browntop	C ³	C ³	C ³	PC
Panicum, fall	C	C ⁴	C ⁴	PC
Pigweed, redroot, smooth, tumble	C	C	C	C
Pokeweed, common	PC	PC	PC	PC
Potatoes, volunteer	C	C	C	C
Pusley, Florida	C ¹	C ¹	C ¹	PC
Quackgrass	C ⁶	C ⁶	C ⁶	C ⁶
Ragweed, common	C ³	C ³	C	C
Ragweed, giant	C ³	C ³	C	C
Ryegrass*, Italian, perennial	C ⁵	C ⁵	C ³	C ⁵
Sandbur, field; longspine	C ³	C ³	C ³	PC
Sesbania, hemp	C	C	C	C
Shattercane	C ⁷	C ⁷	C ⁷	C ⁷
Sida, prickly (teaweed)	C ³	C ³	C ³	PC
Smartweed, ladysthumb, pale Pennsylvania	C	C	C	C
Sorghum album	C ⁷	C ⁷	C ⁷	C ⁷
Sunflower, common	C	C	C	C
Thistle, Canada	PC	PC	C	PC
Timothy	C ⁵	C ⁵	C ³	C ⁵
Velvetleaf	C	C	C	C
Volunteer cereals	C ⁵	C ⁵	C ³	C ⁵
Waterhemp*	PC ³	C ^{2,3}	C	C
Wild oats	C	C ⁴	C ⁴	PC
Wild proso millet	C	C ⁴	C ⁴	PC
Wirestem muhly	C ⁵	C ⁵	C ³	C ⁵
Witchgrass	C ⁵	C ⁵	C ⁵	C ⁵
Woolly cupgrass	C	C ⁴	C ⁴	PC

¹ Apply before weed exceeds 2 inches in height

² For control add atrazine at 1 pt. (0.5 lb.) per acre

³ Apply before weed exceeds 3 inches in height

- ⁴ Apply before weed exceeds 4 inches in height
⁵ Apply before weed exceeds 6 inches in height
⁶ Apply before weed exceeds 10 inches in height
⁷ Apply before weed exceeds 12 inches in height
⁸ Apply before weed exceeds 18 inches in height
 * ALS resistant biotypes are known to exist.
 C = Control PC = Partial Control NC = No Control

TANK MIXTURES

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

DuPont™ REVULIN® Q 3.4 to 4.0 oz/acre with Glyphosate

Glyphosate may be tank mixed with post emerge applications of REVULIN® Q when made to corn hybrids containing the "Roundup Ready" gene. Refer to the Spray Adjuvants section for additional information on proper adjuvant selection. When used in a tank mixture with glyphosate herbicide, REVULIN® Q will deliver improved burndown and/or residual activity on the following weeds.

Alfalfa, volunteer	Quackgrass
Canada thistle	Ryegrass, Italian
Chamomile, false	Sandbur (field, longspine)
Crabgrass	Shepherd's purse
Filaree, redstem	Signalgrass, broadleaf
Henbit	Stinkgrass
Johnsongrass, seedling	Waterhemp, (smooth, tall)
Millet, Wild Proso	Wild buckwheat
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Wild oat
Mustard (birdsrape, black, wild)	Yellow Nutsedge
Purslane, common	

REVULIN® Q 3.4 to 4.0 oz/acre with Glufosinate

REVULIN® Q may be tank mixed with glufosinate herbicide if applications are made to corn hybrids containing the "Liberty Link" gene. Consult with your seed supplier to confirm the corn hybrid is "Liberty Link" before applying any herbicide containing glufosinate.

Tank Mixtures - Additional Control of Broadleaf and Grass Weeds

REVULIN® Q may be tank mixed with other post-emerge labeled grass and broadleaf herbicides such as atrazine, dicamba, DuPont™ CINCH®, DuPont™ BREAKFREE® brands, and topramezone ("Armezon" or "Impact") to provide added residual or burndown activity on emerged weeds. Consult tank mix partner labeling for rate and soil-type restrictions. Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for the companion herbicide(s). Do not use a tank mix partner product if its label conflicts with this REVULIN® Q label.

Ensure the tank mix product is labeled for the same timing, method of application, adjuvants, and use restrictions as REVULIN® Q, as well as other products used in the tank mixture.

As EC formulations, acetochlor or metolachlor formulations such as CINCH®, BREAKFREE® or BREAKFREE® NXT herbicides can act like an adjuvant in certain combinations and thus increase the risk of crop injury. If either of these tank mixtures are used, leave the crop oil concentrate (COC) out of the adjuvant mix.

REVULIN® Q may be tank mixed with atrazine, CINCH® ATZ, CINCH® ATZ Lite, BREAKFREE® ATZ, BREAKFREE® ATZ NXT, BREAKFREE® ATZ LITE, BREAKFREE® NXT LITE or products that contain the same active ingredients but special attention must be paid to adjuvant selection and/or application method. If any of these tank mixtures are used leave the urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) out of the mix. There is still a risk of temporary crop injury in the form of leaf burn with these mixtures. To further reduce the risk of crop injury, also leave out the crop oil concentrate (COC), and replace it with a nonionic surfactant (NIS).

The control of emerged weeds may be reduced due to less than optimum adjuvant effect or weed coverage and there is still a risk of temporary crop injury in the form of leaf burn with these mixtures.

The crop safety of all possible tank mixture combinations with REVULIN® Q which may include physically compatible pesticides, fertilizers, adjuvants and/or additives has not been tested.

DuPont will not be responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of a tank mixture that is not specifically described on the REVULIN® Q product labeling or in other DuPont product use instruction.

Read and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations specified on the respective product labels, technical bulletins, fact sheets, and supplemental labels. Always follow the tank mix instructions of the product label that is most restrictive.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of REVULIN® Q and other pesticides. Use a clear 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-ups, forms flakes, sludge, gel, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not a compatible tank mix combination.

Mixing Instructions

Water Carrier Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water
2. While agitating, add the required amount of DuPont™ REVULIN® Q
3. Continue agitation until the REVULIN® Q is fully dispersed
4. Once dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water
5. As tanks fills, add desired tank mix partners
6. If not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using
7. Apply mixture within 48 hours of mixing for best results

If the selected companion herbicide has a ground or surface water advisory, consider this advisory when using the companion herbicide.

Application and Spray Volumes

Ground Application

Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acres (GPA) to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance. Use a minimum of 10 GPA for light, scattered stands of weeds.

Avoid spray overlaps as excessive rates may result in adverse crop response.

Spray nozzles should be uniformly spaced, the same size and type, and should provide accurate and uniform application. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to provide good coverage and avoid drift. Good weed coverage is essential for optimum weed control. Boom height for broadcast over-the-top applications should be based on the height of the crop – at least 15 inches above the crop canopy.

Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser.

Maintain adequate agitation at all times, including momentary stops.

Aerial Application

REVULIN® Q may be applied aerially for postemergence weed control in the following states:

Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas.

Restriction: For aerial application use only nozzles producing coarse-ultra coarse droplets. Do not use nozzles producing fine-medium size droplets.

Applications must be made in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

Rotational crops vary in their crop response to low concentrations of REVULIN® Q remaining in the soil. The amount of REVULIN® Q that may be present in the soil depends on soil moisture, soil temperature, application rate, elapsed time since application and other environmental factors. When REVULIN® Q is used in combination with other products, always follow the most restrictive rotational crop requirements.

The following rotational intervals must be observed when using REVULIN® Q:

3.4 TO 4.0 OZ USE RATE PER ACRE PER YEAR

Rotational Crop	Interval (months)
Corn*	Anytime
Cereals, Winter	4
Cereals, Spring	8
Alfalfa ^{1,2}	10
Canola ²	10
Cotton	10
Flax ¹	10
Peanuts ⁴	10
Peas and Snap Beans ⁵	10
Potatoes ²	10
Rice ⁴	10
Sorghum ³	10
Soybeans	10
Sunflower	10
Sweet Potatoes/Yams ⁴	10
Tobacco ⁴	10
Crops not listed	18

* Corn is defined to include field corn grown for grain, seed or silage, popcorn, and sweet corn. Sweet corn varieties "Merit", "Carnival" and "Sweet Success" the minimum interval is 15 months.

1. On sprinkler irrigated fields in Idaho, Utah, and Northern Nevada it is best to use deep fall tillage such as plowing prior to planting alfalfa. Product degradation may be less on furrow irrigated soils and may result in some crop injury.
2. Extend rotation intervals to 18 months if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless sprinkler irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15" during the growing season.
3. With composite soil pH >7.5 extend the rotation interval to 18 months except in Texas and Oklahoma east of HWY 281, where the rotational interval is 10 months regardless of pH.
4. On soils with pH 6.5 or less.
5. Plant these rotational crops only if the following criteria below have been met. If all criteria are not met, plant peas and snap beans a minimum of 18 months following DuPont™ REVULIN® Q application.
 - A minimum of 20" of rainfall plus irrigation has been received between application and planting of the rotational crop.
 - Soil pH is 6.0 or greater.
 - Application of REVULIN® Q applied no later than June 30 the year preceding rotational crop planting.
 - No other HPPD herbicides were applied the year prior to planting peas and snap beans. Do not plant peas or snap beans on sand, sandy loam or loamy sands in Minnesota or Wisconsin.
- Planting unspecified rotational crops, or those rotational crops that are specified at shorter than listed intervals may result in injury to the rotational crop.

Cover Crops

Use of cover crops as a means of soil improvement, erosion control, weed and/or insect suppression, etc., following harvest of corn in the fall is increasing. Planting of cover crops in fields treated with REVULIN® Q is allowed as long as these cover crops are not grazed by livestock nor harvested for food. Cover crops are to be tilled under or chemically controlled with burndown herbicides in the spring. Many cover crops can be planted within 90-120 days after application of REVULIN® Q. However, all potential cover crops have not been evaluated for tolerance to REVULIN® Q and significant injury may occur. Prior to seeding a cover crop complete a successful field/ home bioassay to provide an indication of the level of tolerance to the prior REVULIN® Q application. Refer to the "Field/Small Scale Bioassay" section. If used in tank mixtures with other herbicides, always follow the most restrictive label.

Field/Small Scale Bioassay

A field/ small scale bioassay must be completed before rotating to a cover crop other than those specified in the "Rotational Crop Guidelines" section of this label. To conduct an effective field bioassay, grow strips of the crop(s) you intend to grow the following season in a field previously treated with REVULIN® Q. The test strip should be placed in a controlled area and should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil such as type and pH. Crop response to the bioassay will determine if the crop(s) grown in the test strips can be grown safely in the areas previously treated with REVULIN® Q.

For an effective small scale bioassay, collect uniform samples of all soil types from the REVULIN® Q treated field (see example above for types of soil in the sample) and place the soil into a sturdy container. Plant the desired cover crop into the soil, apply water and place the container in a warm, sunny area to allow germination and growth of the crop. Monitor growth of the cover crop over a three to four week period. If the cover crop emerges and grows normally, the risk to establish and grow the cover crop in the field treated with REVULIN® Q should be tolerable.

SPRAYER PREPARATION/CLEANUP

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

When cleaning spray equipment before applying REVULIN® Q, read and follow label directions for proper rinsate disposal of the product previously sprayed.

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

Cleanup Procedure

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

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

Boom Length And Application Height - Aircraft

Boom Length - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.

Application Height - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATION DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential.

Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cold cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion. If neither is present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

ADDITIONAL SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS FOR AERIAL APPLICATIONS

The distance of the outer-most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with effective weed control and flight safety. For best results, quantifiable pattern test each specific aerial application vehicle used for aerial application of DuPont™ REVULIN® Q initially and every year thereafter.

Restriction: For aerial application use only nozzles producing coarse-ultra coarse droplets. Do not use nozzles producing fine-medium size droplets.

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width. Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Increase swath adjustment distance with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc).

Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.

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 airstream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution.

Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with DuPont™ REVULIN® Q herbicide containing nicosulfuron and mesotrione only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

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

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

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

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