





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Washington, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

MAY - 4 2010

Edward Bockrath
E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company
1007 Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19898

Subject:

Label Amendment (container disposal) DuPont STSO7 Broadleaf Herbicide

(ABN: DuPont STS Broadleaf Herbicide)

EPA Reg. No. 352-749

Application Dated April 1, 2010

Dear Mr. Bockrath:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable, provided you make the following changes:

- 1. Change the heading from "Inert Ingredients" to "Other Ingredients".
- 2. Change the heading to "PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)".
- 3. Change the PPE phrase to "If no such instructions for washables exist,"
- 4. Change the User Safety Recommendations phrase to "Remove clothing/PPE".
- 5. Change the Environmental Hazards phrase to "equipment washwaters or rinsate."
- 6. It is suggested that the resistance-management grouping symbols be placed on the front panel of the label as described in PR Notice 2001-5.
- 7. On page 2, change the texts to read "DuPont STS BROADLEAF herbicide must be used only in accordance with **directions** on this label or in separately published DuPont **directions**." and "DuPont will not be responsible...in any manner not specifically **directed** by DuPont."
- 8. On page 3, change the text to read "Weed control and crop safety...or in separately published DuPont directions, are the responsibility of the user."
- 9. Remove "PESTICIDE" so the heading reads "STORAGE AND DISPOSAL".

Page 2 of 2 EPA Reg. No. 352-749

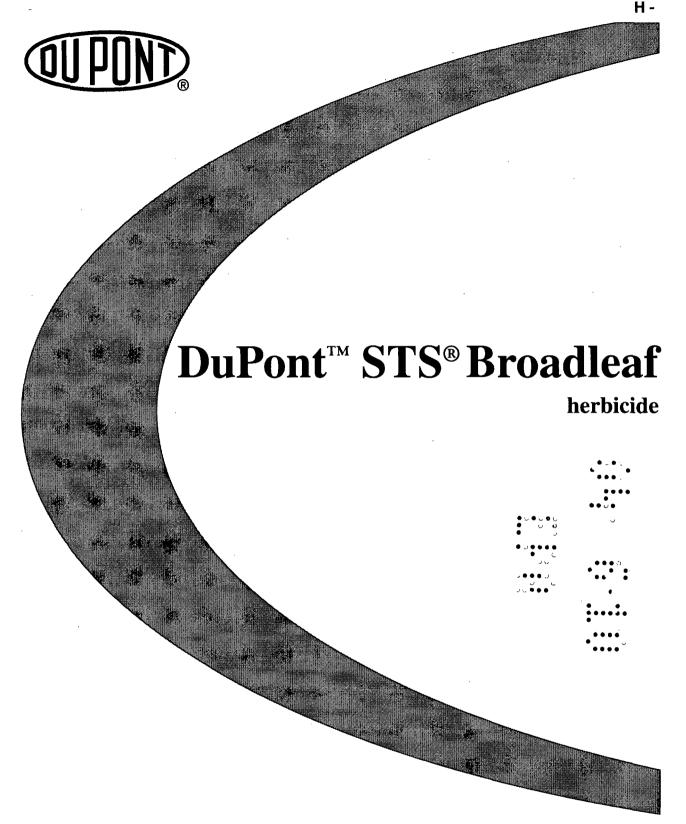
A stamped copy of your label is enclosed for your records. This label supercedes all previously accepted labels. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed label before you release the product for shipment. Products shipped after eighteen (18) months from the date of this letter or the next printing of the label, whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised label. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA §6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

Sincerely,

Mindy march for

Jim Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (750)

Registration Division (7505P)



DRAFT LABEL

DUPONTTM STS® BROADLEAF Highlights • STS® BROADLEAF provides selective burndown, and postemergence weed control in soybeans. Postemergence use rate is 0.8 oz per acre: Burndown use rate is 0.8 - 1.6 oz per acre. For in-crop postemergence use. STS® BROADLEAF may be used on DuPont™ STS™/"Roundup Ready" stack, or STSTM only soybeans. Because of its alternate mode-of-action, STS® BROADLEAF, when tank mixed with glyphosate, can help delay weed shifts that may develop from glyphosate-only applications. • For burndown, STS® BROADLEAF may be tank mixed with glyphosate to enhance control of larger weeds, even under adverse environmental conditions. STSTM/RR soybean varieties allow greater weed control options by utilizing STS® BROADLEAF with your glyphosate application with complete crop safety. Ask your local seed supplier for availability of this seed

Include a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant and ammonium-based nitrogen fertilizer where required.

Certain environmental conditions, such as cool and dry, or hot and humid weather, affect the performance of STS® BROADLEAF. See Environmental Conditions.
 Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read

STS® BROADLEAF may be applied by ground (broadcast or band) or by aerial application.

and follow label directions for use.

technology.

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ACCEPTED with COMMENTS in EPA Letter Dates

MAY - 4 2010



Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

352 - 749

DuPont™ STS® BROADLEAF

herbicide

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredients	By Weight
Chlorimuron ethyl	-
Ethyl 2-[[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrin	nidin-2-
yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]be	enzoate 10%
Thifensulfuron methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,	3,5-
triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]	
sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	30%
Inert Ingredients	60%
TOTAL	100%
EPA Reg. No. 352-749 EPA 1	Est. No
Nonrefillable Container	
Net:	
OR	
Refillable Container	
Net:	

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.

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

CAUTION

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.

Shoes plus socks.

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

Engineering Control Statement: 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 hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing 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

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply where/when conditions favor runoff.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 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 polyethylene or polyvinylchloride. Shoes plus socks.

Use only in the geographies identified in the "Geographical Use Regions" section of this label.

DuPont[™] STS® BROADLEAF herbicide must be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published DuPont recommendations.

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

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont.

APPLICATION INFORMATION - ALL USES

- STS® BROADLEAF herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation which readily disperses in water.
- STS® BROADLEAF may be used in conventional, no-till, or conservation tillage soybean production.
- STS® BROADLEAF may be used at various rates and by various use methods depending on geographical location in the use regions Northern, Central and Southern.

Geographic Use Regions

The geographical use regions for STS® BROADLEAF are defined below:

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

Central Region: The states of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (east of State Route 63 or south of I-80), Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (except the Bootheel), Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 and east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York (fields south of Interstate 90), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin (fields south of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Southern Region: The 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).

Application Methods

- Burndown
- Postemergence in-crop
- Sequential burndown followed by postemergence

Timing To Crop Stage

- STS® BROADLEAF for burndown uses may be applied any time prior to soybean emergence.
- STS® BROADLEAF, for in-season use on DuPontTM STSTM/RR or STSTM soybeans, may be applied any time after emergence but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity.

Timing To Weeds

Apply STS® BROADLEAF 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.

Spray Additives

Applications of STS® BROADLEAF 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 precludes use of crop oil concentrate. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be required. Products that combine ammonium fertilizers with surfactants or crop oils must meet all of the surfactant/crop oil and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer requirements.

Consult local DuPont fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with STS® BROADLEAF, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Adjuvants must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

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.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN). such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution. Special Adjuvant Types

• Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or

- ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by DuPont Product Management.

Tank Mixes

• Do not apply DuPont™ STS® BROADLEAF 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. STS® BROADLEAF can be applied in tank mixtures with organophosate insecticides or at any time preceding or following an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any STSIM or STSIM/RR soybean variety. Tank mixtures of STS® BROADLEAF plus organophosphate insecticides applied to STS™ or STS™/RR soybean varieties may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).

Other than the exceptions noted, and in addition to the tank mix partners and rates indicated in this label, STS® BROADLEAF may be tank mixed or followed with sequential applications of other products registered for use in soybeans. STS® BROADLEAF 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 STS® BROADLEAF.
- 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 DuPont recommendations, are the responsibility of the user.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of STS® BROADLEAF 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.

Mixing Instructions

- 1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
- 2. While agitating, add the required amount of STS® BROADLEAF.
- 3. Continue adequate agitation.
- 4. STS® BROADLEAF should be thoroughly mixed with water in the spray tank before adding any other material. As the tank is filling, add (in order): other herbicide(s), the required spray adjuvant, and the nitrogen fertilizer where required.
- 5. Apply STS® BROADLEAF spray preparation within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
- 6. If the mixture has settled, thoroughly reagitate before using.

Cultivation

Do not cultivate within 7 days of application. Cultivation may put weeds under stress by pruning roots, thus diminishing control.

Cultivation approximately 14 days after application will help control suppressed weeds.

FALL APPLICATION IN THE NORTHERN REGION

Tank mixes of STS® BROADLEAF at 0.80 oz/acre plus DuPont™ EXPRESS® XP herbicides are recommended for fall burndown of 3-inch dandelion in conservation tillage or no-till soybean production systems.

Apply 0.8 oz/acre STS® BROADLEAF -plus- 0.125-0.25 oz/acre EXPRESS® XP -plus- crop oil concentrate -plus- 8 oz ai/acre 2, 4-D LVE.

STS® BROADLEAF + EXPRESS® XP may be applied to notill or conservation tillage fields anytime after the fall harvest, up to 45 days prior to soybean planting.

STS® BROADLEAF PLUS **GLYPHOSATE SPRING BURNDOWN: ALL REGIONS**

STS® BROADLEAF at 0.8-1.6 oz/acre may be tank mixed with glyphosate for burndown of existing summer and winter annual weeds and limited residual control of certain summer annual broadleaf weeds. Refer to 'Rotational Crop Guidelines' to provide guidance on allowable use rates by region.

Application Timing

STS® BROADLEAF plus glyphosate tank mixtures may be applied up to 30 days before planting or prior to soybean emergence after planting.

Spray Additives

- Always include 0.25% non-ionic surfactant.
- The addition of 1 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight or 8.5 - 17 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase performance of this tank mix.
- For enhanced burndown control, 8 oz ai/acre of 2,4-D LVE may be added up to seven days prior to planting.

Emerged Weeds Controlled

DuPontTM STS® BROADLEAF tank mixed with glyphosate applied prior to planting or soybean emergence, will provide burndown control of the weeds listed below as well as control of most winter and summer annual broadleaf and grass weeds. Consult glyphosate specimen labels for specific use instructions including all weeds controlled or suppressed, the suggested use rates, maximum weed size at application, restrictions, limitations and precautions.

Annual knawel Annual sowthistle Bluegrass, annual Buckwheat, common, wild Bushy wallflower Canada thistle (above ground portion) Carolina geranium Chickweed, common Coast fiddleneck Corn chamomile Corn spurry Cress (mouse-ear) Curly dock Cutleaf evening primrose Dandelion Deadnettle False chamomile Field pennycress Flixweed Groundsel, common, cressleaf (butterweed) Hemp sesbania Henbit Kochia Ladysthumb Lambsquarters, common London rocket Mallow (little) Marestail Marshelder Miners lettuce Morningglory spp., annual Mouseear chickweed

tumble/jim hill, wild Pepperweed Prickly lettuce Prostrate knotweed Ragweed, common, giant Redmaids Redroot pigweed Russian thistle Scentless chamomile/mayweed Shepherd's-purse Sicklepod Small flowered bittercress Smallflower buttercup Smartweed, green, Pennsylvania Speedwell, field and purselane Stinking mayweed /Dogfennel Sunflower **Swinecress** Tarweed fiddleneck Thistle, Canada Velvetleaf Volunteer canola Volunteer lentils Volunteer peas Whitlowgrass Wild chamomile Wild garlic Wild radish Yellow nutsedge Yellow rocket

Mustard, black, tansy, Weeds Controlled - Preemergence

When used according to this label, STS® BROADLEAF at 1.6 oz/acre can provide limited preemergence control of the weeds listed below to contribute to a clean seedbed at planting. For season-long control, a planned PRE or POST sequential program is required.

Jimsonweed Ladysthumb Lambsquarters, common Marestail Nutsedge, yellow Palmer amaranth Pigweed, redroot, smooth Smartweeds, Pennsylvania Ragweed, common, giant

STS® BROADLEAF POSTEMERGENCE - FOR USE ON SOYBEAN VARIETIES DESIGNATED AS DUPONTIN STSIM/RR OR STSIM: ALL REGIONS

- Application of STS® BROADLEAF to soybean varieties not designated as STS™/RR or STS™ will result in severe crop injury and/or yield loss.
- DuPont will not warrant the safety of this treatment to seed saved from previous year's production (bin run seed).
- STS™/RR or STS™ varieties must be purchased from an authorized seed supplier.
- The STSTM/RR or STSTM designation indicates the soybean variety contains a proprietary trait that enhances the soybean's natural tolerance to DuPont soybean sulfonylurea herbicides. Information on STSTM/RR or STSTM soybean varieties may be obtained from your seed supplier or DuPont representative.

APPLICATION RATES

Make a one-time postemergence application of STS® BROADLEAF in STSTM/RR or STSTM soybeans at 0.8 oz/acre. For rate limitations in certain geographies, see the "Rotational Crop Guidelines" section.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

For directions for use on addition of crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactant and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer, see the 'Spray Additives' section under 'Application Information - All Uses'.

Weeds Controlled using DuPont™ STS® BROADLEAF in DuPont™ STS™ Soybeans

Apply STS® BROADLEAF at a rate of 0.8 oz/acre for selective posternergence control of the broadleaf weeds in the table below:

	0.8
Weed	oz/ac
Cocklebur	6
Dandelion (above ground portion)	3*
Jimsonweed	5
Kochia	2
Ladysthumb	4
Lambsquarters, common	4
Marestail	2
Marshelder	3
Milkweed, common (above ground portion)	6
Morningglory, entireleaf, ivyleaf, pitted, smallflower, tall	2*
Mustard, black, tansy, tumble/jim hill, wild	4
Palmer amaranth (pigweed)	4
Pigweed. redroot, rough	8
Pokeweed	3*
Prickly sida*	2
Prostate knotweed	3
Ragweed, common, giant	4*
Russian thistle	2
Smartweed, Pennsylvania, green	4
Sowthistle, perennial (rosette stage)	6*
Sunflower	4
Velvetleaf	4
Venice mallow	2
Volunteer canola	4 .
Wild buckwheat	3
Wild carrot	4*
Yellow nutsedge	3*

* Suppression

TANK MIXES WITH STS® BROADLEAF

STS® BROADLEAF and "Flexstar", "Reflex", "Ultra Blazer", or "Cobra" Herbicides On Any STSTM soybean:

For control of up to 4" waterhemp, up to 2" eastern black nightshade and for improved common ragweed control, STS® BROADLEAF may be tankmixed with:

> 0.75 - 1.25 pt/acre "Flexstar" 0.75 - 1.5 pt/acre "Reflex" 0.5 - 1.5 pt/acre "Ultra Blazer", or

4 - 6 fluid oz/acre "Cobra"

Refer to the "Flexstar", "Reflex", "Ultra Blazer" and "Cobra" labels for the appropriate rate based on the weed sizes to be controlled. Nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be added.

- For best results with STS® BROADLEAF plus "Reflex" or "Flexstar", use a methylated seed oil-based or petroleum oil-based crop oil concentrate at 8 pt per 100 gallon spray solution (1% v/v).
- For best results with STS® BROADLEAF plus "Ultra Blazer", use nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gallon spray solution. Use of crop oil concentrate is not recommended, as severe injury may occur.
- For best results with STS® BROADLEAF plus "Cobra", use crop oil concentrate at 4 pt per 100 gallon spray solution (0.5% v/v).

For control of Prickly Sida and Hemp Sesbania, tank mix STS® BROADLEAF with 8-12.5 fl oz "Cobra".

Use the higher "Cobra" rate when prickly sida or hemp sesbania are heavy or if prickly sida and hemp sesbania approach the maximum size of 1" or 4", respectively. Include a nonionic surfactant at 1-2 pt per 100 gallons of spray solution (.125-.25% v/v). Do not use crop oil concentrate when tankmixing STS® BROADLEAF and "Cobra" at these rates.

Tank mix applications of STS® BROADLEAF plus "Flexstar", "Reflex", "Ultra Blazer", or "Cobra" may not control weeds listed on the STS® BROADLEAF label as completely as applications of STS® BROADLEAF alone.

STS® BROADLEAF and "FirstRate" herbicide:

For improved ragweed and cocklebur control, add between 0.075 - 0.3 oz/acre "FirstRate" to STS® BROADLEAF. These tankmixes will control up to 10" cocklebur or common ragweed and up to 12" giant ragweed. Use a lower amount of "FirstRate" when weeds are less than the maximum size and under good growing conditions. Use a higher amount of "FirstRate" when weeds are approaching the maximum size and/or under unfavorable growing conditions.

A good quality petroleum-based or methylated seed oil-based crop oil concentrate must be added to the tank mix at the rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution or at 1% v/v. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added as directed under the "Spray Additives" section.

STS® BROADLEAF and glyphosate products on STSTM/RR stacked-trait soybeans:

- STS® BROADLEAF may be tank mixed with glyphosate-containing herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds not completely controlled by either product alone or for control of larger weeds than controlled by either product alone. See the individual product labels for weeds and weed sizes controlled by each product alone. For common weeds controlled by a STS® BROADLEAF + glyphosate tankmix, see the list*
- Always include 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant. The addition of 1 - 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight or 8.5 - 17 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase performance of these tank mixtures.
- For control of glyphosate-tolerant volunteer corn in STSTM/RR stacked trait soybeans, add 5-8 oz DuPontTM ASSURE® II plus a nonionic surfactant (NIS) to the spray tank. Use 1 pt NIS with 'loaded' glyphosate formulations and 2 pt with 'non-loaded' glyphosate formulations.

Barnyardgrass Broadleaf signalgrass Cocklebur Crabgrass species Dandelion (above ground portion) Foxtail species Hemp sesbania Jimsonweed Kochia Ladysthumb Lambsquarters, common Marestail Marshelder Milkweed, common (above ground portion) Morningglory, entireleaf, ivyleaf, pitted, smallflower, tall Mustard, black, tansy, tumble/ jim hill, wild

Nightshade, eastern black

Palmer amaranth (pigweed) Panicum, fall, texas Pigweed, redroot, rough Pokeweed Prickly sida Prostrate knotweed Ragweed, common, giant Russian thistle Sicklepod Smartweed, Pennsylvania, green Sowthistle, perennial (rosette stage) Sunflower Velvetleaf Venice mallow Volunteer canola Volunteer corn Waterhemp species Wild buckwheat Wild carrot Yellow nutsedge

* control of the weeds in this list is based on a tank mix of DuPontTM STS® BROADLEAF with the equivalent of a 1 qt rate of a 4 lb per gallon glyphosate formulation.

STS® BROADLEAF and Postemergence Grass Herbicides:

STS® BROADLEAF and STS® BROADLEAF tankmixes may be tank mixed with postemergence grass herbicides such as DuPontTM ASSURE® II for control of all types of volunteer corn, giant foxtail, shattercane and johnsongrass. For control of other species, refer to the grass herbicide label for precautions and specific use information.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Ground Application (See Also Spray Drift Management)

Broadcast Application

- Postemergence in soybeans, use a minimum of 10 gal water per acre. Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase minimum spray volume to 15-25 gal per acre. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASAE standard S572.
- For burndown applications of existing vegetation, use a minimum of 15 gal water per acre. For large weeds and/or heavy residue, increase gallonage to ensure coverage. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASAE standard S572.

Band Application

- Because band applicators spray a narrower area than broadcast applicators, use proportionately less spray solution for band applications.
- Carefully calibrate the band applicator to not exceed the labeled rate.
- Flat fan nozzles are recommended.
- Carefully follow the nozzle manufacturer's instructions for nozzle orientation, distance of the nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration, and spray pressure for band applications.

Aerial Application (See Also Spray Drift Management)

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 3-5 gal per acre.
- Use a minimum of 3 gal water per acre. Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase the minimum spray volume to 5 gal per acre.
- Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions could produce poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

STS® BROADLEAF rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds. Leaves of susceptible plants yellow 3-5 days after application, followed, in controlled plants, by the death of the growing point. STS® BROADLEAF will provide complete control of susceptible weeds in 7-21 days. Suppressed plants may remain green but will be stunted and noncompetitive.

STS® BROADLEAF will provide best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. Degree of control depends on: weed spectrum; weed size (if weeds are large, use higher spray volume); growing conditions at and following treatment; soil moisture; precipitation; and spray adjuvants. Treating weeds under stress or large weeds may result in only partial control. Stress may be caused by:

- abnormal weather (hot or cold)
- mechanical injury from cultivation
- drought
- water-saturated soil
- disease
- insect injury
- prior herbicide injury

Stress'affects some weeds, such as pigweed, more than others. Delay application until stress passes and weeds start to grow again.

Severe stress (drought, disease, insect damage, or nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis) following application may also result in poor weed control.

Do not apply STS® BROADLEAF if rain is expected within 1 hour or weed control may decrease.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES - ALL USES

Crop rotation intervals noted in the table below below are based on crops grown under favorable growing conditions. Crops grown under unfavorable environmental conditions, such as 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 a STS® BROADLEAF application can vary in their sensitivity to low concentrations of STS® BROADLEAF remaining in the soil. Rotational crop guidelines must be followed.

Northern Region: The states of Iowa (west of State Route 63 and north of I-80), Minnesota, Nebraska (fields north of route 30 and west of Route 281), New York (fields north of Interstate 90),

South Dakota and Wisconsin (fields north of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields north of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Central Region: The states of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (east of State Route 63 or south of I-80), Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (except the Bootheel), Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 and east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York (fields south of Interstate 90), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin (fields south of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Southern Region: The 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).

Follow Recrop Interval 1 if the field is in the Central Region and either:

 A maximum of 1.6 oz/acre of DuPontTM STS® BROADLEAF in sequence with 0.33 oz/acre of DuPontTM CLASSIC®, or 0.375 oz DuPontTM SYNCHRONY® XP was applied for the use season (all pH soils).

OR

 A maximum of 1.6 oz/acre of STS® BROADLEAF was applied in sequence with a maximum rate of 0.75 oz/acre of CLASSIC®, or 0.75 oz SYNCHRONY® XP (soils with pH less than 7.0).

Follow Recrop Interval 2 if the field is in the Southern Region with:

• All pH soils except those with pH greater than 7.0 in the Black Belt region of Alabama and Mississippi

AND

 A maximum of 1.6 oz/acre of STS® BROADLEAF was applied in sequence with 0.75 oz/acre of CLASSIC®, or 0.75 oz SYNCHRONY® XP.

Follow Recrop Interval 3 if the field is in the Northern, Central or Southern Regions and either:

 A maximum of 0.8 oz/acre STS® BROADLEAF was applied during the use season (any soil pH).

OR

• A maximum of 1.6 oz/acre STS® BROADLEAF was applied during the use season (soil pH less than 7.0).

Rotational Interval (months) Following the Use of STS® BROADLEAF*

Crop	Interval 1	Interval 2	Interval 3
Soybeans	0	0	0
Cereal Grains, Pasture Grasses (such as Fescue			
and Ryegrass)	3	3	3
Dry Beans, Kidney Beans	1		
Peas, Snap Beans	9	9	9
Field Corn**(States in			
Northern and Central			0
Regions)	9		9
Field Corn**(States of AR, KY, MO [Bootheel of , NC, OK, TN, and TX)	only] 	8	
Field Corn**(States of			
AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, and SC)		7	
Popcorn	9	9	9/15§
Sorghum	9	9	9/15§
Tobacco (transplant)	9	9	9/15§
Tomato (transplant)	9	9	9/15§
Peanuts	15	6	6
Rice	15	9††	9
Cotton	9	8	9
Alfalfa	12	9	9
Clover	12	9	9
Cabbage	18 18	18 18	18 18
Canola (Rapeseed) Cucumber	18	18	9
Flax	18	18	18
Lentils	18	18	18
Mustard	18	íš	18
Pumpkins	18	18	9/18§
Sunflower	18	18	9
Sweet Com	18	18	9†
Watermelon	18	18	9
Carrots	30	30	30
Onions	30	30	30
Potatoes (including	20	20	20
Sweet Potatoes)	30	30 8†††	30
Potatoes, irish Sugar Beets	30	30	30
Any crop not listed	30	30	30

- * If STS® BROADLEAF or the latter part of a sequential treatment containing chlorimuron ethyl (such as CLASSIC®) is applied after August 1, extend rotational crop intervals 2 months for alfalfa, clover, corn (non-IR), cotton, popcorn, rice, sorghum, tobacco, and tomato.
- **The term "Field Com" 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.
- † Rotational crop intervals are for processing Sweet Corn varieties only.
 The rotational crop interval for other Sweet Corn varieties is 18
 months
- ††For applications using 1.6 oz STS® BROADLEAF in sequence with 0.75 oz CLASSIC®, or 0.75 oz SYNCHRONY® XP on soil with pH greater than 7.0, the rotation to rice is 18 months.
- ††† States of NC and VA in soils with organic matter greater than 1%.
- § For the 0.8 oz/acre STS® BROADLEAF rate, the rotation to popcorn, sorghum, tobacco (transplants), tomato (transplants) and pumpkins is 9 months. For the 1.66 oz/acre rate, use the longer rotations.

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 recommendations, may not detect areas of high pH. Subsampling is recommended 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 recommended.

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample soil types separately.
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, such as:
 - 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.

SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEANUP

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before using DuPont™ STS® BROADLEAF and then properly cleaned out following application. Clean all application equipment before applying STS® BROADLEAF. 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 STS® BROADLEAF, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment to avoid subsequent crop injury.

Note:

- When cleaning spray equipment before applying STS® BROADLEAF, read and follow label directions for proper rinsate disposal of the product previously sprayed.
- Steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks will help to dislodge any visible pesticide deposits.
- When spraying or mixing equipment will be used over an extended period to apply multiple loads of STS® BROADLEAF, 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 thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces. 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 the tank with water, then flush the cleaning solution through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Add more water to completely fill the tank and allow to agitate/recirculate for at least 15 min. Again, flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution, then drain the tank.
- 3. Repeat Step 2.

- 4. Remove the nozzles and screens 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 min, flushing the water through the hoses and boom.
 - * Equivalent amounts 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 large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- Volume Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- Nozzle Type Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using lowdrift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- Nozzle Type Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length longer booms increase drift potential.
- Application Height Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

Boom Height

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Wind

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

DuPont[™] STS® BROADLEAF should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from sensitive areas).

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Air Assisted (air blast) Field Crop Sprayers

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is

recommended.

Air Assisted (air blast) Tree and Vine Sprayers

Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. These sprayers are not suitable for applying herbicides.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation equipment.
- Do not apply STS® BROADLEAF 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. STS® BROADLEAF can be applied in tank mixtures with organophosate insecticides or at any time preceding or following an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any STS™ or STS™/RR soybean variety. Tank mixtures of STS® BROADLEAF plus organophosphate insecticides applied to STS™ or STS™/RR soybean varieties may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).

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

- Do not apply STS® BROADLEAF or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, 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.
- Many crops are sensitive to STS® BROADLEAF. All direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with crops other than soybeans should be avoided.
- Thoroughly clean all application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops other than soybeans.

RESISTANCE

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

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

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

DuPont recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including 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 or site systems in your area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with $DuPont^{TM}$ STS® Broadleaf herbicide containing chlorimuron ethyl and thifensulfuron methyl 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 STS® Broadleaf herbicide containing chlorimuron ethyl 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 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). Čleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

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

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

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

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.