



# Sinbar®

## herbicide

### Wettable Powder

Active Ingredient	By Weight
Terbacil [3-tert-butyl-5-chloro-6-methyluracil]	80%
Inert Ingredients	20%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-317

**ACCEPTED**

AUG - 6 1997

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 352-317

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! MAY IRRITATE EYES, NOSE, THROAT,  
AND SKIN.

Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with  
skin, eyes, and clothing.

### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water; get medical  
attention if irritation persists.

If on skin: Flush with plenty of soap and water.

For medical emergencies involving this product,  
call toll free 1-800-441-3637.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

*Applicators and other handlers must wear:*

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Waterproof gloves.

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.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

### IMPORTANT

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

Do not apply (except as recommended for crop use), or drain or  
flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on  
areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the  
chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.  
Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar  
areas. Do not use in home planting of fruits, nuts or other crops  
nor in apple or peach orchards interplanted with other trees or  
desirable plants. Prevent drift of dry powder or spray to desirable  
plants. Do not contaminate any body of water. Keep from  
contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and feeds.  
Thoroughly clean all traces of SINBAR from application  
equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses, and  
boom with several changes of water removing nozzle tips and  
screens (clean these parts separately).

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Du Pont SINBAR Herbicide is a wettable powder to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for selective weed control in alfalfa, apples, asparagus, blueberries, caneberrries, mint, peaches, and sugarcane. It is non-volatile, non-flammable, and non-corrosive to equipment.

SINBAR controls susceptible weeds for an extended period of time; the degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions. Soils high in clay or organic matter require higher dosages than soil low in clay or organic matter to obtain equivalent herbicide performance. Moisture is required to activate the chemical; best results occur if rainfall (or sprinkler irrigation) occurs within 2 weeks of application.

Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

**RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field or site, naturally-occurring resistant weed biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field or site. These resistant weed biotypes may not be adequately controlled. Cultural practices such as tillage, preventing weed escapes from going to seed, and/or using herbicides with different modes of action can aid in delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes.

**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.

**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.

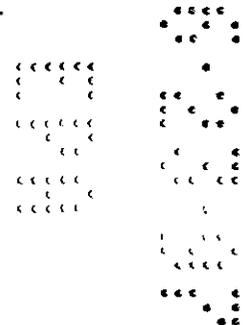
PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls.
- Waterproof gloves.
- Shoes plus socks.

Du Pont SINBAR Herbicide should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label, or in separate published Du Pont recommendations available through local dealers.

Du Pont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Du Pont. User assumes all risk associated with such non-recommended use.

Do not use in the state of California.



## SELECTIVE USE IN CROPS

### WEED CONTROL

Best results are obtained if application is made shortly before or shortly after weed growth begins; if dense growth is present, remove tops and spray the ground. Control of perennial grasses may be improved by cultivation prior to treatment; otherwise, avoid working the soil as long as weed control continues or else effectiveness of the treatment may be reduced. For alfalfa, the soil should not be disturbed. See "Crops" section for recommended use rates for specific crops.

SINBAR, at rates of 1/2 to 1 1/2 lbs. per acre (alfalfa), controls annual weeds including species of chickweed, henbit, lambsquarters, mustard, tansymustard, crabgrass, and foxtail, and such weeds as downy brome (cheatgrass), maretail, peppergrass, prickly lettuce, shepherdspurse, snoweed, ryegrass, wild barley, and yellow rocket. Treatment will not control established perennial bindweeds, johnsongrass and Canada thistle.

Rates of 1 to 4 lbs. per acre control johnsongrass seedlings and annual weeds including species of chickweed, clover, crabgrass, crotonaria, seedling dandelion, fiddleneck, foxtail, henbit, knotweed, lambsquarters, mustard, nightshade, panicum, plantain, pigweed, purslane, ragweed, sandbur (sandspur), signalgrass (Brachiaria), smartweed, and wild geranium and such weeds as American burnweed (fireweed, *Erechtites hieracifolia*), barnyardgrass (watergrass), bluegrass (*Poa annual*), China lettuce, crowfootgrass, dogfennel, Flora's paintbrush, Florida pusley, guineagrass, horseweed, jimsonweed, junglerice, natalgrass, and orchardgrass. In addition, treatment usually provides partial control of species of groundsel, horsenettle, quackgrass, red sorrel, and yellow nutsedge.

Rates of 2 to 4 lbs. per acre (blueberries) control weeds including species of cinquefoil, hawkweed and such weeds as annual sedge, perennial ryegrass, quackgrass, redroot (*Lachnanthes caroliniana*), and red sorrel.

### EQUIPMENT- SPRAY VOLUMES AND PRESSURES

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Apply with a fixed-boom power sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery. Use sufficient water (minimum 20 gals. per acre) to provide thorough and uniform coverage of the ground. On alfalfa, mint and sugarcane, preemergence broadcast applications may be made by aircraft (5 to 10 gals. spray per acre).

Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop may result.

### SPRAY PREPARATION

Mixing in water - Fill tank 1/2 full with water. Start agitation system, add SINBAR and continue adding water. Add separately each additional component of any tank-mix while adding water. Continue agitation throughout.

### USE RATES

All dosages of SINBAR are expressed as broadcast rates; for band treatment, use proportionately less. Where a range of dosages is given, use the lower rate on coarse textured soils (low in clay or organic matter) and the higher rate on fine textured soils (high in clay or organic matter).

### SOIL LIMITATIONS

Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following: Unless otherwise directed, do not use on sand, loamy sand or gravelly soils, nor on soils low in organic matter (less than 1%).

### REPLANTING

Unless otherwise directed, do not replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

## CROPS

### ALFALFA

Treat only stands established for 1 year or more. Do not use on alfalfa-grass mixtures or other mixed stands. Do not use with surfactants.

Do not apply on snow covered or frozen ground, as injury to the crop or poor weed control may result.

### U.S. (EXCEPT NORTHEAST)

Make a single application of 1/2 to 1 1/2 lbs. per acre in the fall after plants become dormant or in the spring before new growth starts. For semi-dormant and non-dormant varieties, apply in fall or winter after last cutting or in the spring before new growth starts. Apply before or after emergence of weeds but before they are 2" tall or across.

Do not apply to established stands after new growth starts in the spring, as injury to the crop may result.

### NORTHEAST

Apply SINBAR at the rate of 3/4 to 1 1/2 lbs per acre (ground application only) to alfalfa that is dormant (fall through winter) or in the spring before initial new growth exceeds 2 inches in height or to stubble after cutting, following hay removal and before regrowth exceeds 2 inches in height. Two applications may be made per crop year, but should be at least 60 days apart and should not exceed a total of 2 1/4 pounds.

For winter annual weeds and early germinating summer annuals, applications of SINBAR during dormancy or before new spring growth exceeds 2 inches in height provides the best results. Late germinating annual grasses and broadleaf weeds are best controlled with an after cutting treatment. Where an early application is made for control of winter annual weeds and early germinating summer annuals but where late germinating grasses and broadleaves are expected to be a problem, a second application (after cutting) may be applied for improved results.

Temporary yellowing may occur when applications are made to new alfalfa growth.

### APPLES, PEACHES

Use SINBAR alone, or apply as a tank mixture with Du Pont Karmex® DF Herbicide. Make a single band or broadcast application as a directed spray; avoid contact of foliage and fruit with spray or mist. Apply either in the spring or after harvest in the fall before weeds emerge or during early seedling stage of weed growth. Where complete weed control to harvest is desired, additional weed control measures may be required during the growing season.

Where crop is grown under furrow irrigation or under raised-born flood irrigation (trees 4" to 6" above waterline), apply only as a band treatment. Do not treat trees planted in the bottom of irrigation furrows or trees grown under flat flood or basin irrigation, and do not use on eroded areas where subsoil or tree roots are exposed, as injury to trees may result. Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas to livestock.

**SINBAR Alone**--Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 3 years.

**Lbs. SINBAR Per Acre**

Soil Texture	1 to 2%	More Than 2%
Description	Organic Matter	Organic Matter
Sandy loam	2	3
Loam, silt loam, silt	2 1/2	3 1/2
Clay loam, clay	3	4

**SINBAR + KARMEK DF**-- Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 2 years.

**Lbs. SINBAR + KARMEK DF Per Acre**

Soil Texture	1 to 2%	More Than 2%
Description	Organic Matter	Organic Matter
Sandy loam	1 + 1	1 1/2 + 1 1/2
Loam, silt loam, silt	1 1/2 + 1 1/2	2 + 2
Clay loam, clay	2 + 2	2 + 2

**ASPARAGUS**

**Direct Seeded**--Plant seed 1 1/2 inches deep in coarse soils and 1 inch deep in fine soils. During planting operation, spray activated charcoal (such as Aqua NuChar<sup>1</sup> or Gro-Safe<sup>2</sup>) as a 1 inch band on soil surface directly over rows at a rate of 300 lbs. per acre (broadcast basis equivalent to 15 lbs. per acre where row spacing is 20 inches). Follow with SINBAR as a single spray at 1 to 2 lbs. per acre. Use the lower rate on coarser soils and the higher rate on finer soils.

**Established Beds**--Apply 1 1/2 to 3 lbs. SINBAR per acre prior to spear emergence. Application may be made immediately after clean cutting. Use the lower rate on coarser soils and the higher rate on finer soils. Do not apply more than 3 lbs. per acre.

Apply before weeds emerge or to small weeds (1/2 to 2 inches tall or across).

High organic soils absorb SINBAR so that it is substantially inactivated as a soil residual herbicide. On these soils, weed control is provided by postemergence foliar uptake only. Apply 1 to 2 applications of SINBAR not exceeding 3 lbs. per acre per year.

**Note:** Do not use on areas where subsoil or roots are exposed. Do not use on plants that are diseased or lacking in vigor, as injury to the crop may result. Do not harvest within 5 days after application. Treated areas may be planted to asparagus one year after application. Otherwise, do not replant to any other crop within two years after last application.

<sup>1</sup> Aqua NuChar - Registered trademark of Westvaco Corp.

<sup>2</sup> Gro-Safe - Registered trademark of ICI Americas, Inc.

**BLUEBERRIES**

Treat only plantings established for 1 year or more. Make a single band or broadcast application to ground beneath bushes; avoid contact of foliage and fruit with spray or mist. Apply either in the spring or after harvest in the fall before weeds emerge or during early seeding stage of weed growth. Do not use on eroded areas where subsoil or roots are exposed, nor on plants that are diseased or lacking in vigor, as injury to the plants may result. Treated areas may be planted to blueberries one year after last application.

U.S.

**Lbs. SINBAR in Min. 25 Gals. Water Per Acre**

Soil Texture	1 to 3%	More Than 3%
Description	Organic Matter	Organic Matter
Sand, Loamy Sand	Do not use	2
Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam,	2	3
Silt, Sandy Clay,		
Sandy Clay Loam, Silty Clay, Silty	3	4
Clay Loam, Clay,		
Clay Loam	4	4

**MAINE, MARYLAND, NEW JERSEY**

Apply as directed above, or, for broader spectrum weed control apply as a tank mix with KARMEK DF:

**Lbs. SINBAR + KARMEK DF Per Acre**

Soil Texture	1 to 3%	More Than 3%
Description	Organic Matter	Organic Matter
Sand, Loamy Sand	Do Not Use	2 + 2
Sandy Loam	2 + 2	2-1/2 + 2
Loam, Silt Loam,		
Silt, Sandy Clay,	2-1/2 + 2	3 + 2
Sandy Clay Loam		
Silty Clay,		
Silty Clay Loam,	3 + 2	3 + 2
Clay, Clay Loam		

Do not replant areas treated with SINBAR + KARMEK DF to crops other than blueberries within two years after application, as injury to those crops may result.

**CANE BERRIES**

(Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries, Loganberries, Raspberries, Youngberries)--Treat only plantings established for 1 year or more. Make a single band or broadcast application of 1 to 2 lbs. per acre in a minimum of 20 gals. of water to the soil beneath the canes in the fall or early spring before fruitset and before weeds emerge or during the early stage of weed growth. Do not spray foliage nor use on eroded areas where subsoil or roots are exposed, nor apply to plants that are diseased or lacking in vigor as injury to the plant may result. Treated areas may be planted to mint, alfalfa, blueberries, apples or peaches 1 year after last treatment. Do not replant to other crops within 2 years of last application. Do not apply within 70 days before harvest.

**MINT (Peppermint, Spearmint)**

**Preemergence Application:** Make a single broadcast application of 1 to 2 lbs. per acre before mint emerges.

**Midwest:** Apply in the spring just after the last cultivation.

**Pacific Northwest:**

**West of Cascade Mountains**—Apply in spring or fall after last cultivation.

**East of Cascade Mountains**—Apply any time after the first settling rain in the fall, but not when ground is frozen. If moisture is inadequate to activate the chemical, irrigation by sprinkler must follow fall or winter treatment as soon as soil thaws in the spring (or promptly after spring treatment) or poor weed control may result.

**Weeds Controlled in Mint (Pacific Northwest):** Weeds controlled by SINBAR at 1 to 2 lbs per acre in the Pacific Northwest are dogfennel, nightshade, henbit, chickweed, tansymustard, annual pepperweed, shepherds purse, mustard (Jim Hill) and filaree. Weeds partially controlled or suppressed by SINBAR are Russian thistle, nutsedge, annual bluegrass, barnyardgrass, knotweed, vetch, lambsquarters, downy brome, quackgrass and false flax.

**Postemergence Application (Midwest and Pacific Northwest):** Apply 1 to 1-1/2 lbs. per acre before weeds are 2" tall (or across) and grasses are 1" tall (or across). Add 1/2 to 1 pt. surfactant to each 25 gals. of spray; non-phytotoxic superior-type spray oil may be substituted at the rate of 1 gal. per acre. If preemergence treatment has not been applied, a second postemergence application may be made but do not exceed 2 lbs. total per acre per season. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

**Preemergence + Postemergence:** Apply as directed above. Do not apply more than 2 lbs. total per acre per season; do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

**Note:** For either newly planted roots or established mint, soil must be well prepared before preemergence application. Crop injury and/or poor weed control may result if application is made to ground which is cloddy or compacted, resulting in exposed or improperly covered roots. Do not apply to newly planted roots that are diseased or lacking in vigor, nor on thinly covered or exposed subsoil areas as injury to the crop may result. Use of insecticides in fields where SINBAR is applied may result in injury to the mint; observe use limitations on insecticide labels. Treated areas may be planted to mint one year after last application.

**SUGARCANE**

Because sugarcane varieties vary in their resistance to herbicides, determine tolerance to SINBAR prior to adoption as field practice to prevent possible crop injury. Do not use on varieties which are known to be susceptible to herbicide, such as 48-103 (Louisiana), 50-28 (Texas), 53-263 (Hawaii) or P.R. 1048 (Puerto Rico). Do not use where cane is grown on thinly covered sub-soils or rocky areas as injury to cane may result. Do not replant treated areas to any crop other than sugarcane or pineapple within 2 years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. Do not exceed 4 lbs. SINBAR per acre per year.

**Louisiana**—For best control of seedling johnsongrass; apply broadcast at 2 lbs. per acre in the fall after planting and before cane emerges; repeat application at same rate in the early spring before weeds emerge. Alternatively, for control of most seedling weeds in fall-planted or stubble cane not treated in the fall with

SINBAR, apply broadcast in the spring at 4 lbs. per acre. Use 1/3 of above broadcast rates when band-treating 1/3 of the area. As a layby treatment immediately after last cultivation, apply 1/2 lb. per acre in a 30" band as a directed spray to row middles; do not apply over top of cane as injury to the crop may result.

**Texas**—Apply broadcast at 1 to 2 lbs. per acre in the fall to stubble cane or to plant cane before emergence; repeat application at same rate in early spring. Use 1/3 of above broadcast rates when band-treating 1/3 of the area.

**Hawaii**—Make a single preemergence broadcast application of 1 to 2 1/2 lbs. per acre on plant or ratoon cane before cane emerges. Longevity of control is enhanced if application is made during the relatively dry season (March through October).

**Puerto Rico**—Make a single preemergence broadcast application of 1 to 2-1/2 lbs. per acre on plant cane only.

**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 low-drift 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 anti-clog with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

**BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT**

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. 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 variable direction and 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 effect 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.

**SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. 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 a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

**SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are 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.

In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift.:

- *Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.*
- *Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no over-hanging canopy.*
- *Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.*
- *Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.*

**SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT**

Thoroughly clean all traces of SINBAR from application equipment immediately after use. Flush the tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately). Dispose of the equipment wash water by applying it to a use-site listed on this label.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**STORAGE:** Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

**PRODUCT DISPOSAL:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**NOTICE TO BUYER:** Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

**LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

**NOTICE:** Read This Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product. If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

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

DuPont does not agree to be an insurer of these risks. **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.

**DUPONT MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.**

**IN NO EVENT SHALL DUPONT OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BUYER'S OR USER'S BARGAINED-FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION. THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF DUPONT OR SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY), WHETHER FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR OTHER PLANTS, AND RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT, OR AT THE ELECTION OF DUPONT OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

DuPont or its Authorized 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 Authorized 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.

D-557 052097