ACCEPTED

MAR 2 8 1986

Under the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 352-445

DUPONT

Finesse®

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: *Chlorsulfuron* 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]benzenesulfonamide 62.5%

Metsulfuron Methyl Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate 12.5%

INERT INGREDIENTS 25%

US Pats 4,127,405 & 4,383,113 EPA Reg No 352-xxx EPA Est 352-WV-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS

CAUTION!

Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Keep out of any body of water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store product only in original container, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

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

Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Du Pont "Finesse" Herbicide is recommended for use in Idaho, Oregon and Washington on land primarily used for production of wheat and barley. "Finesse" should not be used in areas where annual crop rotations are frequently practiced as "Finesse" can remain in the soil for 2 to 3 years and cause severe injury to crops other than those listed in the "Minimum Recropping Intervals and Crop Rotation Guidelines" section of the label.

Before using "Finesse", carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For maximum rotational flexibility, do not treat all your wheat or barley acres.

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following: Do not apply, 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. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate any body of water, including irrigation water that may be used on other crops. Carefully observe sprayer clean-up instructions, as spray tank residues may damage crops other than wheat or barley.

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

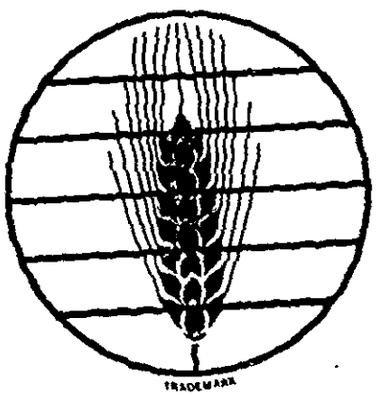
AG-916 8105

Made in U.S.A.
Printed in U.S.A.

DUPONT

Finesse®

HERBICIDE



SEE ACCOMPANYING DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DRY FLOWABLE

Net wt 18 oz (1 lb, 2 oz)

DU PONT Finesse® HERBICIDE

DRY FLOWABLE

EPA Reg. No. 352-445

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Chlorsulfuron 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]benzenesulfonamide	62.5%
Metsulfuron Methyl Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-benzoate	12.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS	25%

U.S. Pats. 4,127,405 & 4,383,113

EPA Est. 352-WV-1

EPA Reg. No 352-XXX

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In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

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Keep out of any body of water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Net wt 18 oz (1 lb, 2 oz)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

AG-912 8105

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

READ BEFORE USING

"Finesse" Herbicide is recommended for use in Idaho, Oregon and Washington on land primarily used for production of wheat and barley. "Finesse" should not be used in areas where annual crop rotations are frequently practiced as "Finesse" can remain in the soil for 2 to 3 years and cause severe injury to crops other than those listed in the "Minimum Recropping Intervals and Crop Rotation Guidelines" section of this label.

Before using "Finesse", carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For maximum rotational flexibility, do not treat all your wheat or barley acres.

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following: Do not apply, 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. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate any body of water, including irrigation water that may be used on other crops. Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat or barley.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Du Pont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Du Pont. In no case

Rainfall, soil temperature and soil pH are important factors affecting "Finesse" breakdown in soil. "Finesse" breakdown is more rapid under conditions of low soil pH, high soil temperature and moist soil. The breakdown process is slow under conditions of high soil pH, low soil temperature and dry soil.

IMPORTANT: Land previously treated with "Finesse" cannot be rotated to crops other than wheat or barley until a FIELD BIOASSAY confirms that residues of "Finesse" are not present. A FIELD BIOASSAY involves growing test strips of the crop(s) intended for production the following year in fields previously treated with "Finesse". Crop response will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) used in the test strips. See "Field Bioassay" section of the label for details. Failure to follow these instructions could result in injury to subsequent crops.

READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPROPRIATE SECTIONS OF LABEL INCLUDING PRECAUTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

"Finesse" 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 the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Du Pont. User assumes all risks associated with such nonrecommended use.

"Finesse" is recommended for use on land having a soil pH of 7.5 or lower and which is primarily used for the production of wheat and barley. Use 0.3 to 0.5 ounce per acre (oz/A) on soils having a pH of 7.5 or less. Do not exceed 0.5 oz/A per crop. Do not use "Finesse" on soils with a pH greater than 7.5, as extended soil residual activity could increase crop rotation intervals beyond those recommended. (See "Minimum Recropping Intervals and Crop Rotation Guidelines".)

NOTE: Prior to use of "Finesse", take representative soil samples at 0-4" depth and determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using 1:1 soil:water suspension. Consult local extension publications for recommended soil sampling procedures.

TIMING OF APPLICATION

Make a single application of "Finesse" at 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A in the fall or spring, or make a split application, one in the fall followed by one in the spring, but do not exceed 0.5 oz/A per crop. For best results with postemergence application, apply to actively growing weeds and add a surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 to 2 qts/100 gals of spray solution. For best results, make postemergence treatments while the crop canopy is open to ensure maximum spray coverage. Use the higher rates for heavy weed infestations and large weeds, and for fall applications in high rainfall areas. To control weeds that germinate after treatment, rainfall must move "Finesse" into the weed root zone before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. Late spring applications may not receive enough rainfall after treatment, resulting in poor residual weed control.

See following instructions for details on preemergence, split applications, and postemergence treatments.

PREEMERGENCE TO WINTER WHEAT

Apply 0.3 to 0.4 oz/A in the fall as a postplanting preemergence treatment. Rainfall is required to move "Finesse" into the weed root zone before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. Do not apply more than 0.4 oz/A as a preemergence application.

Notes: Do not apply preemergence when cold and/or dry weather can cause delayed seedling emergence and/or stress to seedling plants. Under these conditions, wait until crop has emerged and is showing good vigor before making a postemergence treatment.

When environmental conditions cause delayed seedling

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed*		Per Acre	Container
Annual bluegrass*†	Kochia	0.3 to 0.5	At the 0.3 oz
Annual ryegrass*†	Ladysthumb		rate, an 18 o.
Annual sowthistle	Lambsquarters		container wi
Bedstraw*†	Little bittercress		treat 60 acres
Blue mustard	Mayweed		
Broadleaf dock	Miners lettuce		
Bur beakchervil	Pennsylvania		At the 0.4 oz
Bur buttercup (lesticulate)	smartweed		rate, an 18 o.
Canada thistle*†	Pineappleweed		container wi
Chickweed (common,	Prickly lettuce		treat 45 acre
jagged, mouseear)	Prickly poppy		
Conical catchfly	(pinate)		
Corn gromwell*†	Prostrate pigweed		At the 0.5 oz
Corn spurry	Purslane (common)		rate, an 18 o.
Cow cockle	Redroot pigweed		container wi
Dovefoot geranium	Redstem filaree		treat 36 acre
False chamomile	Russian thistle†		
Fiddleneck (tarweed)	Shepherdspurse		
Flixweed*	Smooth pigweed		
Field pennycress	Speedwell (common,		
Green foxtail	ryleal)*		
(pigeongrass)*	Tansymustard*		
Groundsel (common)	Vetch†		
Hempnettle	White cockle		
Henbit	Wild buckwheat		
Jacobsladder	Wild carrot		
Jim Hill mustard	Wild mustard		
Knotweed (prostrate)†	Wild radish†		

*Weeds marked with an asterisk are suppressed. Weed suppression is visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with rate used, size of weeds, and environmental conditions following treatment.

†See "Specific Weed Problems" for more information regarding control suppression of these weeds

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Annual Bluegrass/Annual Ryegrass: For best results apply "Finesse" preemergence to ryegrass. 1/2 to 1 inch of rainfall is needed to move "Finesse" into the weed root zone prior to ryegrass emergence. Tank mix with Karmex Herbicide at 1-1/2 lbs/A per acre to increase control. See "Tank Mixtures for Specific Weed Complexes" for additional details.

Bedstraw: Use the higher rate of "Finesse". For postemergence treatments, apply before bedstraw is greater than inches long and use the 2 qts/100 gals rate of surfactant

Canada Thistle: Apply "Finesse" plus surfactant (2 qts/10 gals) after the majority of thistles have emerged and while they are small (rosette stage to 4 to 6" tall), but actively growing. A single application will effectively inhibit the ability of Canada thistle to compete with the crop. For maximum long-term effect, yearly treatment may be required.

Corn Gromwell: Where corn gromwell is a major weed problem, use the higher rate of "Finesse" or tank mix "Finesse" with "Karmex". See "Tank Mixtures for Specific Weed Complexes" for additional details.

Prostrate Knotweed: For best results, apply preemergence to knotweed in the fall. For postemergence treatments apply "Finesse" plus surfactant to small (no more than true leaves) actively growing plants. For maximum postemergence control, knotweed plants should remain actively growing for 3 to 4 days following application.

Russian Thistle: Fall applications provide best results. Spring applications should be made postemergence to Russian thistle just after seedlings have emerged and are actively growing, and daily maximum air temperature exceed 70°F. Use surfactant at 2 qts/100 gals. Thorough coverage is important. Rainfall immediately after application may wash "Finesse" off weed foliage resulting in poor weed control. A minimum of 1 inch of rainfall within 7 to days is required to control thistle plants that emerge following a postemergence application of "Finesse".

Vetch: Use higher rates of "Finesse" and the 2 qts/100 gal rate of surfactant and apply before vetch is greater than inches long.

Wild Radish: Postemergence applications will provide best results.

TANK MIXTURES FOR SPECIFIC WEED COMPLEXES

Du Pont Lexone® DF® Herbicide Plus "Finesse": When broadleaf weeds and cheatgrass (downy brome) are the main problems, a fall application of "Lexone" DF at 1/3 to 1/2 lb/A with "Finesse" at 0.3 to 0.4 oz/A is recommended for best results. Apply after wheat or barley is well tillered and has a 2" secondary root system established throughout the field. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed within 1 to weeks of application. Follow all restrictions on the "Lexone" DF label.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
AG-912 8105

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING

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Before using "Finesse", carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For maximum rotational flexibility, do not treat all your wheat or barley acres.

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following: Do not apply, 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. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate any body of water, including irrigation water that may be used on other crops. Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat or barley.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

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GENERAL INFORMATION

"Finesse" is a dry flowable granule to be mixed in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray for selective weed control in winter wheat and winter barley. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

"Finesse" rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible weeds. However, typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for 1 to 3 weeks after application, depending on growing conditions and weed susceptibility.

Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: a) rate used, b) weed spectrum and density, c) weed size and variability, d) growing conditions at and following time of treatment, e) soil pH, f) soil organic matter, g) length of growing season, h) amount of precipitation, and i) spray coverage.

activity could increase crop rotation intervals beyond those recommended. (See "Minimum Recropping Intervals and Crop Rotation Guidelines".)

NOTE: Prior to use of "Finesse", take representative soil samples at 0-4" depth and determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using 1:1 soil:water suspension. Consult local extension publications for recommended soil sampling procedures.

TIMING OF APPLICATION

Make a single application of "Finesse" at 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A in the fall or spring, or make a split application, one in the fall followed by one in the spring, but do not exceed 0.5 oz/A per crop. For best results with postemergence application, apply to **actively growing weeds** and add a surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 to 2 qts/100 gals of spray solution. For best results, make postemergence treatments while the crop canopy is open to ensure maximum spray coverage. Use the higher rates for heavy weed infestations and large weeds, and for fall applications in high rainfall areas. To control weeds that germinate after treatment, rainfall must move "Finesse" into the weed root zone **before** weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. Late spring applications may not receive enough rainfall after treatment, resulting in poor residual weed control.

See following instructions for details on preemergence, split applications, and postemergence treatments.

PREEMERGENCE TO WINTER WHEAT

Apply 0.3 to 0.4 oz/A in the fall as a postplanting preemergence treatment. Rainfall is required to move "Finesse" into the weed root zone before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. Do not apply more than 0.4 oz/A as a preemergence application.

Notes: Do not apply preemergence when cold and/or dry weather can cause delayed seedling emergence and/or stress to seedling plants. Under these conditions, wait until crop has emerged and is showing good vigor before making a postemergence treatment.

When environmental conditions cause delayed seedling emergence and/or poor seedling vigor, delay posttreatment irrigation until after the wheat is actively growing and is showing good vigor, or injury to the crop may occur.

Do not apply preemergence to barley as crop injury will occur.

SPLIT APPLICATIONS TO WINTER WHEAT AND BARLEY

"Finesse" can be applied fall preemergence plus spring postemergence on winter wheat, or fall postemergence plus spring postemergence on winter wheat or winter barley. When using a split application, do not use less than 0.2 oz/A per treatment or more than 0.3 oz/A per treatment and do not exceed 0.5 oz/A per crop. Follow all Notes in the "Preemergence" and "Postemergence" directions for use.

POSTEMERGENCE TO WINTER WHEAT AND WINTER BARLEY

Apply "Finesse" at 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A in the fall or spring to vigorous, actively growing wheat or barley anytime from the 2-leaf stage, but before the boot stage. For maximum performance, apply to actively growing weeds. If conditions for active weed growth do not exist, delay treatment until temperature/moisture conditions are favorable for active weed growth.

they are small (rosette stage to 4 to 6" tall), but actively growing. A single application will effectively inhibit the ability of Canada thistle to compete with the crop. For maximum long-term effect, yearly treatment may be required.

Corn Gromwell: Where corn gromwell is a major weed problem, use the higher rate of "Finesse" or tank mix "Finesse" with "Karmex". See "Tank Mixtures for Specific Weed Complexes" for additional details.

Prostrate Knotweed: For best results, apply preemergence to knotweed in the fall. For postemergence treatments apply "Finesse" plus surfactant to small (no more than 4 true leaves) actively growing plants. For maximum postemergence control, knotweed plants should remain actively growing for 3 to 4 days following application.

Russian Thistle: Fall applications provide best results. Spring applications should be made postemergence to Russian thistle just after seedlings have emerged and are actively growing, and daily maximum air temperatures exceed 70°F. Use surfactant at 2 qts/100 gals. Thorough coverage is important. Rainfall immediately after application may wash "Finesse" off weed foliage resulting in poor weed control. A minimum of 1 inch of rainfall within 7 to 10 days is required to control thistle plants that emerge following a postemergence application of "Finesse".

Vetch: Use higher rates of "Finesse" and the 2 qts/100 gal rate of surfactant and apply before vetch is greater than 4 inches long.

Wild Radish: Postemergence applications will provide best results.

TANK MIXTURES FOR SPECIFIC WEED COMPLEXES

Du Pont Lexone® DF™ Herbicide Plus "Finesse": Where broadleaf weeds and cheatgrass (downy brome) are the main problems, a fall application of "Lexone" DF at 1/3 to 1/2 lb/A with "Finesse" at 0.3 to 0.4 oz/A is recommended for best results. Apply after wheat or barley is well tillered and has a 2" secondary root system established throughout the field. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed within 1 to 3 weeks of application. Follow all restrictions on the "Lexone" DF label.

Du Pont "Karmex" Herbicide Plus "Finesse": Where annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, corn gromwell, green foxtail (pigeongrass), and wild buckwheat are the main weed problems, apply 1 to 1-1/2 lbs/A of "Karmex" plus 0.3 to 0.4 oz/A "Finesse". Apply preemergence or early postemergence to actively growing weeds less than 2 inches tall or across. 1/2 to 1 inch of rainfall is needed within 1 to 3 weeks after application. Follow all restrictions on the "Karmex" label.

IMPORTANCE OF APPLICATION TIMING RELATIVE TO GROWING CONDITIONS AND RAINFALL

How Growing Conditions Affect Weed Control

Applications made postemergence to weeds are most effective when "Finesse" is applied to young, actively growing weeds and an open crop canopy allows thorough spray coverage. Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of "Finesse" by allowing maximum foliar uptake. If cold, dry conditions exist, delay postemergence treatment until weather conditions promote active weed growth. Avoid postemergence applications to weeds which are inactive due to adverse weather conditions. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.

Continued on reverse side

may require more) of rain or sprinkler irrigation to move "Finesse" into the soil profile before weed seeds germinate or develop an established root system. Weeds that germinate after treatment and develop an established root system before rainfall moves "Finesse" into the weed root zone may not be controlled.

When weed emergence is uneven, control of weeds that germinate after treatment will be dependent on the timing and amount of rainfall following application. Sufficient rainfall is needed to move "Finesse" into the weed root zone before weeds that germinate after treatment can develop an established root system. When favorable growing conditions exist, rainfall may be needed within a few days after treatment.

SPRAY PREPARATION/ PRODUCT MEASUREMENT/ TANK MIXTURES

Mix the proper amount of "Finesse" into the necessary volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running. Agitation is required for uniform mixing and application.

Use "Finesse" spray preparations soon after mixing. If spraying is delayed, thoroughly reagitate before using.

MEASUREMENT: The "Finesse" volumetric measuring cylinder is to be used only as a guide, as the degree of accuracy varies by plus or minus 10%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

SURFACTANT: Use a surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient in postemergence application to weeds to improve wetting and/or foliar activity of "Finesse". Add surfactant at 1 to 2 qts/100 gals of spray volume as the last ingredient. The higher rate of surfactant is particularly useful with spray volumes of 5 gpa or less, when using low rates of "Finesse", and when spraying some weed species (see "Specific Weed Problems" section). Antifoaming agents may be needed.

LIQUID FERTILIZER: To apply "Finesse" with liquid fertilizer, slurry the "Finesse" in water; then thoroughly mix the slurry into the liquid fertilizer. Do not add a surfactant. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing "Finesse" in fertilizer solutions.

Do not use with liquid fertilizers having a pH of 3.0 or less as rapid product degradation can occur.

TANK MIXTURES: "Finesse" can be tank mixed with other registered herbicides, fungicides (such as Du Pont Bumper® PNW Fungicide) or insecticides. When using a tank mixture for the first time, run a standard compatibility test and use on a small portion of a field to be sure there is adequate crop safety and satisfactory performance before adopting large scale use. "Finesse" must be in suspension before adding the companion pesticides. Follow all instructions, warnings and precautions on the companion product label. Tank-mixtures with Hoelon 3EC® may result in reduced wild oat control.

Apply using properly calibrated air or ground equipment. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop or following crops may result.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT: Refer to specific manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on gpa, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc., for respective application equipment.

GROUND APPLICATION: For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat fan or low volume flood nozzles. For flat fan nozzles, do not use less than 3-gallon

Soil pH*	Use Rate Oz/Acre	Rotation Interval (Months)	
		Wheat	Barley
6.5 or lower	0.3 to 0.4	0	10
6.5 or lower	0.5	4	10
6.6 to 7.5	0.3 to 0.4	0	16
6.6 to 7.5	0.5	4	24
above 7.5	Do not use	—	—

*Soil pH is to be determined by laboratory analysis using 1:1 soil:water suspension method on representative soil samples taken at 0-4" depth. Consult local extension publications for recommended soil sampling procedures.

ROTATING TO CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT OR BARLEY

Before rotating to any crop other than wheat or barley, wait a minimum of 22 months after the last application of "Finesse", then conduct a field bioassay. A successful field bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production the following year. See "Field Bioassay" section of label for details. Failure to follow these instructions could result in injury to subsequent crops.

For recropping flexibility, do not use "Finesse" on all your wheat or barley acreage.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

To avoid subsequent injury to crops other than wheat or barley, immediately after spraying thoroughly remove all traces of "Finesse" from mixing and spray equipment as follows:

1) Drain tank; then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 10 minutes.
2) Fill the tank with clean water then add ½ gallon chlorine bleach (containing 5¼% sodium hypochlorite) per 100 gallons of water. Flush solution through boom and hoses, then allow to sit for 15 minutes with agitation; then drain.
3) Repeat Step 2.
4) Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately. To remove traces of chlorine bleach, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.

Note: To reduce the amount of water required in the above procedure, see separate Du Pont Bulletin, "Reduced Volume Cleanout Procedure for Large Sprayers".

CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia. All traces of liquid fertilizer containing ammonia, ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulphate must be rinsed with water from the mixing and application equipment before adding chlorine bleach solution. Failure to do so will release a gas with a musty chlorine odor which can cause eye, nose, throat and lung irritation. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.

PRECAUTIONS

Because varieties of wheat and barley differ in their tolerance to herbicides, limit first use of "Finesse" to a small area prior to adoption as a field practice.

Do not apply "Finesse" to wheat and barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water saturated soil, disease or insect damage as crop injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application may also result in crop injury.

Do not use on soils with pH greater than 7.5. Do not exceed 0.5 oz/A per crop on soils of pH 7.5 or less.

Do not apply to wheat or barley undersown with legumes

"Finesse" can remain in the soil and injure crops other than wheat or barley for 2-3 years after application; therefore, before you use "Finesse", you should carefully consider your crop rotation plans during the 2-3 year period following treatment.

A field bioassay will be necessary if crops other than wheat or barley are to be planted on land previously treated with "Finesse".

A bioassay involves growing test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow in fields previously treated with "Finesse". Crop response will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

"Finesse" breaks down more rapidly in soils having a pH less than 7.0 and in areas having 20" or more of annual rainfall and a long growing season with warm soil temperatures. "Finesse" residues break down more slowly as soil pH increases above 7.0. Other contributing factors that slow the disappearance of "Finesse" are low rainfall and prolonged periods of soil temperatures less than 40°F.

Of the key factors that influence the rate of disappearance, only soil pH remains relatively constant from year to year. Soil temperature, and to a larger degree soil moisture, can vary greatly from year to year, and from area to area. Consequently, it is not always possible to accurately predict when areas treated with "Finesse" can be rotated to crops other than those listed on label.

A bioassay of your "Finesse" treated field is the only way of determining when crops other than those listed on the label can be grown and is conducted as follows:

1. The accuracy and reliability of any field bioassay is largely dependent on the location and number of strips planted. Be sure to select areas of the previously treated with "Finesse" that are representative of the various field conditions. Be sure to consider factors such as field size, soil texture, drainage, turnaround areas, eroded knolls or alkaline spots when selecting the sites that are most representative of the soil conditions in the field.

   Even in small fields, more than one test strip is required to accurately determine whether it is safe to rotate to a noncereal crop. On large fields, several test strips will be needed in order to obtain reliable results based on the field variables mentioned above.

2. Plant the test strips perpendicular to the direction in which the field was sprayed. Each strip should be long enough to cross the width of several spray swaths. A large test strip area is more reliable than a small one. Suggested size is 1/4 to 1/2 acre per site.

3. Use standard tillage and seeding equipment to plant the bioassay crop(s).

4. Prepare a seed bed and plant the crops and varieties you want the option of growing the following year. It is important to use the same planting time, conditions, techniques and cultural practices you normally use to plant and grow the bioassay crop(s). If possible, plant into an adjacent area not treated with "Finesse" to use as a comparison.

5. Do not overspray the test strips with herbicides that may damage the bioassay crop(s).

6. If the crop(s) in the test strips grow to maturity with normal harvest, the assay is positive and you may now rotate to the new crop. However, if crop(s) in the test strips die, are stunted, or fail to yield a normal harvest, the assay is negative and you should not rotate to the new crop(s). Run the assay until positive results are obtained before rotating to the new crop(s).

MEASUREMENT: The "Finesse" volumetric measuring *cylinder is to be used only as a guide, as the degree of* accuracy varies by plus or minus 10%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

SURFACTANT: Use a surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient in postemergence application to weeds to improve wetting and/or foliar activity of "Finesse". Add surfactant at 1 to 2 qts/100 gals of spray volume as the last ingredient. The higher rate of surfactant is particularly useful with spray volumes of 5 gpa or less, when using low rates of "Finesse", and when spraying some weed species (see "Specific Weed Problems" section). Antifoaming agents may be needed.

LIQUID FERTILIZER: To apply "Finesse" with liquid fertilizer, slurry the "Finesse" in water; then thoroughly mix the slurry into the liquid fertilizer. Do not add a surfactant. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing "Finesse" in fertilizer solutions.

Do not use with liquid fertilizers having a pH of 3.0 or less as rapid product degradation can occur.

TANK MIXTURES: "Finesse" can be tank mixed with other registered herbicides, fungicides (such as Du Pont Benlate® PNW Fungicide) or insecticides. When using a tank mixture for the first time, run a standard compatibility test and use on a small portion of a field to be sure there is adequate crop safety and satisfactory performance before adopting large scale use. "Finesse" must be in suspension before adding the companion pesticides. Follow all instructions, warnings and precautions on the companion product label. Tank mixtures with Hoelon 3EC[1] may result in reduced wild oat control.

Apply using properly calibrated air or ground equipment. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop or following crops may result.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT: Refer to specific manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on gpa, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc., for respective application equipment.

GROUND APPLICATION: For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat fan or low volume flood nozzles. For flat fan nozzles, do not use less than 3-gallon spray volume per acre (gpa).

For flood nozzles on 30-inch nozzle spacings, use not less than 10 gpa and no larger than "TK" 10 or equivalent and not less than 30 psi. On 60-inch nozzle spacings, use not less than 20 gpa. 100% overlapping of nozzle spray pattern is recommended for both 30-inch and 60-inch spacings.

With Raindrop[2] nozzles, do not use less than 30 gpa and *insure for 100% overlap of nozzle spray pattern.*

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense.

AERIAL APPLICATION: Use orifice discs, cores and nozzle types and arrangements that will provide for optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 3 to 5 gpa. Do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions will favor poor coverage and/or drift.

Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense.

AGITATION: Continuous agitation is required to keep "Finesse" in suspension.

DRIFT: Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops, or onto agricultural land scheduled to be planted to crops other than wheat as injury to the crop may occur. Extreme care must be taken to prevent drift to desirable plants or cultivated agricultural land.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

To avoid subsequent injury to crops other than wheat or barley, immediately after spraying thoroughly remove all traces of "Finesse" from mixing and spray equipment as follows.

1) Drain tank; then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 10 minutes.
2) Fill the tank with clean water then add ½ gallon chlorine bleach (containing 5¼% sodium hypochlorite) per 100 gallons of water. Flush solution through boom and hoses, then allow to sit for 15 minutes with agitation; then drain.
3) Repeat Step 2.
4) Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately. To remove traces of chlorine bleach, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.

Note: To reduce the amount of water required in the above procedure, see separate Du Pont Bulletin, "Reduced Volume Cleanout Procedure for Large Sprayers".

CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia. All traces of liquid fertilizer containing ammonia, ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulphate must be rinsed with water from the mixing and application equipment before adding chlorine bleach solution. Failure to do so will release a gas with a musty chlorine odor which can cause eye, nose, throat and lung irritation. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.

PRECAUTIONS

Because varieties of wheat and barley differ in their tolerance to herbicides, limit first use of "Finesse" to a small area prior to adoption as a field practice.

Do not apply "Finesse" to wheat and barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water saturated soil, disease or insect damage as crop injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application may also result in crop injury.

Do not use on soils with pH greater than 7.5. Do not exceed 0.5 oz/A per crop on soils of pH 7.5 or less.

Do not apply to wheat or barley undersown with legumes and/or grasses as injury to the forage may result.

Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may occur.

Do not apply to snow covered ground.

Do not apply to irrigated land where tail water will be used to irrigate other crop land.

Do not use on fields that have variable soil conditions where large areas are gravelly or sandy, have eroded knolls, calcium deposits, or widely variable pH readings or organic matter content. Use of "Finesse" on fields with these conditions may result in injury to the crop or following crops.

Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall and/or prolonged cool weather (daily high temperatures less than 50°F) soon after treatment, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. "Finesse" and methyl or ethyl parathion tank mixtures may also cause temporary discoloration or crop injury.

To prevent cold weather related crop injury, avoid making preemergence or early postemergence (2-4 leaf) applications during late fall, winter and early spring months when cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus winter stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.

Consequently, it is not always possible to accurately predict when areas treated with "Finesse" can be rotated to crops other than those listed on label.

A bioassay of your "Finesse" treated field is the only way of determining when crops other than those listed on the label can be grown and is conducted as follows:

1. *The accuracy and reliability of any field bioassay is* largely dependent on the location and number of strips planted. Be sure to select areas of the field previously treated with "Finesse" that are representative of the various field conditions. Be sure to consider factors such as field size, soil texture, drainage, turnaround areas, eroded knolls or alkaline spots when selecting the sites that are most representative of the soil conditions in the field.

   Even in small fields, more than one test strip is required to *accurately determine whether it is safe* to rotate to a noncereal crop. On large fields, several test strips will be needed in order to obtain reliable results based on the field variables mentioned above.

2. Plant the test strips perpendicular to the direction in *which the field was sprayed. Each strip should be long* enough to cross the width of several spray swaths. A large test strip area is more reliable than a small one. Suggested size is 1/4 to 1/2 acre per site.

3. Use standard tillage and seeding equipment to plant the bioassay crop(s).

4. Prepare a seed bed and plant the crops and varieties you want the option of growing the following year. It is important to use the same planting time, conditions, techniques and cultural practices you normally use to plant and grow the bioassay crop(s). If possible, plant into an adjacent area not treated with "Finesse" to use as a comparison.

5. Do not overspray the test strips with herbicides that may damage the bioassay crop(s).

6. If the crop(s) in the test strips grow to maturity with a normal harvest, the assay is positive and you may now rotate to the new crop. However, if crop(s) in the test strips die, are stunted, or fail to yield a normal harvest *the assay is negative and you should not rotate to the* new crop(s). Run the assay until positive results are obtained before rotating to the new crop(s).

7. If the bioassay indicates that "Finesse" residues are still present, do not rotate to crop(s) other than those *listed on the label until bioassay results indicate* that the assay crops are growing normally.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store product only in original container, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

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

Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of 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.*

[1]Registered trademark of American Hoechst Corporation.
[2]Registered trademark of Delavan Corporation

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