(A)

EPA

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs (H7505C)
Washington, DC 20460

Application for Pesticide:

- [ ] Registration
- [ ] Amendment
- [X] Other

OPP Identifier Number: **253431**

Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
352-445	R. J. Taylor	[X] None [ ] Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name)	**PM#**	
DuPont Finesse® Herbicide	25	

5. Name and Address of Applicant *(Include ZIP Code)*

E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc.
Barley Mill Plaza, Walker's Mill Bldg. 37
Wilmington, De 19880-0038
Attn: James W. Denny, WM6-170

[ ] *Check if this is a new address*

6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to:

EPA Reg. No._____

Product Name_____

Section II

- [ ] Amendment - Explain below
- [ ] Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated_____.
- [X] Notification - Explain below.
- [ ] Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated_____
- [ ] "Me Too" Application.
- [ ] Other explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

Notification of label change per PR Notice 95-2
Attachments: • One (1) copy of proposed label, identified as SL-185-2 9105 2/14/95
• One (1) copy of current approved label, identified as SL-185-1 9065 2/14/95
• Reference letter from J. W. Denny to S. D. Hogbood, dated 10/27/95

Section III

1. **Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:**

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
[ ] Yes* [ ] No	[ ] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Metal [ ] Plastic [ ] Glass [ ] Paper [ ] Other (Specify)_____
* ***Certification must be submitted.***	If "Yes," Unit Package wgt. / No. per container	If "Yes," Package wgt. / No. per container	

3. Location of Net Contents Information: [ ] Label [ ] Container

4. Size(s) of Retail Container

5. Location of Label Directions: [ ] On Label [ ] On Labeling accompanying product

6. Manner In Which Label Is Affixed To Product: [ ] Lithograph [ ] Paper glued [ ] Stenciled [ ] Other (_____)

Section IV

1. Contact Point *(Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)*

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
James W. Denny	Product Registration Manager	(302) 992-6189

Certification

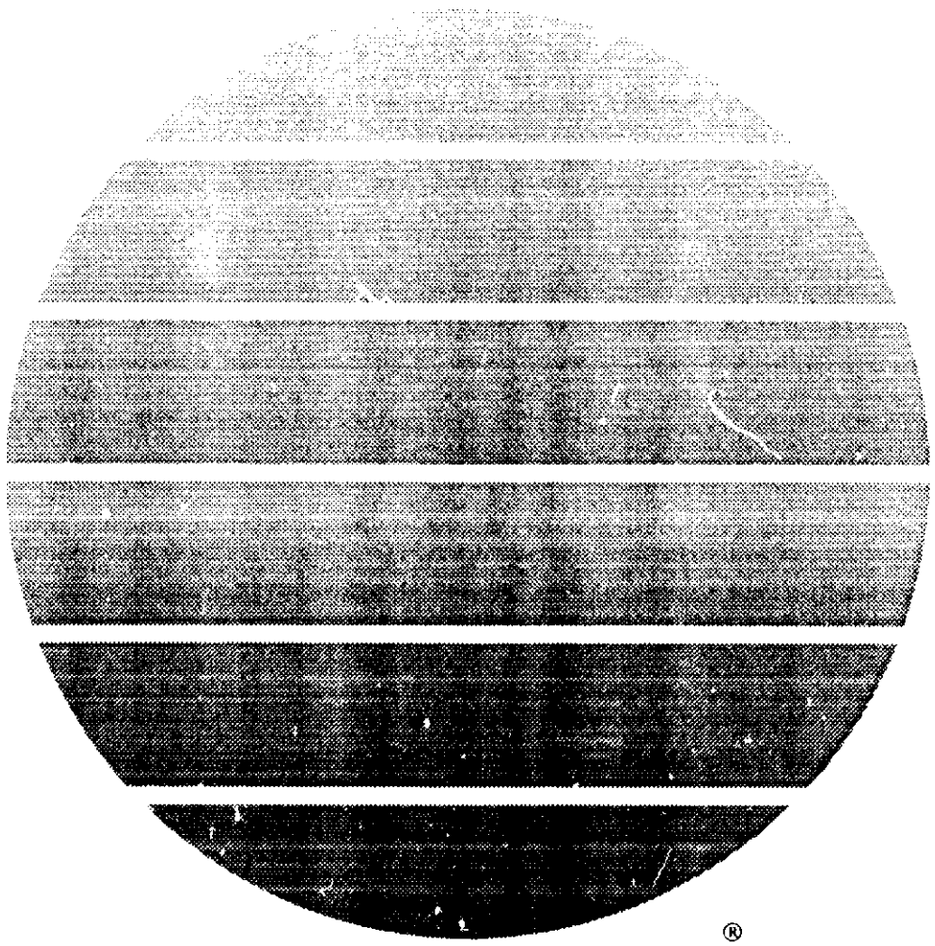
I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

6. Date Application Received (Stamped)

2. Signature	3. Title
James W. Denny	Product Registration Manager
4. Typed Name	**5. Date**
James W. Denny	October 27, 1995

Finesse®

herbicide



"..... A Growing Partnership With Nature"

FINESSE HIGHLIGHTS

- For preemergence weed control in winter wheat.
- For postemergence broadleaf weed control in both winter and spring wheat and barley.
- Recommended for land primarily dedicated to long-term production of wheat or barley (see CROP ROTATION section for information).
- Preemergence or postemergence Use Rates are as follows:
  - 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre in Northern Idaho, Oregon and Washington.
  - 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre in Central and Eastern Kansas and Nebraska; Oklahoma and Texas (except for the panhandles). A maximum of 5/10 oz per acre is recommended only for preemergence application to suppress brome grasses and annual ryegrass in these areas.
  - 2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre in Western Nebraska, Far Western Kansas, Panhandles of Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas, Eastern Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana.
- Apply postemergence to winter wheat and barley from the 2-leaf stage but before boot. On spring wheat and barley, apply from the 2-leaf stage but before flag leaf is visible.
- No grazing restrictions.
- May be applied by ground or by air.
- Use in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides for broader spectrum weed control (see TANK MIXTURES).
- For fallow use in combinations with other herbicides in selected areas.
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

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DUPONT

Finesse®

herbicide

For Use on Wheat and Barley

Dry Flowable

Active Ingredient	*By Weight*
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	25.0%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-445
U.S. Pats. 4,127,405 & 4,383,113

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! MAY IRRITATE EYES, NOSE, THROAT OR SKIN. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

DuPont FINESSE® Herbicide is recommended for use on land primarily dedicated to the long-term production of wheat and barley.

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.

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops and vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat or barley.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

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 4 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.

FINESSE should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published DuPont recommendations.

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

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

FINESSE is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum) and barley.

FINESSE is recommended for use in Eastern Colorado (except in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties), Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota,Northern Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, and Washington.

Note: For definitions of portions of States recommended on this label, see listings of counties or area definitions on **Crop Rotation Interval** charts of this label.

FINESSE is mixed in water or may be slurried in water then added directly into liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A surfactant should be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. FINESSE is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

FINESSE controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. For best preemergence results, apply FINESSE before weed seeds germinate. Use sprinkler irrigation or allow rainfall to move FINESSE 2" to 3" deep into the soil profile.

For best postemergence results, apply FINESSE to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at the time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

FINESSE is absorbed through the roots and foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Between 1 and 3 weeks after applying FINESSE to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies.

Postemergence application of FINESSE provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

FINESSE may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with FINESSE under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may injure crops.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to FINESSE.

Rainfall is needed to move FINESSE into the soil for preemergence weed control, but postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 to 6 hrs after application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

FINESSE can be mixed with water or presturried in water and added to liquid fertilizer for application. To prepare the tank mix, follow these steps:

1. Add the required amount of water or fertilizer to the tank and turn on the agitator.
2. Add the required amount of FINESSE either as a slurry if mixing with fertilizer or directly if mixing with water.
3. Once the FINESSE is dissolved, add any companion products.

Always mix FINESSE in spray solution (water or liquid fertilizer) before adding other products to the same spray tank.

Use the spray solution within 24 hours to avoid product degradation. If the spray solution is left standing, agitate it thoroughly before reusing.

Do not use FINESSE with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

Use Rates and Application Timing

Preemergence

Preemergence applications are recommended for winter wheat only. Preemergence treatment of barley or spring wheat may result in crop injury.

Crop injury may result if FINESSE is used where an organophosphate insecticide (such as Di-Syston', etc.) has been applied or is intended for use as an in-furrow treatment.

Northern Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—Apply FINESSE at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre as either a preplanting or postplanting treatment before winter wheat emerges.

All other areas—Apply FINESSE after planting but before winter wheat emerges.

- Central and Eastern Kansas and Nebraska; Oklahoma, and Texas (except for Panhandles): Use 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre. A maximum of 5/10 oz per acre is recommended only for suppressing brome grasses and annual ryegrass in these areas.
- Western Nebraska, Far Western Kansas, Panhandles of Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas, Eastern Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana: Use 2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre.

Do not apply preemergence to late fall plantings 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.

Note: Do not use less than 2/10 oz per acre FINESSE as a preemergence treatment.

Postemergence

FINESSE should not be used within 60 days of crop emergence if an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston", etc.) was used as an in-furrow treatment, or crop injury may result.

Winter wheat and winter barley: Apply FINESSE any time after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before boot stage.

Spring wheat and spring barley: Apply FINESSE any time from the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

Western Idaho, Oregon, Washington—Apply FINESSE at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre.

In the Pacific Northwest to avoid the risk of cold weather-related crop injury, apply FINESSE when good growing conditions are expected to continue until the crop has started to tiller. When cold and/or dry weather conditions exist, or when using FINESSE on late planted crops, delay application and post treatment irrigation until the crop is tillering.

All other areas

- Central and Eastern Kansas and Nebraska; Oklahoma, and Texas (except for Panhandles): Use 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre.
- Western Nebraska, Far Western Kansas, Panhandles of Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas, Eastern Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana: Use 2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre.

Do not apply FINESSE during the boot stage or early heading stage, as crop injury may result.

Note: Do not use less than 2/10 oz per acre FINESSE as a postemergence treatment.

Frequency of Application

The maximum use rates for FINESSE are determined based on the soil pH, soil temperature, and soil moisture for a region. Based on these factors, FINESSE use should be limited to the maximum rates and minimum application intervals specified below. For more information on soil pH, soil temperature, soil moisture, and crop rotation, see the Crop Rotation section.

FINESSE may be used as either a preemergence or postemergence treatment, but can be applied only once per crop growing period.

Location	Maximum Application Rate (oz/A)	FINESSE Minimum Application Interval
Central and Eastern areas of KS, NE, OK, and TX	5/10	Once per crop period
ID, OR, WA	4/10	Once every 18 months
Western NE, Far Western KS Panhandles of NE, OK and TX Eastern CO MT, ND, SD and WY	3/10	Once every 24 months

Weeds Controlled—FINESSE Use Rates

FINESSE effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the rates shown:

2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre

Blue mustard	Mayweed chamomile
Broadleaf dock	Miners lettuce
Bur beakchervil	Pineappleweed
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Prickly lettuce‡
Carolina geranium	Prostrate pigweed
Chickweed (common, jagged, mouseear)	Plains coreopsis
	Purslane
Conical catchfly	Redstem filaree
Corn spurry	Redroot pigweed
Cow cockle	Shepherd's purse
Curly dock	Smallseed falseflax
Cutleaf evening primrose	Smooth pigweed
False chamomile	Tansymustard*†
Field pennycress	Treacle mustard (Bushy wallflower)
Flixweed*†	
Groundsel	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Hempnettle	Virginia pepperweed
Henbit	White cockle
Lady's thumb	Wild mustard
Lambsquarters	Wild carrot

3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre

Annual bluegrass*†	Kochia*†‡
Annual ryegrass*†	Pennsylvania smartweed*
Annual sowthistle	Prickly poppy (pinnate)
Bedstraw*†	Russian thistle*†‡
Bromegrass/cheatgrass*†	Speedwell (common, ivyleaf)*
Canada thistle*†	
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Sunflower†
Corn gromwell*†	Vetch†
Dove foot geranium	Wild buckwheat†
Green foxtail (pigeongrass)*	Wild radish†
Knotweed (prostrate)*†	

5/10 oz per acre

Annual ryegrass*†	Bromegrass/cheatgrass*†

* When used as directed, weeds are suppressed and/or controlled. Weed suppression is a visible reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with rate used, size of weeds, and environmental conditions following treatment.

† See the **Specific Weed Problems** section for more information regarding controlling and suppressing these weeds.

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the **Tank Mixtures** and **Specific Weed Problems** sections of this label for additional details.

Surfactants

Unless otherwise specified, add a DuPont-authorized, nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v (1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution).

The higher rate is particularly useful with spray volumes of 5 gallons per acre (GPA) or less and when using low rates of FINESSE. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or DuPont representative for a listing of approved surfactants.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

Ground Application

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

When using flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 3 GPA. When using flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With Raindrop® RA nozzles, do not use less than 20 GPA and overlap nozzles 100%.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

When applying FINESSE by air in areas near sensitive crops, use solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust swath to avoid spray drift damage to downwind sensitive crops and or use ground equipment to treat border edge of field. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.

For aerial application in Washington, follow the directions on the Washington special local need label, **FINESSE Herbicide Aerial Application to Wheat and Barley In the State of Washington.**

Product Measurement

FINESSE is measured using the FINESSE volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by ± 10.0%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

Resistance

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to FINESSE and other herbicides with the same mode of action*, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of an herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to respray problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides. (If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia and Russian thistle are

suspected or known to be present, consider using another herbicide treatment or adjust the use rate of the FINESSE tank-mix partner to help control these biotypes.) Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.

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.

* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to Amber® Herbicide, DuPont ALLY® Herbicide, DuPont GLEAN® FC Herbicide, DuPont EXPRESS® Herbicide, or DuPont HARMONY® EXTRA Herbicide will also be resistant to FINESSE.

Tank Mixtures

FINESSE may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to FINESSE or weeds not listed under **Weeds Controlled**. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with FINESSE.

FINESSE can also be mixed with registered fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer for use on wheat or barley.

Since tank-mix partners can interfere with FINESSE dispersion, it is recommended that FINESSE be slurried in a separate container before adding it to the tank mix. FINESSE must be in suspension in the spray tank before adding companion products.

With Other Herbicides

For postemergence applications to broadleaf weeds, FINESSE may be tank mixed or used sequentially with one or more of the following broadleaf herbicides:

2,4-D (amine or ester)	1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient per acre
MCPA (amine or ester)	1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient per acre
Buctril® 4EC	1/4 to 1 pt per acre
Bronate®	1/2 to 2 pt per acre
LEXONE® DF	1/8 to 2/3 lb per acre
Banvel®*	1/8 to 1/4 pt per acre
Banvel® SGF*	1/4 to 1/2 pt per acre
Curtail® & Curtail® M	1 to 2 pt per acre
KARMEX® DF or Diuron DF	1 to 1 1/2 lb per acre

* Tank mixes with "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF may result in reduced weed control of some broadleaf weeds.

When tank mixing FINESSE and Assert®, ALWAYS include another broadleaf herbicide with a different mode of action (for example: 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, "Bronate" or "Buctril"). Follow the surfactant recommendation on the companion herbicide label. Tank mixtures with Hoelon® 3EC may result in reduced wild oat control.

See recommendations for several of these tank mixtures given below and in the **Specific Weed Problems** section of this label.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

FINESSE can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 2/10 to 4/10 oz of FINESSE per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Do not add a surfactant when FINESSE plus 2,4-D or MCPA is applied with liquid fertilizer.

Apply FINESSE plus MCPA after the 3 to 5-leaf stage but before boot stage. Apply FINESSE plus 2,4-D after tillering but before boot stage (refer to the appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label). Applying a tank mixture of FINESSE, 2,4-D, or MCPA and liquid fertilizer when temperatures are below freezing or when the crop is stressed from cold weather just prior to winter dormancy can result in: foliar burn and/or crop injury.

With KARMEX DF or Diuron DF

In Northern Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, where annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, corn gromwell, green foxtail (pigeongrass) and wild buckwheat are the main weed problems, apply 1 to 1 1/2 lb per acre of KARMEX DF or Diuron DF plus 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre FINESSE preemergence. Between 1/2" and 1" of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application. Follow all restrictions on the KARMEX DF or Diuron DF labels.

With Insecticides

FINESSE may be tank mixed with insecticides registered for use on wheat and barley. However, under certain conditions (drought or cold stress while crop is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential treatments of FINESSE and organophosphate insecticides (such as methyl or ethyl parathion, "Di-Syston", etc.) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when there are wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures just prior to or soon after treatment. Read and follow directions on companion product labels and limit first use to a small area. If no symptoms of crop injury appear, larger acreage can be treated.

Do not apply FINESSE within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

Do not use FINESSE plus "Malathion", as crop injury may result.

In the Pacific Northwest, do not use FINESSE with Lorsban®, as crop injury may result.

With Fungicides

FINESSE may be tank mixed with DuPont BENLATE® Fungicide or DuPont MANZATE® 200 DF Fungicide or other fungicides whenever the proper timing for herbicide and fungicide treatments coincide.

With Liquid Fertilizer

FINESSE must be first mixed with water, then tank mixed with liquid fertilizer. Note that adding surfactant to tank mixtures of FINESSE and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury. Before mixing FINESSE with fertilizer, check the tank mix on a small area before treating the entire crop.

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

Note: Liquid fertilizers are significantly heavier than water per gallon of liquid; therefore, to maintain proper spray volumes, adjust the nozzle type and nozzle pressure as necessary. Consult fertilizer solution suppliers and/or sprayer systems company catalogs to determine the appropriate spray nozzles.

Specific Weed Problems

Annual bluegrass / annual ryegrass

Northern Idaho, Oregon, and Washington– Apply FINESSE at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre plus KARMEX DF or DIURON DF at 1 1/2 lb per acre preemergence to bluegrass or ryegrass. One-half to 1" of rainfall is needed to move the herbicides into the weed root zone prior to bluegrass or ryegrass emergence.

Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas–Use recommendations listed under bromegrass species.

Bedstraw

Northern Idaho, Oregon, and Washington–Apply FINESSE at 4/10 oz per acre. For postemergence treatments, apply before bedstraw is over 2" long; use 2 qt per 100 gal of surfactant.

Bromegrass (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)

Best suppression of these grasses is achieved by applications of FINESSE with LEXONE DF either in tank mixtures or as sequential treatments. Also see the LEXONE DF winter wheat, barley, and fallow supplemental label for additional information.

Allow for adequate rainfall (1/2 to 1") to move FINESSE and LEXONE DF into the weed root zone before weeds germinate and develop an established root system. Lack of adequate rainfall following application will result in reduced performance.

To avoid the risk of cold weather-related crop injury and lack of performance, apply LEXONE DF before winter dormancy of the crop and grassy weeds. Excessive rainfall immediately after application may result in crop injury.

Do not tank mix FINESSE plus LEXONE DF with any other pesticide other than surfactants recommended on either the FINESSE or LEXONE DF labels.

Apply LEXONE DF only to metribuzin-approved varieties. See LEXONE DF label for listing of sensitive wheat and barley varieties.

Preemergence / Sequential Applications - Bromegrasses

Central and Eastern Areas of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas—Apply FINESSE at 5/10 oz per acre preemergence after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

A sequential application of LEXONE DF may be applied at 3 to 4 oz per acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grassy weeds are in the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Do not use FINESSE preemergence on wheat if rainfall occurs after planting and before the planned application.

Do not use FINESSE preemergence on wheat that has been planted into dry soil ("dusted in") or on very coarse, uneven seedbeds.

Northern Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—Apply FINESSE at 4/10 oz per acre after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

If suppression of bromegrass is not satisfactory following the preemergence application of FINESSE, apply a sequential treatment of LEXONE DF at 2 to 4 oz per acre in the fall when the crop is in the 2-leaf to 3 tiller stage or 5 to 8 oz per acre after winter wheat has at least 4 tillers, has 2" secondary root systems throughout the field, and is actively growing.

Postemergence Tank-Mix Applications - Bromegrasses

Central and Eastern Areas of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas—Apply a tank mix of FINESSE at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre and LEXONE DF at 3 to 4 oz per acre postemergence to the crop and grassy weeds when wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grassy weeds have reached the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Northern Idaho, Oregon, and Washington–Where broadleaf weeds and bromegrass are the problem, apply a tank mix of FINESSE at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre and LEXONE DF at 2 to 4 oz per acre in the fall when wheat or barley is in the 2-leaf to 3-tiller stage or use FINESSE at 3/10 to 4/10 oz and LEXONE DF at 5 to 8 oz per acre when wheat or barley has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing. For best results, make application before bromegrass is in the 2 to 3 leaf stage. Consult precautions and recommendations on the LEXONE DF labeling before making this application.

Canada thistle: Apply FINESSE with surfactant after the majority of thistles have emerged and while they are small (rosette stage to 4" - 6" tall) and actively growing. For maximum long-term effect, yearly treatment may be required.

Corn gromwell: Where corn gromwell is a major weed problem, use FINESSE at 4/10 oz per acre or tank mix FINESSE with "Buctril" or "Bronate" and apply when weeds are small and actively growing.

Flixweed, Tansymustard

Northern Idaho, Oregon, and Washington–For best postemergence results, tank mix FINESSE at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre with 2,4-D or MCPA (esters or amines) when weeds are actively growing. For best results, apply in the fall. If weeds are inactive due to cold, dry weather treatment, delay application until moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for active weed growth.

In all other areas–FINESSE provides control at 2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre.

Kochia, Russian thistle: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, FINESSE should be applied in the winter/spring. For spring postemergence, apply when kochia and Russian thistle are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing. Use FINESSE in a tank mix with "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF and/or 2,4-D and 2 qt surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

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

Sunflower: For best results, apply FINESSE after the majority of sunflowers have emerged and are small (not more than 2" tall) and are actively growing. Add surfactant at 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. If FINESSE is applied preemergence, make application in early spring to allow for timely and adequate rainfall to move FINESSE into the weed root zone before weeds germinate and develop an established root system.

Note: In areas of high rainfall, fall applications may not provide adequate residual control of sunflowers. Deep-germinating sunflowers that emerge after a spring treatment may not be controlled.

Vetch: Apply FINESSE at 4/10 oz per acre plus 1/4 lb active ingredient per acre of 2,4-D or MCPA (amine or ester).

Wild buckwheat: For best results, apply FINESSE preemergence to wild buckwheat in the fall or early spring. For postemergence applications, tank mix with 2,4-D, MCPA, "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF, "Buctril", or "Bronate" and surfactant and apply after the majority of seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

Wild radish: For best results, apply postemergence.

CROP ROTATION

Before using FINESSE, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, or fallow acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotation Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of FINESSE applied. FINESSE breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, soil temperature, soil microorganisms, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase FINESSE breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow FINESSE breakdown.

Of these three factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering rotating to other crops.

* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

FINESSE should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal, and under certain conditions, could injure wheat or barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of FINESSE.

FINESSE should not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0, as additional crop stress from low pH and aluminum toxicity may result in crop injury.

Checking Soil pH

Before using FINESSE, determine the soil pH of the target field. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several samples from different areas of the field between 0" and 4" deep and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

Unless a crop rotation interval is specified, a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed. See the **Bioassay** section for information on conducting a field or LRB™ bioassay in target areas.

Cereals—Rotation Intervals

Location	Soil pH*	Application Rate (oz/A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)		
			Wheat/Rye/Triticale	Oat	Barley
NE, KS, OK, TX	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
	7.9 or lower	5/10	4	10	16
Northern ID, OR, WA	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
	6.6 to 7.5	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	16
	7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	4	16	24
CO, NE(Panhandle), Southeastern WY	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 3/10	0	10	10
MT, ND, SD, and WY(except Southeastern WY)	6.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 3/10	0	10	16
	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 3/10	0	10	10

* See the **Maximum Use Rates** and **Soil pH Limitations** sections of this label.

Non Cereal Crops—Rotation Intervals—Non Irrigated Land

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
Colorado	E. of Continental Divide	Field corn, Millets	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 3/10	30	24
			7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 3/10	45	36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 3/10	45	36
			7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 3/10	60	48
Idaho*	Northern (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Koontenai, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	50	36

Non Cereal Crops—Rotation Intervals—Non Irrigated Land (continued)

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	**County or Area**					
Kansas	Central (Generally E. of Highway 183, W. of the Flinthills)	Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	25	14
				5/10	46	26
			7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	46	26
				5/10	64	36
	W. Central and Western (generally W. of Highway 183 to the western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan, Rawlings, Stevens, Thomas, and Wichita counties)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 3/10	21	14
			7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	42	26
	Far Western (In the last tier of counties along the KS/CO border: Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman, Stanton, and Wallace)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 3/10	36	26
			7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 3/10	60	48
Nebraska	S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer, and Webster counties)	Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	25	14
				5/10	46	26
			7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	46	26
				5/10	64	36
	Western counties (Chase, Dundy, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Perkins, Phelps, and Red Willow)	Field corn, Millets, Grain sorghum, Soybeans	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 3/10	40	24
			7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 3/10	60	36
	Panhandle (Deuel, Garden, and Sheridan counties and all counties W. to the WY border)	Field corn, Millets	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 3/10	30	24
			7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 3/10	45	36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 3/10	45	24
			7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 3/10	60	36
Oklahoma	Central & Eastern (Generally E. of Highway 183)	Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	Western (Generally W. of Highway 183 & E. of the Panhandle)	Cotton, Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	25	14
				5/10	46	26
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 3/10	30	25
Oregon*	See Oregon 24(c) label for rotation intervals for annual and perennial ryegrasses and crimson and red clovers.					
	Northeastern counties (Baker, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	50	36
Texas	Eastern counties †	Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	† The Eastern counties are: Archer, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Clay, Colin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwell, Somervell, Tarrent, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young					
	Central counties‡	Cotton, Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	25	14
			7.9 or lower	5/10	46	26
	‡ The Central counties are: Baylor, Callahan, Eastland, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Knox, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton, Wilbarger					
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 3/10	30	25

Non Cereal Crops—Rotation Intervals—Non Irrigated Land (continued)

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
Washington*	Eastern (Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman)	Peas (dry)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	50	36
Wyoming	Southeastern counties (Platte, Gosen, and Laramie)	Field corn,	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 3/10	30	24
		Millets	7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 3/10	45	36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 3/10	45	36
			7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 3/10	60	48

Note: Do not plant sorghum grown for hybrid seed production.

* In Idaho, Oregon & Washington for peas and lentils, a field or LRB^{sm} bioassay is required if soil pH is above 6.5.

REDUCED TILLAGE FALLOW

FINESSE may be used as a fallow treatment only in Western Kansas and the Western and Panhandle areas of Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas, and in Eastern Colorado and Southeastern Wyoming.

Weed Control in Wheat/Fallow/Wheat and Ecofallow Rotations

In areas where conservation compliance is practiced in wheat fallow/wheat rotations and/or where the interval between an application of FINESSE and the planting of corn or sorghum is at least 24 months (see the **Crop Rotation Intervals** section), FINESSE may be used as a fallow treatment preceding the planting of wheat.

Use FINESSE at 2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre in a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used. FINESSE may not be used on a given field more often than once in a 24-month period. Do not use a long residual herbicide having the same mode of action as FINESSE (i.e., ALLY, "Amber", or GLEAN FC) on these same fields during this 24-month period.

When using FINESSE in these types of rotations, use either tillage, sequential herbicide applications with a different mode of action than FINESSE, or tank mixes to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on FINESSE.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the **Spray Drift Management** section of the label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep FINESSE in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before FINESSE is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined in the **After Spraying FINESSE and before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat or Barley** section.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of FINESSE herbicide are applied, it is recommended that during periods at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses be flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits from accumulating in the application equipment.

After Spraying FINESSE and before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat or Barley

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

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, booms, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% ac) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.

6. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

   * Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a DuPont-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanup procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or DuPont representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. **Caution:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When FINESSE is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of FINESSE and applications of other pesticides to FINESSE-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to FINESSE to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

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 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.

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.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to crops not listed on this label or when rotating at intervals shorter than those listed in the **Crop Rotation** section.

Field Bioassay

A field bioassay is necessary if crops other than wheat, barley, or those listed on this label are to be planted on land previously treated with FINESSE. To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with FINESSE. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local DuPont representative or call toll-free 1-800-574-4769 for a fact sheet detailing field bioassay procedure.

PRECAUTIONS

- Varieties of wheat and barley differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using FINESSE for the first time on a particular variety, limit initial use to one bottle. If no symptoms of crop injury occur during the season the entire acreage of that variety can be treated the next season.
- Do not apply to wheat or barley undersown with legumes and grasses, as injury to the forages will result.
- Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may result.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate other cropland.
- Wherever FINESSE is used on land previously treated with "Glean" FC, "Ally", "Amber", "Assert", or other longer residual herbicides with the same mode of action, read the rotational guidelines on both labels and follow the one with the longest interval stated for your situation before choosing to rotate to crops other than wheat or barley.
- Tank-mix applications of FINESSE plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration/stunting or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery, dry, or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage or other cultural practices. Injury to adjacent crops may result when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains.
- For ground applications applied postemergence to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.
- In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent crop injury due to cold weather, avoid making preemergence applications or early postemergence applications (2 to 4-leaf stage) to wheat or barley during late fall or winter when cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures after FINESSE application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. FINESSE should not be applied if the crop is stressed by severe weather conditions, disease, insect damage or low fertility.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: 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 UnitedStates.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

DuPont 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 DuPont. In no case shall DuPont be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. DUPONT MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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