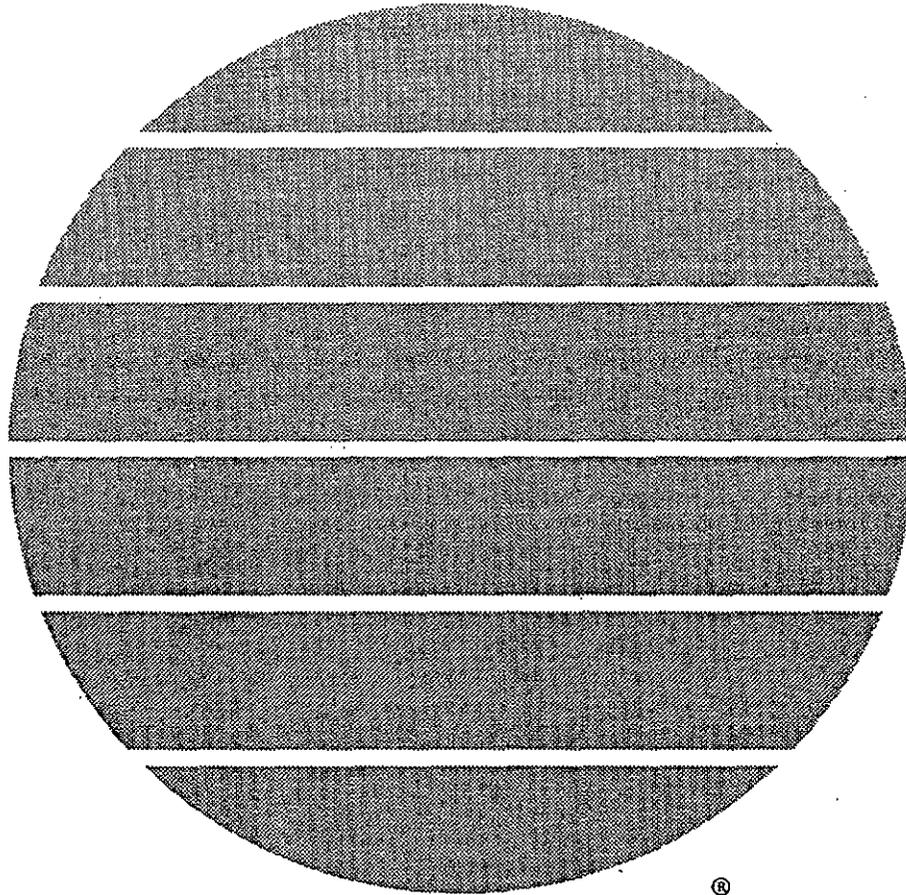




Finesse[®]

herbicide



®

RECD EPA/OPP/DPD1

'96 OCT 16 AIO:33

“..... A Growing Partnership With Nature”

FINESSE HIGHLIGHTS

- For preplant/preemergence weed control in winter and spring wheat (except Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring 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).
- Preplant, preemergence, or postemergence :
 - Use 2/10 to 5/10 oz per acre depending on growing area, application method, and weeds to be controlled.
- Apply postemergence to wheat and barley any time after the crop is in the 1-leaf stage, but before boot stage.
- 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. Apply in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS1

DIRECTIONS FOR USE2

GENERAL INFORMATION2

 Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity2

USE RATES AND APPLICATION TIMING3

 Wheat and Barley

 Preplant/Preemergence3

 Postemergence3

 Fallow3

WEEDS CONTROLLED3

APPLICATION INFORMATION4

 Product Measurement4

 Pesticide Handling4

 Mixing Instructions4

 Ground Application4

 Aerial Application4

 Surfactants4

 Tank Mixtures5

 With Other Herbicides5

 With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester) .5

 With "Karmex" DF or Diuron DF5

 With Insecticides5

 With Fungicides5

 With Liquid Fertilizer6

 Specific Weed Problems6

CROP ROTATION7

 Minimum Rotation Intervals7

 Soil pH Limitations7

 Checking Soil pH7

 Cereals—Rotation Intervals8

 Noncereal Crops—Rotation Intervals8

BIOASSAY9

 Field Bioassay9

GRAZING9

SPRAY EQUIPMENT9

SPRAYER CLEANUP10

 At the End of the Day10

 After Spraying FINESSE and Before Spraying Crops

 Other Than Wheat or Barley10

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT10

 Importance of Droplet Size10

 Controlling Droplet Size—General Techniques10

 Controlling Droplet Size—Aircraft10

 Boom Height11

 Wind11

 Temperature and Humidity11

 Temperature Inversions11

 Shielded Sprayers11

 Air-Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers11

WEED RESISTANCE11

PRECAUTIONS11

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL12

NOTICE OF WARRANTY12

ACCEPTED

DEC 11 1996

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



Finesse®

herbicide

For Use on Wheat, Barley, and Fallow

Dry Flowable

<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>By Weight</u>
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%
<u>Inert Ingredients</u>	<u>25.0%</u>
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.

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.

DuPont recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

FINESSE is recommended for use in all states (except in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties of Colorado - unless directed otherwise by supplemental labeling).

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 plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. For Preplant and Preemergence weed control, rainfall is needed to move FINESSE into the soil. Weeds will generally not emerge from Preplant and Preemergence applications. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic three to five days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

One to three weeks after Postemergence application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. Death of leaf tissue will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. Postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 6 hrs after application.

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

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

The herbicidal action of FINESSE may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture, drought stress), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices that increase weed stress. In these cases, tank mix FINESSE with other registered herbicides (such as 2,4-D, or MCPA) to aid in control.

USE RATES AND APPLICATION TIMING WHEAT AND BARLEY

Preplant and Preemergence

Preplant/Preemergence applications are recommended for winter and spring wheat only.

Finesse can be tank mixed with other products registered for preplant/preemergence use in wheat (such as Round-up¹).

Crop injury may result if FINESSE is used where an organophosphate insecticide (such as Di-Syston²) has been applied or is intended for use as an in-furrow treatment.

WINTER WHEAT

Preplant: FINESSE may be applied at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre (before winter wheat is planted).

Preemergence: FINESSE may be applied at 2/10 to 5/10 oz per acre (after planting but before winter wheat emerges).

- In WY, MT, ND, SD, and MN, do not exceed 3/10 oz per acre **Preemergence**.
- The 5/10 oz per acre rate applied **Preemergence** is only recommended for suppressing bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome), and annual ryegrass.

SPRING WHEAT

FINESSE may be applied **Preplant** or **Preemergence** at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre in spring wheat (except Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat).

- In WY, MT, ND, SD, and MN, do not exceed 3/10 oz per acre **Preplant** or **Preemergence**.

Durum Wheat and Wampum Variety of Spring Wheat - Make applications of FINESSE **Postemergence** only.

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. Crop injury may result when preemergence applications of FINESSE are made to wheat seeded less than 1 " deep.

Postemergence

FINESSE can be tank mixed with other products registered for postemergence use in wheat and barley. FINESSE should not be used within 60 days of crop emergence if an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") was used as an in-furrow treatment, or crop injury may result.

Use 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre.

Postemergence: Apply FINESSE to wheat or barley any time after the crop is in the 1-leaf stage, but before boot stage.

In areas where late fall or winter cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe (such as the Pacific Northwest and Northern plains), to avoid crop injury due to cold weather, do not make applications during the 1 to 4-leaf stage of wheat or barley. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.

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

FALLOW

FINESSE may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Apply FINESSE at 2/10 - 4/10 oz per acre in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

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.

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
Conical catchfly	Purslane
Corn spurry	Redstem filaree
Cow cockle	Redroot pigweed
Curly dock	Shepherd's purse
Cutleaf evening primrose	Smallseed falseflax
False chamomile	Smooth pigweed
Field pennycress	Tansymustard*†
Flixweed*†	Treacle mustard
Groundsel	(Bushy wallflower)
Hempnettle	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Henbit	Virginia pepperweed
Lady's thumb	White cockle
Lambsquarters	Wild mustard
	Wild carrot

3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre

Annual bluegrass*†	Knotweed (prostrate)*†
Annual ryegrass*†	Kochia*†‡
Annual sowthistle	Pennsylvania smartweed*
Bedstraw*†	Prickly poppy (pinnate)
Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)*†	Russian thistle*†‡
Canada thistle*†	Speedwell (common, ivyleaf)*
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Sunflower†
Corn groomwell*†	Vetch†
Dove foot geranium	Wild buckwheat†
Green foxtail (pigeongrass)*	Wild radish†

5/10 oz per acre

Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)*†
Annual ryegrass*†

* 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.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Product Measurement

FINESSE is measured using the FINESSE volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by ± 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

Pesticide Handling

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure 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.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of FINESSE.
3. Continue agitation until the FINESSE is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.

4. Once the FINESSE is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. FINESSE should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.

5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.

6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

7. Apply FINESSE spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

8. If FINESSE and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the FINESSE in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the FINESSE.

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

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.

Surfactants

Unless otherwise specified, add a DuPont-recommended nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.125 to 0.5% v/v (0.5 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution).

The higher rate of surfactant is particularly effective 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 recommended surfactants.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

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

Tank Mixtures

FINESSE may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides for use on wheat, barley, and fallow 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 in the spray solution, 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 registered broadleaf or grass herbicides, such as:

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
Bromoxynil : such as	
Buctril ⁴ 4EC	1/4 to 1 pt per acre
Bronate ⁴	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 Assert⁷, ALWAYS include another broadleaf herbicide with a different mode of action (such as: 2,4-D ester, or MCPA ester). Follow the surfactant recommendation on the companion herbicide label. Tank-mix applications of FINESSE plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration/stunting or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

Tank mixtures with Hoelon³ 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 areas 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. For best results 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, barley, and fallow. 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, or "Di-Syston") 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.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing FINESSE in fertilizer solution. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with FINESSE and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label).

Do not add surfactant when using Finesse in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

DO not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

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

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult local recommendations for details on surfactant addition.

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—

Preemergence

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 6 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.

Postemergence

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.

Note : See Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome) section for additional information on the use of LEXONE DF.

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 of surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

Bromus species (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 - Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)

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.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—Apply FINESSE at 4/10 to 5/10 oz per acre after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

If suppression of brome grass 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 - Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)

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.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—Where broadleaf weeds and brome grass 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 brome grass 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 groundwell: Apply FINESSE at 4/10 oz per acre or tank mix FINESSE with Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate"), and apply postemergence to the crop when weeds are small and actively growing.

Flixweed, Tansymustard

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—For best results, tank mix FINESSE at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre with 2,4-D or MCPA (esters or amines) and apply postemergence when weeds are actively growing.

In all other areas—FINESSE applied postemergence at 2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre will provide control.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, FINESSE should be applied postemergence in the spring. Apply when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce 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 FINESSE preemergence at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre to knotweed in the fall.

For postemergence treatments, tank mix FINESSE at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF, Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate") and surfactant. Apply 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: For best results, apply FINESSE postemergence at 4/10 oz per acre plus 1/4 lb active ingredient per acre of 2,4-D or MCPA (amine or ester) and surfactant.

Wild buckwheat: For best results, apply FINESSE preemergence at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre to wild buckwheat in the fall or early spring. For postemergence applications, tank mix FINESSE at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF, Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate") and surfactant. Apply after the majority of seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

- In KS (North of Hwy 54) and in NE (East of Hwy 183), use only 4/10 oz per acre preemergence or postemergence for wild buckwheat control.

Wild radish: For best results, apply FINESSE at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre 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 FINESSE application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

FINESSE should not be used on fields having a soil pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond those specified in the rotation table, 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 field. To obtain a representative pH value, 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.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Cereal Crops—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
CO, NE(Panhandle), Southeastern WY	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
ID, OR, WA, MT, ND, SD, and WY(except Southeastern WY)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
	6.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	16

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

** For Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat, follow the rotation intervals listed under Barley

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,	7.4 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	20	11
		Millets	7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	45	36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	45	36
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
Kansas	Central (Generally E. of Highway 183, W. of the Flinthills)	Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	W. Central and Western (generally W. of Highway 183 to the western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan, Rawlings, Stevens, Thomas, and Wichita counties)	Soybeans	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	21	14
		Grain sorghum	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 4/10	36	26	
		7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	60	48	
Nebraska	S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer, and Webster counties)	Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	Western counties (Chase, Dundy, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Perkins, Phelps, and Red Willow)	Soybeans	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	40	24
		Grain sorghum	7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	60	36
	Panhandle (Deuel, Garden, and Sheridan counties and all counties W. to the WY border)	Field corn,	7.4 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	20	11
		Millets	7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	60	36
Grain sorghum	7.4 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	20	11		
	7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	45	36		
Oklahoma	East of Panhandle	Grain sorghum,	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
		Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans				
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	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					
Oregon*	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
	West of the Cascades	Ryegrass (annual and perennial) Crimson n Clover	6.5 or less	2/10 - 4/10	20	9
		Red Clover Snap Beans	6.5 or less	2/10 - 4/10	40	15
		Field Corn	6.5 or less	2/10 - 4/10	60	22
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, Milan, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young						
	Central counties ‡	Cotton, Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower 7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10 5/10	25 46	14 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 4/10	30	25
Washington*	Eastern (Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman)	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
Wyoming	Southeastern counties (Platte, Gosen, and Laramie)	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	45	36
			7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	60	48

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

* In Idaho, Oregon & Washington for peas and lentils, a field bioassay is required if soil pH is above 6.5.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table), or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

Field Bioassay

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 for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

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.

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, boom, 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 at least 3% active ingredient) 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 ammonia* 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. 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 spray equipment 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 spray equipment 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 preapplication cleanout 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

Set the boom at the lowest height that provides uniform coverage and 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 APPLICATIONS DURING 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.

WEED 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 retreat 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, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present use a tank-mix partner with FINESSE to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

To better manage weed resistance when using FINESSE, use a combination of tillage, and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than FINESSE, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.

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.

PRECAUTIONS

- Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of FINESSE to a small area.
- 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.
- Do not use less than 2/10 oz per acre of FINESSE preplant, preemergence, or postemergence.
- 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.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

- Do not apply FINESSE preemergence on wheat if the wheat has germinated and has started to emerge above the soil surface.
- Do not use FINESSE preemergence on wheat that has been planted into dry soil ("dusted in") or on very coarse, uneven seedbeds.
- Temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur if FINESSE is applied when the crop is stressed by severe weather conditions (such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures), disease or insect damage, low fertility, applications to coarse soils, or when applied in combination with surfactant and high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.
- 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.
 - 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.

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 United States.

Registered trademark of:

- [1] Monsanto Co.
- [2] Bayer AG
- [3] Delavan Corporation
- [4] Rhone-Poulenc Agr. Co.
- [5] Sandoz Crop Prot. Co.
- [6] DowElanco
- [7] American Cyanamid Co.
- [8] AgrEvo, USA Co.
- [9] Ciba-Geigy Corp.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

DuPont does not agree to be an insurer of these risks. **WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.**

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

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

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

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

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

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

D-300 100896