PM 25 352-556 4/2/98 1/8

DUPONT

Shadeout™

herbicide

DRY FLOWABLE

FOR WEED CONTROL IN TOMATOES

Active Ingredients	*By Weight*
Rimsulfuron	
N-((4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl) aminocarbonyl)-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide	25.0%
Inert Ingredients	75.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

EPA REG. NO. 352-556
U.S. Patent No. 5,102,444

ACCEPTED
APR -2 1998
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 352-556

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with plenty of water.

If on skin, wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeve 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 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 by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Du Pont SHADEOUT herbicide is for selective control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in field grown tomatoes (direct seeded and transplant). SHADEOUT is noncorrosive to equipment, nonflammable, and nonvolatile. SHADEOUT is rainfast in 4 hours.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

SHADEOUT rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible weeds. Best results are obtained when SHADEOUT is applied pre-emergence or early postemergence to actively growing weeds. The degree of control and duration of effect depend upon the rate used, the sensitivity and size of the target

weed, and the environmental conditions during and following application.

Symptoms of dying weeds (chlorosis or discoloration) are evident 7 to 21 days after application. A vigorously growing crop will aid control by shading and providing competition to weeds.

Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to other sulfonylurea herbicides (ALS inhibiting herbicides) may also be resistant to SHADEOUT.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with the terms of this label.

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 in your State 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.

APPLICATION RECOMMENDATION

Do not apply SHADEOUT within 45 days of tomato harvest.

Do not apply SHADEOUT by air.

Do not apply using Air Assisted (Air Blast) field crop sprayers.

The total application of SHADEOUT will not exceed 4.0 oz. product per acre per year (1.0 oz. ai/ac/yr).

Do not exceed 2.0 oz. product per acre of SHADEOUT applied preemergence to the crop, AND do not exceed 2.0 oz. product per acre of SHADEOUT applied postemergence to the crop, during the same growing season.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Mix the proper amount of SHADEOUT into the necessary volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running. Always mix SHADEOUT in water first, prior to adding other products in the same spray tank. Always add surfactant as the last ingredient to the spray tank. If tank mixing with another product, add the companion product after all the SHADEOUT is in suspension.

When adding SHADEOUT to a partially filled tank, add an appropriate amount of water to the tank before adding SHADEOUT.

Apply the SHADEOUT spray preparation within 48 hours after mixing or product degradation may occur.

EQUIPMENT-SPRAY VOLUMES

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, apply with a properly calibrated low pressure (20 to 40 psi) boom sprayer equipped with flat fan or flood jet nozzles, and screens no finer than 50 mesh.

For flood nozzles, 100% overlapping of nozzle spray pattern is essential for optimum product performance. With ground application equipment, apply this product in enough water to deliver 10 to 40 gallons total spray per treated acre.

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

Do not use equipment and/or spray volumes that will cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. Do not make applications during weather conditions which cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites.

For band applications, use proportionally less spray mixture based on the soil area actually sprayed.

APPLICATION RATES AND TIMING

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

For preemergence applications to the crop, apply SHADEOUT after seeding at 2.0 oz. product per acre.

For activation, best results are obtained if treatment is made to moist soil and moisture is supplied by rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (1/2 to 3/4 inch) as soon as possible after application but no later than one week after application.

If weeds are present at application use a nonionic surfactant. Use a surfactant at a rate of 0.125 - 0.25% V/V (1-2 pints/100 gallons of water).

Additional information on adjuvant selection may be found in the bulletin "Approved Adjuvants for Use With DuPont Row Crop and Cereal Herbicides".

If plastic mulch is used in the tomato row, make applications to the row middles not covered by the plastic. Adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic, and use proportionally less spray mixture based on the soil area actually sprayed.

For application by sprinkler irrigation, apply in 1/4 to 3/4 inch of water per acre (1/4 to 1/2 inch of water per acre on sandy soil) as a continuous injection in center pivot or self-propelled wheel-move systems or at the beginning of the set for handline and solid set systems. For best results, use the highest recommended rate. See Chemigation section of this label.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

For postemergence applications, apply SHADEOUT at 1.0 - 2.0 oz. product per acre to young, actively growing weeds after the crop has reached the 2 leaf stage. Usually, small weeds (less than 1" in height or diameter) are most easily controlled.

Use a nonionic surfactant with all applications. Use a surfactant at a rate of 0.125 - 0.25% V/V (1-2 pints/100 gallons of water).

Additional information on adjuvant selection may be found in the bulletin "Approved Adjuvants for Use With DuPont Row Crop and Cereal Herbicides".

The use of crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oils, or nitrogen fertilizer solution may result in temporary chlorosis (lime green color). Symptoms usually disappear within 5 to 15 days.

Crop stress factors that occur prior to, during, or after the application may cause temporary chlorosis (lime green color). Symptoms usually disappear within 5 to 15 days. Drought, frost, cold temperatures, high temperatures, or extreme temperature variations can be crop stress factors.

In addition to the postemergence contact activity, maximum product performance can be gained by applying to moist soil and by having either rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (1/4 to 3/4 inch) occur 4 to 6 hours after application, but no longer than 7 days after application.

Postemergence applications of SHADEOUT should be made only after the tomatoes 2nd true leaf has emerged. Applications made prior to the 2nd leaf stage may result in temporary chlorosis (lime green color) and stunting.

If plastic mulch is used in the tomato row, make applications to the row middles not covered by the plastic. Adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic, and use proportionally less spray mixture based on the soil area actually sprayed.

For application by sprinkler irrigation, apply in 1/4 to 3/4 inch of water per acre (1/4 to 1/2 inch of water per acre on sandy soil) as a continuous injection in center pivot or self-propelled wheel-move systems or at the beginning of the set for handline and solid set systems. For best results, use the highest recommended rate. See Chemigation section of this label.

POSTEMERGENCE TANK MIXTURES

SHADEOUT plus "Lexone DF"

A tankmix combination of SHADEOUT at 1.0 - 2.0 oz. product per acre and "Lexone DF" at 0.33 to 0.67 (5.28 - 10.56 oz ai/ac) pounds per acre may be applied to tomatoes for broader spectrum weed control on such weeds as Russian thistle, common lambsquarters and jimsonweed. Do not treat seeded or transplanted tomatoes until plants have reached the 5-6 leaf stage, and until transplanted tomatoes have recovered from transplant shock and new growth has started. Treatment prior to this may result in crop injury. Use a nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.125 %V/V (1 pint/100 gallons of water). Do not apply more than 1 1/3 lbs "Lexone DF" per acre per crop season. Read and follow both product labels for your area. Usually, small weeds (less than 1" in height or diameter) are most easily controlled.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

Annual weeds at times may have multiple flushes of seedlings, or treated perennials may sometimes regrow from underground stems or roots, depending upon rainfall and other environmental conditions. To maximize control of such weeds, it may be necessary to use sequential applications of SHADEOUT.

Preemergence followed by Postemergence

Applications may be applied Preemergence followed by single or multiple applications Postemergence.

Do not exceed 2.0 oz. product per acre of SHADEOUT applied preemergence to the crop, AND do not exceed 2.0 oz. product per acre of SHADEOUT applied postemergence to the crop, during the same growing season.

Postemergence followed by Postemergence

Multiple applications of SHADEOUT may be applied postemergence to the crop. Optimum control is seen when the first application is made to small actively growing weeds, followed by a second application 14 to 28 days later. The combined dosage of the postemergence applications can not exceed 2.0 oz. product per acre of SHADEOUT in the same growing season.

BAND APPLICATIONS

SHADEOUT can be applied preemergence and postemergence as a banded application. Use proportionally less spray mixture based on the soil area actually sprayed. See Preemergence Applications, and Postemergence Applications sections for additional details on the use of SHADEOUT.

CULTIVATION

Where cultivation is used, the ideal timing for cultivation is 10 to 14 days after the SHADEOUT application. Cultivation sooner than 7 days may result in reduced weed control.

CHEMIGATION

SHADEOUT can be applied using center pivot, lateral move, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply SHADEOUT using any other type of irrigation system. SHADEOUT may be mixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate agricultural chemicals. If SHADEOUT is premixed with other pesticides, agitation may be necessary immediately before application.

If you have questions about calibrating chemigation equipment, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. If the chemigation equipment needs adjustment, only the custodian responsible for its operation, or someone under the supervision of that custodian, should make the necessary adjustments.

Irrigation System Requirements

The irrigation system must contain the following:

- a functional check valve
- vacuum relief valve
- a low pressure drain (to prevent water source contamination from backflow; should be located on the irrigation pipeline)
- functional interlocking controls (to automatically shut-off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops)

- a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock

The **pesticide injection pipeline** must contain the following:

- a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve (to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump)
- a functional, solenoid-operated valve (normally closed) located on the intake side of the injection pump (should be connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is shut down either automatically or manually)

The **irrigation line or water pump** must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when pesticide distribution is adversely affected by a decrease in water pressure.

Chemigation Precautions

Distributing treated water in an uneven manner can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or over-tolerance pesticide residues in the crop. Therefore, to ensure that the mixture is applied evenly at the recommended rate, use sufficient water, and apply the mixture for the proper length of time.

- Do not permit run-off during chemigation.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Do not connect an irrigation system used for SHADEOUT application to a public water system.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

PREEMERGENCE CONTROL

Grasses

Barnyardgrass	(Echinochloa crus-galli)
Foxtail, Giant	(Setaria faberi)
Foxtail, Green	(Setaria viridis)
Foxtail, Yellow	(Setaria glauca)
Wheat, Volunteer	(Triticum aestivum)

Broadleaves

Filaree, Redstem	(Erodium cicutarium)
Henbit	(Lamium amplexicaule)
Kochia	(Kochia scoparia)
Mustard, Black	(Brassica nigra)
Pigweed, Prostrate	(Amaranthus blitoides)
Pigweed, Redroot	(Amaranthus retroflexus)
Pigweed, Smooth	(Amaranthus hybridus)
Purslane, Common	(Portulaca oleracea)

PREEMERGENCE (Partial control)

Grasses

Crabgrass	(Digitaria spp.)
Wild Oat	(Avena fatua)

Broadleaves

Cocklebur	(Xanthium spp.)
Lambsquarters, Common	(Chenopodium album)
Nightshade*, Black	(Solanum nigrum)
Nightshade, Hairy	(Solanum sarrachoides)
Ragweed, Common	(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Velvetleaf	(Abutilon theophrasti)

*Nightshade, Eastern Black (Solanum ptycanthum) is NOT Controlled or suppressed

POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL (Weeds Not to Exceed 1" in Height)

Grasses

Barley, Volunteer	(Hordeum vulgare)
Barnyardgrass	(Echinochloa crus-galli)
Bluegrass, Annual	(Poa annua)
Crabgrass	(Digitaria spp.)
Foxtail, Bristly	(Setaria verticillata)
Foxtail, Giant	(Setaria faberi)
Foxtail, Green	(Setaria viridis)
Foxtail, Yellow	(Setaria glauca)
Panicum, Fall	(Panicum dichotomislorum)
Wheat, Volunteer	(Triticum aestivum)

Broadleaves

Chickweed, Common	(Stellaria media)
Henbit	(Lamium amplexicaule)
Kochia	(Kochia scoparia)
Mustard, Black	(Brassica nigra)
Mustard, Wild	(Sinapis arvensis)
Pigweed, Prostrate	(Amaranthus blitoides)
Pigweed, Redroot	(Amaranthus retroflexus)
Pigweed, Smooth	(Amaranthus hybridus)
Shepherd's-purse	(Capsella bursa-pastoris)
Wild Radish	(Raphanus raphanistrum)

POSTEMERGENCE (Partial control)

Grasses

Johnsongrass	(Sorghum halepense)
Millet, Prosso	(Panicum miliaceum)
Quackgrass	(Agropyron repens)
Stinkgrass	(Eragrostis cilianensis)
Wild Oat	(Avena fatua)
Yellow Nutsedge	(Cyperus esculentus)

Broadleaves

Thistle, Canada	(Cirsium arvense)
Cocklebur	(Xanthium spp.)
Lambsquarters, Common	(Chenopodium album)
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	(Ipomoea hederacea)
Nightshade, Hairy	(Solanum sarrachoides)
Nightshade*, Black (cotyledon stage only)	(Solanum nigrum)
Purslane, Common	(Portulaca, oleracea)
Ragweed, Common	(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	(Polygonum pensylvanicum)
Velvetleaf	(Abutilon theophrasti)

*Nightshade, Eastern Black (Solanum ptycanthum) is NOT Controlled or suppressed

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

The following rotational intervals should be observed when using SHADEOUT. In California, the rotational crops listed may be planted at the indicated intervals providing the fields are plowed or deep disked prior to planting the rotational crop.

SHADEOUT ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINE

Rotation Crop	*Interval in Months*
Beans, Dry	10
Beans, Snap	12
Corn, Field	Anytime
Corn, Sweet	10
Cotton	10
Potatoes	Anytime
Soybeans	10
Tomatoes	Anytime
Wheat, Winter	4
Crops Not Listed	12

SPRAYER TANK CLEANOUT

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

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tank, 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 3% ammonia) 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. Again flush the hoses, boom and nozzles 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. The rinsate may be disposed of on-site or at an approved disposal facility.

* Equivalent amount of an alternate strength ammonia solution or a DuPont-approved cleaner (see bulletin "A GUIDE TO APPLICATION EQUIPMENT CLEANOUT") can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

NOTES:

1. This procedure should be used for all injection nurse tanks used in chemigation with SHADEOUT.
2. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
3. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of SHADEOUT and applications to other crops during the same spray season, it is recommended a sprayer or nurse tank be dedicated to SHADEOUT 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.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) that 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.

RESISTANCE

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

PRECAUTIONS

Tomato varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. When using SHADEOUT for the first time on a particular variety, limit the initial use to a small area. If no symptoms of crop injury occur 7 days after treatment, the balance of the acreage can be treated.

Do not tank mix SHADEOUT with Organophosphate insecticides or apply SHADEOUT within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide, as severe crop injury may result.

Pre-emergence use on furrow irrigated tomatoes may not provide adequate weed control in the absence of rainfall.

Avoid spray drift to any adjacent crops as injury may occur.

If sprinklers are used for frost protection, delay the application of SHADEOUT until stress from environmental conditions have passed.

Do not apply to tomatoes growing in Greenhouses, Cold Frames, Pot cultures, etc., apply only to tomatoes growing in fields.

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

- Do not apply, drain, or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water, including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.
- Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than potatoes.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by disposal. Waste 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.

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.

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DUPONT

DuPont Agricultural Products

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

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

SHADEOUT™ HERBICIDE

SHADEOUT™ HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-556

This supplemental labeling changes, in part, "Shadeout Rotational Crop Guideline" in the Directions for Use which may accompany Shadeout Herbicide to read as follows:

Rotation Crop	Interval in Months
Crops Not Listed	12

IMPORTANT
BEFORE USING SHADEOUT HERBICIDE, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

ACCEPTED
APR - 2 1998
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 352-556

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