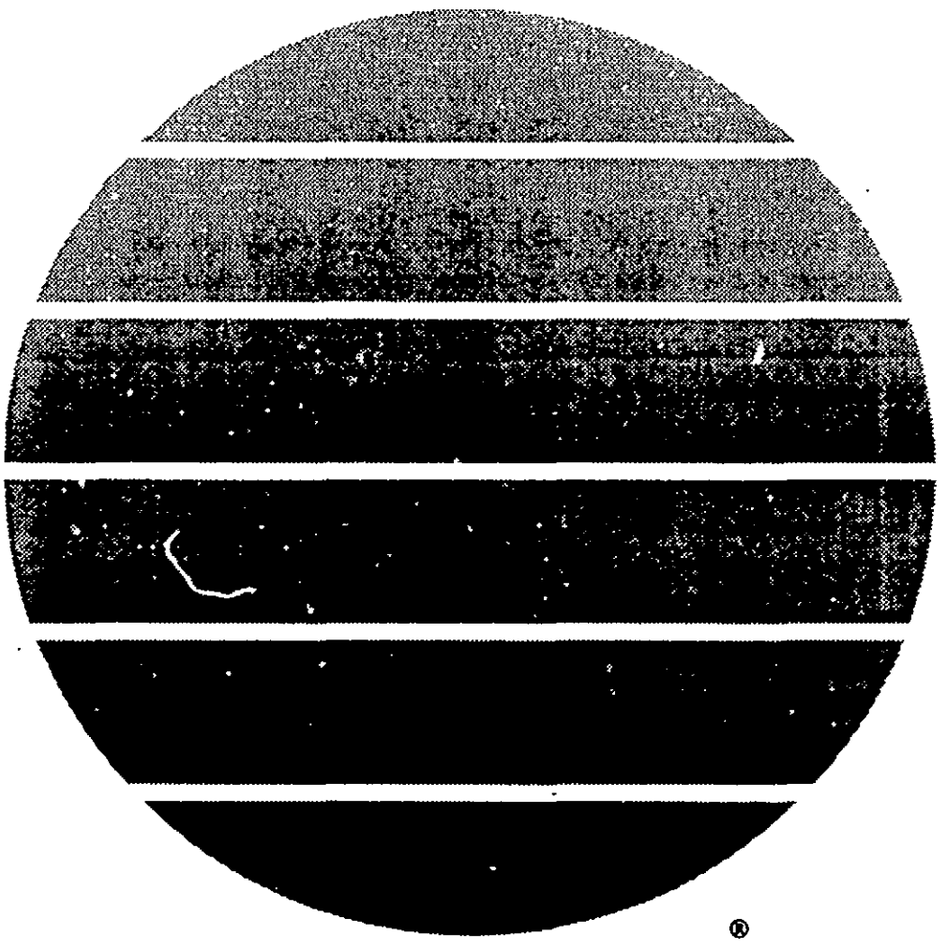
DUPONT

Basis™

herbicide



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

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BASIS HIGHLIGHTS

- BASIS provides selective postemergence grass control in field corn applied at spike to 4-leaf (2 collar) corn stage.
- Use rate is 1/3 oz product per acre. Each 1 1/3 oz water soluble packet treats 4 acres.
- Always include a nonionic surfactant and an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. See **Spray Adjuvants.**
- BASIS may be applied by ground (broadcast or band) or by air.
- For best results apply in 10 (light grass pressure) to 15 (heavy grass pressure) gal of water per acre at 20-40 PSI with flat fan nozzles.
- BASIS may be tank mixed with certain broadleaf herbicides. See **Tank Mix Applications.**
- Applications of BASIS to grasses or corn under stress may result in less than desirable performance. See **Environmental Conditions.**
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label directions for use.

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DUPONT

Basis™

herbicide

For use in Field Corn

This product is a water-dispersible granule containing 75% active ingredient by weight in a premeasured water-soluble packet.

Active Ingredient	*By weight*
Rimsulfuron	
N((4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl) aminocarbonyl)-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide	*50%*
Thifensulfuron methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino] sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	*25%*
Inert Ingredients	*25%*
TOTAL	*100%*

EPA Reg. No. 352-571

U.S. Patent No. 5,102,444 & 4,481,029

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If in eyes: Flush immediately with plenty of water.

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

If swallowed: No specific intervention is indicated as the compound is not likely to be hazardous by ingestion. However consult a physician if necessary.

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS 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-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. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

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.

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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.

BASIS should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in supplemental DuPont publications. DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damage resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

DuPont BASIS Herbicide is a water dispersible granule containing 75% active ingredient by weight. It is premeasured in a water soluble packet that will treat 4 acres.

BASIS is a selective herbicide for control of certain annual grass weeds when applied postemergence to the field corn. Make only 1 application of BASIS per season.

WHEN TO APPLY

TIMING TO CROP STAGE

- BASIS may be applied to field corn in the spike to 4-leaf (2 collar) stage (approximately 1/2" to 6" tall).

- Do not apply to corn taller than 4-leaf (2 collar) or approximately 6" tall. Risk of injury increases as the crop grows past this stage.
- Do not apply to field corn grown for seed, to popcorn, to sweet corn or to waxy corns.

TIMING TO WEEDS

- Apply BASIS when grasses are young and actively growing, but before they exceed the size listed in the table below.
- Applications made to weeds at growth stages greater than those listed below may result in incomplete control. Grass competition due to incomplete control may reduce yields.

RATE

- Apply BASIS at 1/3 oz per acre (one soluble packet per 4 acres) for control of the grasses listed below.

Do not apply less than 1/3 oz of Basis per acre (1soluble packet per 4 acres).

When applied as directed, BASIS will control the following grasses:

Grasses	Height (Inches)
Barnyardgrass	1-2"
Foxtails	
Giant	1-2"
Yellow	1-2"
Bristly	1-2"
Green	1-2"
Fall panicum	1-2"

BASIS will also control annual smartweeds, common lambsquarters, redroot (rough) pigweed, velvetleaf, and wild mustard at 1 to 3 inches in weed height.

Applications to broadleaf weeds in the cotyledon stage may result in less than satisfactory control. Broadleaf weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled by BASIS. A properly timed cultivation or follow-up application of a broadleaf herbicide may be required.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

- Applications of BASIS must include a nonionic surfactant and an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer.

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

- Avoid products that do not accurately define their ingredients on the product label. Products must contain only ingredients authorized by the EPA for use on food crops.
- Biodegradable products are encouraged.
- Do not use products that change the pH of the spray tank solution.

Nonionic Surfactants (NIS)

- Apply at a concentration of 0.25 - 0.5% v/v (1-2 qt per 100 gal spray solution). Use the higher concentration under drought conditions to enhance control.

- When applications are made under drought conditions, a petroleum or methylated seed oil based crop oil concentrate at 1 - 2% v/v (1 - 2 gal/100 gal) may be substituted for a nonionic surfactant.

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Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer must be added in addition to nonionic surfactant.

- Use a high-quality liquid nitrogen fertilizer such as 28-0-0 at a rate of 2-4 qt per acre or 10-34-0 at 1-2 qt per acre.
- A high-quality spray-grade ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) may be applied at a rate of 2-4 lb per acre in place of the liquid nitrogen fertilizer.
- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizers without a nonionic surfactant.
- Liquid nitrogen fertilizers should not be used as the total carrier solution.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of BASIS.
3. Continue agitation until the BASIS is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the BASIS is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. BASIS should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add the required spray adjuvants (Crop Oil Concentrate, nonionic surfactant, liquid nitrogen fertilizer, or ammonium sulfate).
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply BASIS spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If BASIS and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the BASIS in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the BASIS.

Soluble Packet Use and Handling Precautions

Five Soluble Packets are contained in a waterproof, resealable bag. Three resealable bags are enclosed in each cardboard box. The individual Soluble Packets will dissolve completely in water. Open the outer resealable bag and remove the required number of Soluble Packets and follow the mixing instructions above.

Precautions

- The outer resealable bag is NOT soluble in water. DO NOT place it in the spray tank.
- Exposure to moisture or excessive handling of the Soluble Packets will cause them to break.
- Do not touch the packets with wet hands or place them on wet surfaces.
- Protect unused Soluble Packets by resealing them in the resealable bag.

SOIL INSECTICIDE INTERACTIONS

BASIS may interact with certain insecticides previously applied to the crop. Crop response varies with field corn type, insecticide used, insecticide application method, and soil type. Corn types may be classified as conventional field corn, imazethapyr tolerant (IT), or imidazilinone-resistant (IR) such as Pioneer 3180IR, etc.

CORN TYPE

For Conventional and "IT"

- BASIS may be applied to corn previously treated with Force[2] soil insecticide regardless of soil type.
- **DO NOT APPLY BASIS to corn previously treated with Counter 15G[1].**
- **APPLICATIONS OF BASIS TO CORN PREVIOUSLY TREATED WITH "COUNTER 20CR" OR "THIMET" MAY CAUSE UNACCEPTABLE CROP INJURY, ESPECIALLY ON SOILS OF LESS THAN 4% ORGANIC MATTER.** DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from such use.
- Applications of BASIS to corn previously treated with Dyfonate[2], Lorsban[3], or other organophosphate insecticides not listed above, **may result in temporary crop injury.**

For "IR" Corn

There are no use precautions for applications of BASIS to "IR" type field corn previously treated with any insecticide.

TANK MIX APPLICATIONS

For Control of Broadleaf Weeds.

- BASIS may be tank mixed with herbicides listed below for additional broadleaf weed control. See the tank mix partner label for additional weeds controlled, weed sizes, and application restrictions.
- Should the selected companion herbicide carry a ground or surface water advisory, the user must take into consideration this advisory when using the companion herbicide.
- Nonionic surfactants (NIS) and an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer must be used in all tank mixes.

TANK MIX APPLICATIONS

To control broadleaf weeds, broadcast on corn up to 2 collars or 6" tall growth stage with :

	Rate/A	Adjuvant
Clarity[4] or Banvel[5]	1/4 - 1/2 pt	NIS+NFERT

- BASIS should not be tank mixed with the following because of antagonism or severe crop injury:
  - Basagran[3], Laddock[3], 2,4-D, DuPont Bladex® Herbicide, Marksman[4],atrazine, Beacon[6], or other ALS inhibiting herbicides.
  - foliar applied organophosphate insecticides such as "Lorsban", malathion, parathion, etc..
  - foliar applied pyrethroid insecticides such as DuPont Asana® XL insecticide and others.
- To avoid antagonism or severe crop injury, apply these materials at least 7 or more days prior to, or 3 or more days after the application of BASIS.

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

Some crops are sensitive to BASIS. All direct or indirect contact (e.g., spray drift) with crops other than field corn should be avoided. See also SPRAY DRIFT.

BROADCAST GROUND APPLICATION

- Use a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre (GPA) for best performance.
- Use a minimum of 10 GPA for light scattered stands of grass.
- Use 50 mesh screens with all applications.
- Use flat fan nozzles only. Do not use flood, hollow cone, raindrop, whirl chamber or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles, or air-assisted sprayers. Unacceptable crop injury, excessive spray drift, or poor weed control may result.
- Application spray pressure should be 20-40 psi.
- For proper spray coverage, adjust the boom and nozzle height to manufacturers' specifications.
- Ensure that equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the corn plant whorl.
- Overlaps, or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

BAND APPLICATION

- For band applications, use proportionately less spray mixture.
- To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator so as not to exceed the labeled rate.
- Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for flat fan nozzle orientation, distance of nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration and spray pressure.

AERIAL APPLICATION
(See also Spray Drift)

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA.
- Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

CHEMIGATION

BASIS should not be applied through any type of irrigation system.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

BASIS may be applied to all field corn hybrids with Relative Maturity (RM) rating of 88 days or more. Corn hybrids with a RM rating less than 88 days will vary in their sensitivity to BASIS, and DuPont will not be held responsible for losses or damages resulting from such use.

BASIS provides the best results when applied to young, actively growing grasses. Applications made during warm, moist conditions (70 °F or more) with adequate soil moisture both before and after application maximize performance.

- The degree and duration of control depend on: spray coverage, weed spectrum, weed size, growing conditions both before and after application, soil moisture, precipitation, and adjuvant selection.
- Adequate soil moisture is required for optimum activity. Rainfall within 5 to 7 days after application will enhance BASIS residual activity. A timely cultivation may be required for maximum weed control.
- Treating grasses that exceed maximum label height may result in incomplete control.
- Poor grass control or crop injury may result from applications made to plants under stress from:
  - abnormally hot or cold weather
  - environmental conditions such as drought, water-saturated soils, hail damage, or frost
  - disease, insect or nematode damage
  - prior herbicide applications, including carryover from a previous year's herbicide application
- If the corn or grass weeds are under stress, delay application of BASIS until the stress passes and plants begin to grow again. If the corn stage or grass height exceed the sizes indicated on this label, ACCENT or ACCENT SP may be used for grass control. Consult the ACCENT labels for timing information.
- BASIS is rainfast in 4 hours.
- Applications made during or immediately following periods of large day/night temperature fluctuations may decrease control and increase the potential for crop injury.
- Applications should be made when minimum nighttime temperatures are above 40 °F and the maximum daytime temperatures are below 92 °F.
- Applications of BASIS to dry, dusty fields may reduce grass control in the wheel tracks.
- BASIS rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible grasses, reducing competition within as little as 6 hours after application. Susceptible grasses are controlled in 7-14 days.

SEQUENTIAL ACCENT® SP APPLICATIONS

To control grasses under adverse environmental conditions, a sequential application of DuPont ACCENT or ACCENT SP Herbicide may be necessary. An application of ACCENT may be made 14 or more days after BASIS applications. Refer to ACCENT labels for grass species controlled, proper size of weeds, rates and other information.

CULTIVATION

The best time for cultivation is 7 -14 days after BASIS applications. See ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY.

CROP ROTATION

The following rotational intervals should be observed when using BASIS:

Crop	Interval in Months
Corn (field)	Anytime
Corn (pop, sweet)	10
Soybeans	1/2 (15 days)
Spring Cereals (wheat, oats, barley)	8
Winter wheat	4
Peas, snap beans, dry beans	8
Alfalfa	10
Potatoes	4
Sugar beets	12
Other crops	18

SPRAYER PREPARATION/CLEANUP

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before using BASIS. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the label of the product previously sprayed including directions for rinsate disposal. If no cleanup procedure is provided, use the procedure that follows. Immediately following applications of BASIS, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment to avoid subsequent crop injury.

Note: When applying multiple loads of BASIS, do not allow empty sprayer or mixing equipment to stand overnight. Partially fill the empty equipment with fresh water at the end of each day of spraying, flush the boom, hoses and other equipment, and allow to sit overnight.

Cleanup Procedure

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces. Flush the tank, hoses, and boom with clean water for a minimum of 5 min.
2. Partially fill the tank with clean water and add one gal of household ammonia* (containing 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Finish filling the tank with water, then flush the cleaning solution through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Add more water to completely fill the tank and allow to agitate/recirculate for at least 15 min. Again, flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution, then drain the tank.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing the cleaning agent and water.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 min, flushing the water through the hoses and boom.
6. Rinsate may be applied to areas planted to field corn. Do not exceed the labeled concentration of BASIS. Read and follow all label directions for BASIS.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate strength ammonia solution or a tank cleaner recommended in the DuPont bulletin "Sulfonylurea Herbicides, A Guide to Equipment Cleanout," may be used.

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.

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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.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

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.

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

- Do not apply BASIS or drain or flush application equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, 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 in similar areas.
- Prevent drift of spray onto desirable plants (See SPRAY DRIFT).
- Do not contaminate any body of water with BASIS.
- Thoroughly clean application equipment before and after use. See SPRAYER PREPARATION/CLEANUP section of this label for instructions.
- Do not graze or feed forage, grain, or stover from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of BASIS application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

Product 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: Do not reuse the outer box or the resealable plastic bag. When all soluble packets are used, the outer packaging should be clean and may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by open burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If the resealable plastic bag contacts the formulated product in any way, the bag must be triple-rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer wrap as described above.

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

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NOTICE OF WARRANTY

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the 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 will not be responsible for losses or damage resulting from application of BASIS when applied to crops treated previously with "Counter" or "Thimet" applied in a band at planting. DUPONT MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

1. Registered trademark of American Cyanamid Co.
2. Registered trademark of Zeneca, Inc.
3. Registered trademark of Dow Elanco
4. Registered trademark of Sandoz, Ltd.
5. Registered trademark of BASF Corporation
6. Registered trademark of Ciba-Geigy Corporation

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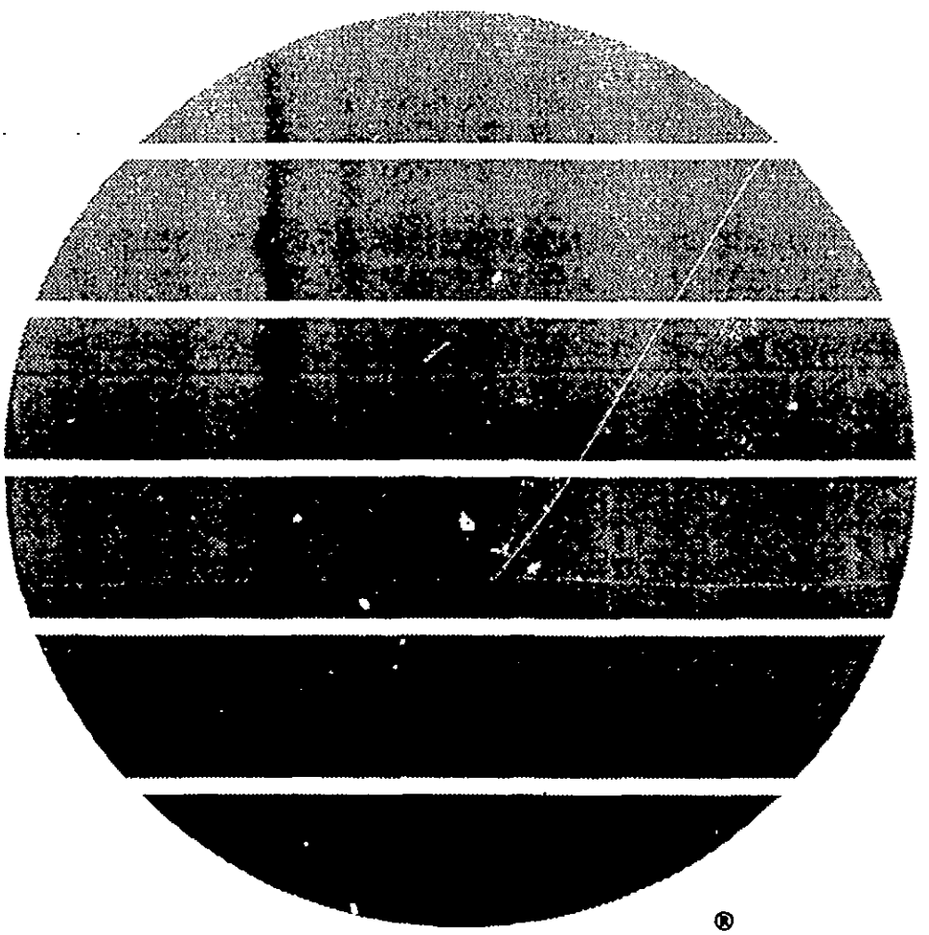
SUBSET

DUPONT®

Basis™

herbicide



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

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BASIS HIGHLIGHTS

- BASIS provides selective postemergence grass control in field corn applied at spike to 4-leaf (2 collar) corn stage.
- Use rate is 1/3 oz product per acre.
- Always include a nonionic surfactant and an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer.
  See **Spray Adjuvants.**
- BASIS may be applied by ground (broadcast or band) or by air.
- For best results apply in 10 (light grass pressure) to 15 (heavy grass pressure) gal of water per acre at 20-40 PSI with flat fan nozzles.
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  See **Tank Mix Applications.**
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Basis™

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Thifensulfuron methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino] sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	*25%*
Inert Ingredients	*25%*
TOTAL	*100%*

EPA Reg. No. 352-571

U.S. Patent No. 5,102,444 & 4,481,029

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If in eyes: Flush immediately with plenty of water.

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

If swallowed: No specific intervention is indicated as the compound is not likely to be hazardous by ingestion. However consult a physician if necessary.

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS 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-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. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

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.

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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.

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DuPont BASIS Herbicide is a water dispersible granule containing 75% active ingredient by weight.

BASIS is a selective herbicide for control of certain annual grass weeds when applied postemergence to the field corn. Make only 1 application of BASIS per season.

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TIMING TO CROP STAGE

- BASIS may be applied to field corn in the spike to 4-leaf (2 collar) stage (approximately 1/2" to 6" tall).
- Do not apply to corn taller than 4-leaf (2 collar) or approximately 6" tall. Risk of injury increases as the crop grows past this stage.
- Do not apply to field corn grown for seed, to popcorn, to sweet corn or to waxy corns.

TIMING TO WEEDS

- Apply BASIS when grasses are young and actively growing, but before they exceed the size listed in the table below.
- Applications made to weeds at growth stages greater than those listed below may result in incomplete control. Grass competition due to incomplete control may reduce yields.

RATE

- Apply BASIS at 1/3 oz per acre for control of the grasses listed below.

Do not apply less than 1/3 oz of Basis per acre.

When applied as directed, BASIS will control the following grasses:

Grasses	Height (Inches)
Barnyardgrass	1-2"
Foxtails	
Giant	1-2"
Yellow	1-2"
Bristly	1-2"
Green	1-2"
Fall panicum	1-2"

BASIS will also control annual smartweeds, common lambsquarters, redroot (rough) pigweed, velvetleaf, and wild mustard at 1 to 3 inches in weed height.

Applications to broadleaf weeds in the cotyledon stage may result in less than satisfactory control. Broadleaf weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled by BASIS. A properly timed cultivation or follow-up application of a broadleaf herbicide may be required.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Applications of BASIS must include a nonionic surfactant and an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer.

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

- Avoid products that do not accurately define their ingredients on the product label. Products must contain only ingredients authorized by the EPA for use on food crops.
- Biodegradable products are encouraged.
- Do not use products that change the pH of the spray tank solution.

Nonionic Surfactants (NIS)

- Apply at a concentration of 0.25 - 0.5% v/v (1-2 qt per 100 gal spray solution). Use the higher concentration under drought conditions to enhance control.
- When applications are made under drought conditions, a petroleum or methylated seed oil based crop oil concentrate at 1 - 2% v/v (1 - 2 gal/100 gal) may be substituted for a nonionic surfactant.

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Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer must be added in addition to nonionic surfactant.

- Use a high-quality liquid nitrogen fertilizer such as 28–0–0 at a rate of 2–4 qt per acre or 10–34–0 at 1–2 qt per acre.
- A high-quality spray-grade ammonium sulfate (21–0–0) may be applied at a rate of 2–4 lb per acre in place of the liquid nitrogen fertilizer.
- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizers without a nonionic surfactant.
- Liquid nitrogen fertilizers should not be used as the total carrier solution.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of BASIS.
3. Continue agitation until the BASIS is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the BASIS is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. BASIS should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add the required spray adjuvants (Crop Oil Concentrate, nonionic surfactant, liquid nitrogen fertilizer, or ammonium sulfate).
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply BASIS spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If BASIS and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the BASIS in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the BASIS.

Soluble Packet Use and Handling Precautions

Five Soluble Packets are contained in a waterproof, resealable bag. Three resealable bags are enclosed in each cardboard box. The individual Soluble Packets will dissolve completely in water. Open the outer resealable bag and remove the required number of Soluble Packets and follow the mixing instructions above.

Precautions

- The outer resealable bag is NOT soluble in water. DO NOT place it in the spray tank.
- Exposure to moisture or excessive handling of the Soluble Packets will cause them to break.
- Do not touch the packets with wet hands or place them on wet surfaces.
- Protect unused Soluble Packets by resealing them in the resealable bag.

SOIL INSECTICIDE INTERACTIONS

BASIS may interact with certain insecticides previously applied to the crop. Crop response varies with field corn type, insecticide used, insecticide application method, and soil type. Corn types may be classified as conventional field corn, imazethapyr tolerant (IT), or imidazilinone-resistant (IR) such as Pioneer 3180IR, etc.

CORN TYPE

For Conventional and "IT"

- BASIS may be applied to corn previously treated with Force[2] soil insecticide regardless of soil type.
- **DO NOT APPLY BASIS to corn previously treated with Counter 15G[1].**
- **APPLICATIONS OF BASIS TO CORN PREVIOUSLY TREATED WITH "COUNTER 20CR" OR "THIMET" MAY CAUSE UNACCEPTABLE CROP INJURY, ESPECIALLY ON SOILS OF LESS THAN 4% ORGANIC MATTER.** DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from such use.
- Applications of BASIS to corn previously treated with Dyfonate[2], Lorsban[3], or other organophosphate insecticides not listed above, **may result in temporary crop injury.**

For "IR" Corn

There are no use precautions for applications of BASIS to "IR" type field corn previously treated with any insecticide.

TANK MIX APPLICATIONS

For Control of Broadleaf Weeds.

- BASIS may be tank mixed with herbicides listed below for additional broadleaf weed control. See the tank mix partner label for additional weeds controlled, weed sizes, and application restrictions.
- Should the selected companion herbicide carry a ground or surface water advisory, the user must take into consideration this advisory when using the companion herbicide.
- Nonionic surfactants (NIS) and an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer must be used in all tank mixes.

TANK MIX APPLICATIONS

To control broadleaf weeds, broadcast on corn up to 2 collars or 6" tall growth stage with :

	Rate/A	Adjuvant
Clarity[4] or Banvel[4]	1/4 - 1/2 pt	NIS+NFERT

- BASIS should not be tank mixed with the following because of antagonism or severe crop injury:
  - Basagran[5], Laddock[5], 2,4-D, DuPont Bladex® Herbicide, Marksman[4],atrazine, Beacon[6], or other ALS inhibiting herbicides.
  - foliar applied organophosphate insecticides such as "Lorsban", malathion, parathion, etc..
  - foliar applied pyrethroid insecticides such as DuPont Asana® XL insecticide and others.
- To avoid antagonism or severe crop injury, apply these materials at least 7 or more days prior to, or 3 or more days after the application of BASIS.

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

Some crops are sensitive to BASIS. All direct or indirect contact (e.g., spray drift) with crops other than field corn should be avoided. See also SPRAY DRIFT.

BROADCAST GROUND APPLICATION

- Use a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre (GPA) for best performance.
- Use a minimum of 10 GPA for light scattered stands of grass.
- Use 50 mesh screens with all applications.
- Use flat fan nozzles only. Do not use flood, hollow cone, raindrop, whirl chamber or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles, or air-assisted sprayers. Unacceptable crop injury, excessive spray drift, or poor weed control may result.
- Application spray pressure should be 20-40 psi.
- For proper spray coverage, adjust the boom and nozzle height to manufacturers' specifications.
- Ensure that equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the corn plant whorl.
- Overlaps, or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

BAND APPLICATION

- For band applications, use proportionately less spray mixture.
- To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator so as not to exceed the labeled rate.
- Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for flat fan nozzle orientation, distance of nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration and spray pressure.

AERIAL APPLICATION
(See also Spray Drift)

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA.
- Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

CHEMIGATION

BASIS should not be applied through any type of irrigation system.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

BASIS may be applied to all field corn hybrids with Relative Maturity (RM) rating of 88 days or more. Corn hybrids with a RM rating less than 88 days will vary in their sensitivity to BASIS, and DuPont will not be held responsible for losses or damages resulting from such use.

BASIS provides the best results when applied to young, actively growing grasses. Applications made during warm, moist conditions (70 °F or more) with adequate soil moisture both before and after application maximize performance.

- The degree and duration of control depend on: spray coverage, weed spectrum, weed size, growing conditions both before and after application, soil moisture, precipitation, and adjuvant selection.
- Adequate soil moisture is required for optimum activity. Rainfall within 5 to 7 days after application will enhance BASIS residual activity. A timely cultivation may be required for maximum weed control.
- Treating grasses that exceed maximum label height may result in incomplete control.
- Poor grass control or crop injury may result from applications made to plants under stress from:
  - abnormally hot or cold weather
  - environmental conditions such as drought, water-saturated soils, hail damage, or frost
  - disease, insect or nematode damage
  - prior herbicide applications, including carryover from a previous year's herbicide application
- If the corn or grass weeds are under stress, delay application of BASIS until the stress passes and plants begin to grow again. If the corn stage or grass height exceed the sizes indicated on this label, ACCENT or ACCENT SP may be used for grass control. Consult the ACCENT labels for timing information.
- BASIS is rainfast in 4 hours.
- Applications made during or immediately following periods of large day/night temperature fluctuations may decrease control and increase the potential for crop injury.
- Applications should be made when minimum nighttime temperatures are above 40 °F and the maximum daytime temperatures are below 92 °F.
- Applications of BASIS to dry, dusty fields may reduce grass control in the wheel tracks.
- BASIS rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible grasses, reducing competition within as little as 6 hours after application. Susceptible grasses are controlled in 7-14 days.

SEQUENTIAL ACCENT® SP APPLICATIONS

To control grasses under adverse environmental conditions, a sequential application of DuPont ACCENT or ACCENT SP Herbicide may be necessary. An application of ACCENT may be made 14 or more days after BASIS applications. Refer to ACCENT labels for grass species controlled, proper size of weeds, rates and other information.

CULTIVATION

The best time for cultivation is 7-14 days after BASIS applications. See ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY.

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CROP ROTATION

The following rotational intervals should be observed when using BASIS:

Crop	Interval in Months
Corn (field)	Anytime
Corn (pop, sweet)	10
Soybeans	1/2 (15 days)
Spring Cereals (wheat, oats, barley)	8
Winter wheat	4
Peas, snap beans, dry beans	8
Alfalfa	10
Potatoes	4
Sugar beets	12
Other crops	18

SPRAYER PREPARATION/CLEANUP

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before using BASIS. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the label of the product previously sprayed including directions for rinsate disposal. If no cleanup procedure is provided, use the procedure that follows. Immediately following applications of BASIS, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment to avoid subsequent crop injury.

Note: When applying multiple loads of BASIS, do not allow empty sprayer or mixing equipment to stand overnight. Partially fill the empty equipment with fresh water at the end of each day of spraying, flush the boom, hoses and other equipment, and allow to sit overnight.

Cleanup Procedure

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces. Flush the tank, hoses, and boom with clean water for a minimum of 5 min.
2. Partially fill the tank with clean water and add one gal of household ammonia* (containing 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Finish filling the tank with water, then flush the cleaning solution through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Add more water to completely fill the tank and allow to agitate/recirculate for at least 15 min. Again, flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution, then drain the tank.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing the cleaning agent and water.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 min, flushing the water through the hoses and boom.
6. Rinsate may be applied to areas planted to field corn. Do not exceed the labeled concentration of BASIS. Read and follow all label directions for BASIS.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate strength ammonia solution or a tank cleaner recommended in the DuPont bulletin "Sulfonylurea Herbicides, A Guide to Equipment Cleanout," may be used.

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.

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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.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

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

- Do not apply BASIS or drain or flush application equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, 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 in similar areas.
- Prevent drift of spray onto desirable plants (See SPRAY DRIFT).
- Do not contaminate any body of water with BASIS.
- Thoroughly clean application equipment before and after use. See SPRAYER PREPARATION/CLEANUP section of this label for instructions.
- Do not graze or feed forage, grain, or stover from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of BASIS application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

Product 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: Do not reuse the outer box or the resealable plastic bag. When all soluble packets are used, the outer packaging should be clean and may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by open burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If the resealable plastic bag contacts the formulated product in any way, the bag must be triple-rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer wrap as described above.

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

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NOTICE OF WARRANTY

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the 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 will not be responsible for losses or damage resulting from application of BASIS when applied to crops treated previously with "Counter" or "Thimet" applied in a band at planting. DUPONT MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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