

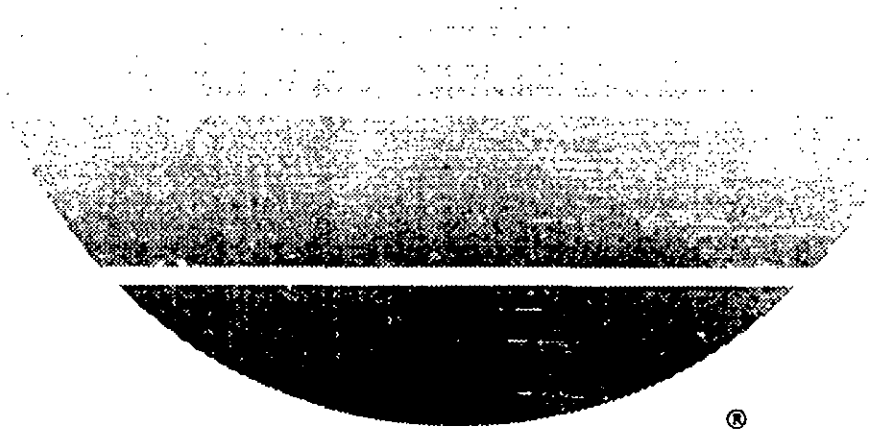
DUPONT

Extrazine® II DF

herbicide

ACCEPTED
JUL 26 1994
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 282-517

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..... *A Growing Partnership With Nature*

EXTRAZINE® II DF HIGHLIGHTS

- Combined burndown and residual control of EXTRAZINE II DF offers season-long, weed-free corn for higher yields and lower weed pressure next season.
- Foliar burndown kills grasses and broadleaf weeds up to 3" tall, eliminating the additional cost of a contact herbicide.
- Root-uptake burndown, or "reachback" control, kills grasses and broadleaf weeds that germinate before an activating rain.
- EXTRAZINE II DF provides residual control of a broad spectrum of grass and broadleaf weeds.
- Allows flexible application methods and a wide application window to fit any crop management systems, including conservation and conventional tillage, early-preplant to postemergence timing.
- Can be used on field corn, popcorn, sweet corn, and field corn grown for seed.
- Consult the label for complete use instructions and precautions. Always read and follow label directions for proper use.

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RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

This product is a restricted use herbicide due to reproductive and ground and surface water concerns. Users must read and follow all precautionary statements and instructions for use in order to minimize potential for Atrazine and Cyanazine to reach ground and surface water.

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.



EXTRAZINE® II DF HERBICIDE

FOR USE ON FIELD CORN, POPCORN, SWEET CORN, AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED

DISPERSIBLE GRANULE

<u>Active Ingredients</u>	<u>By Weight</u>
Cyanazine: 2-[[4-chloro-6-(ethylamino)-s-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-methylpropionitrile	67.5%
Atrazine: 2-chloro-4-(ethylamino)-6-(isopropylamino)-s-triazine	21.4%
Related compounds	1.1%
<u>Inert Ingredients</u>	10.0%
<u>TOTAL</u>	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-577

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If swallowed, call a physician or poison control center. Drink one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with fingers.

Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If on skin, wash with plenty of soap and water.

If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING: May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes temporary eye injury.

This product may be hazardous to your health. This product has been classified "Restricted Use" because, at doses that caused serious maternal illness in laboratory animals, birth defects were present. Use of protective clothing and equipment and following the precautions below can reduce risk.

Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Do not get in eyes or on clothing.

Keep out of reach of domestic animals, particularly cattle. Consumption of this product, spray solutions, or water contaminated with product can result in serious illness or possible death of bovines.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Waterproof gloves.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

Cyanazine and atrazine, the active ingredients of EXTRAZINE II DF, are pesticides that can move (seep or travel) through soil and can contaminate groundwater that may be used as drinking water. Cyanazine and atrazine have been found in groundwater as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply EXTRAZINE II DF where the water table (groundwater) is close to the surface and where the soils are very permeable (i.e. well drained soils such as loamy sands). Local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

Cyanazine has been detected in surface waters that receive run-off from treated areas. To minimize cyanazine runoff, follow the Best Management Practices section of this label.

Atrazine is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Runoff and drift from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Do not apply this product in a way that contacts 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 12 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.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Protective eyewear.

DuPont's Extrazine® II DF Herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation that can be applied alone or in combination with other herbicides to control a wide variety of weeds on field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, and field corn grown for seed.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

EXTRAZINE II effectively controls the following weeds when used alone or in combination with other herbicides according to label directions:

Grasses

Annual bluegrass	Foxtail, giant
Annual fescues	Foxtail, green
Annual (Italian) ryegrass	Foxtail, yellow
Annual sedge	Goosegrass
Barnyardgrass*	Junglerice
Bullgrass	Stinkgrass (Indian lovegrass)
Crabgrass	Witchgrass
Fall panicum	

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Broadleaves

Annual groundcherry	Nightshade, annual
Annual morningglory	Pigweed*
Black mustard	Pineappleweed
Buffalobur	Plantain
Buttercup, annual	Poorjoe
Carpetweed	Prickly sida (teaweed)
Common chickweed	Prostrate knotweed
Cocklebur [†]	Prostrate spurge
Common groundsel	Ragweed, common
Common mallow	Ragweed, giant [‡]
Common purslane	Russian Thistle
Corn spurry	Shepherdspurge
Curly dock (seedling)	Smallflower galinsoga
Fiddleneck	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Florida pusley (Florida purslane)	Spiny sida
Hedge mustard	Sunflower [‡] , wild, annual, common
Jimsonweed*	Tarweed cuphea (gumweed)
Kochia	Velvetleaf*
Ladysthumb	Wild buckwheat
Lambsquarters	Wild mustard
Mayweed	Wild radish
	Wild turnip

* Under conditions that delay germination of the seeds, such as low temperatures or lack of soil surface moisture, the effectiveness of EXTRAZINE II against these weeds may be impaired.

[†] The degree of weed control may be reduced if soil moisture and temperature conditions cause deep germination of these seeds.

[‡] Under conditions of heavy weed pressure and where several flushes of this weed is likely to occur, the residual activity of EXTRAZINE II may not provide adequate control. In these cases, a follow-up treatment with a post broadleaf herbicide is recommended.

**CONSERVATION TILLAGE
PREEMERGENCE USES**

Field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, and field corn grown for seed

(30 days prior to planting until emergence)

EXTRAZINE II may be used for Early Preplant or Preemergence weed control for land going into the production of corn under conservation tillage (including no-till) programs. Complete any planned early spring tillage prior to application. Tillage after application may reduce the effectiveness of the herbicide treatment.

In corn planted in no-till stalk ground (corn, sorghum), stubble ground (soybean, small grains), and any minimum-till land, EXTRAZINE II, when used according to label directions, will

- kill most existing small weeds,
- suppress many emerged perennial weeds, and
- provide residual control of annual weeds.

A nitrogen solution or complete fertilizer solution may replace all or part of the water as a carrier. The spray gallonage and boom design must be adequate to give thorough, uniform coverage of the weed foliage. Follow the label requirements of all products used in tank mix combinations.

USE RATES

- Use Table 1 for field corn, popcorn, or field corn grown for seed with surface residue <30%.
- Use Table 2 for field corn, popcorn, or field corn grown for seed with surface residue >30%.
- Use Table 3 for sweet corn.

ANNUAL GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS UP TO 3"

- Use EXTRAZINE II alone and add 1-2 qt/acre of crop oil concentrate (COC) if weeds are emerged at the time of application.
- For best burndown results use a minimum of 20 gal/acre of liquid fertilizer as the carrier and replace COC with a nonionic surfactant.

BROADLEAF WEEDS EXCEEDING 3"

- If broadleaf weeds exceed 3 in. at application, add 2,4-D LV Ester and/or Banvel¹ and non-ionic surfactant at recommended rates.
- Additional weeds controlled with 2,4-D and/or "Banvel" are: wild buckwheat, dandelion, dock, giant ragweed, marestail, pennycress, prickly lettuce and tansy mustard.
- To control existing alfalfa, add 0.3 to 0.5 pint/acre of "Banvel" to the spray mixture of EXTRAZINE II plus 2,4-D. Apply before the alfalfa exceeds 6 in. in height.

GRASS WEEDS EXCEEDING 3"

- If grass weeds exceed 3 in. at application, add either Gramoxone Extra¹ or Roundup¹ to the tank at the recommended rates for these products.
- Add 1 to 2 pt of a non-ionic surfactant per 100 gal of spray.
- With "Gramoxone Extra," well established weeds over 6 in. tall will not be well controlled.
- Do not apply "Gramoxone Extra" in a suspension type liquid fertilizer containing clay.

**BURN DOWN UNDER DRY CONDITIONS
OR CONTROL OF SOD GRASSES**

For burndown of existing sod grasses such as orchardgrass, bromegrass, rye or timothy, or when conditions are very dry, add "Gramoxone Extra" to the tank mix at the recommended rate.

PERENNIAL GRASS WEEDS UNDER DRY CONDITIONS

For improved control of perennial grasses such as johnsongrass or quackgrass, add "Roundup" at the recommended rate or follow with a postemergence application of DuPont's ACCENT® Herbicide.

OTHER LABELED TANK MIXES

EXTRAZINE II can be tank mixed with other labeled products according to the directions for the treatments explained in the Conventional Tillage section of this label.

Early preplant applications of EXTRAZINE II may be tank mixed with 2 pt per acre of Princep 41¹ or 1.1 lb of Princep Caliber 90¹. Apply 30 days or more prior to planting.

SEQUENTIAL TREATMENTS

If, due to weather conditions, corn planting occurs more than 30 days after application, a sequential herbicide treatment may be necessary to provide additional length of weed control. This may be a postemergence treatment with BLADEX, ACCENT, EXTRAZINE II or some other herbicide treatment applied at or after planting.

CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE PREEMERGENCE OR PREPLANT INCORPORATED USES

Field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, and field corn grown for seed

Apply EXTRAZINE II treatments just before, at, or after planting but before the crop has emerged. Do not remove treated soil from the seedrows prior to or during planting.

Rotary hoeing is recommended for preemergence applications which do not receive adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to wet the top 2 in. of soil or depth of germinating weeds within about 10 days after application.

Do not incorporate EXTRAZINE II or tank mix combinations containing EXTRAZINE II more than 3" deep to keep from burying the herbicide. Single or two-pass incorporation with a tool such as a field cultivator operated at 5 to 7 mph is acceptable. Do not use spike-toothed harrows, deep tillage disks, or rolling basket devices to incorporate EXTRAZINE II.

Use Rates for EXTRAZINE II Applied Alone

- Use Table 1 for field corn, popcorn, or field corn grown for seed.
- Use Table 3 for sweet corn.

Use Rates for EXTRAZINE II in Combination with Other Herbicides

EXTRAZINE II can be tank mixed with Lasso 4EC¹, Dual 8E¹ Frontier¹, Surpass², Harness Plus¹, Sutan+³, and Eradicane 6.7E² herbicides. Refer to the manufacturers' labels for proper use rates, rotational guidelines, and all other precautions. Follow the label with the most restrictive requirements.

- Use Table 4 for EXTRAZINE II tank mix rates on field corn, popcorn, and field corn grown for seed
- Use Table 5 for EXTRAZINE II tank mix rate: on sweet corn.

EXTRAZINE II Plus "Sutan+" or "Eradicane 6.7E"

- Do not use EXTRAZINE II in tank mixes with "Sutan+" or "Eradicane 6.7E" on field corn grown for seed.
- Use 3.6 pt per acre of "Sutan+" and "Eradicane 6.7E". For loam soils with >5% organic matter, use 4.8 pt per acre.
- Apply tank mix combinations of EXTRAZINE II and "Sutan+" or "Eradicane 6.7E" before planting. Incorporate the mixture 2" to 3" deep immediately after application. Refer to the "Sutan+" and "Eradicane 6.7E" manufacturers' labels for appropriate incorporation methods. Do not incorporate the EXTRAZINE II deeper than 3" or weed control may be reduced.
- As an alternative, EXTRAZINE II may be applied preemergence, as an overlay over previously incorporated "Sutan+" and "Eradicane 6.7E".
- Existing stands of quackgrass and purple and yellow nutsedge must be turned under and thoroughly chopped up prior to chemical treatments.

- In addition to the weeds controlled by EXTRAZINE II, this tank mix will provide additional control or suppression of the following weeds: shattercane, quackgrass, yellow and purple nutsedge, sandbur, Texas panicum, and wild proso millet. For fields with moderate to heavy infestations of these weeds, refer to the "Sutan+" or "Eradicane 6.7E" labels for appropriate rates.

POSTEMERGENCE USES ON FIELD CORN

Do not apply EXTRAZINE II postemergence on popcorn, sweet corn, or corn grown for seed.

Crop Stage

- For best results, apply EXTRAZINE II from crop emergence through the two-leaf stage of corn.
- Postemergence application must be made before the fifth leaf is visible (typically 8 inches or less).

Weed Stage Controlled

- Apply EXTRAZINE II before grass or broadleaf weeds exceed 1.5" in height.

Use Rates

- Use Table 6 for postemergence rates of EXTRAZINE II where no prior application of EXTRAZINE II or BLADEX has been made.
- Use Table 7 for postemergence rates of EXTRAZINE II where a prior application of EXTRAZINE II or BLADEX has been made.
- In peat or muck soils, these treatments burn down and suppress existing weeds, but will not provide residual control.

Adjuvants

- Apply in water only.
- Do not spray emerged corn plants in a liquid fertilizer carrier or in tank mix combinations with EC formulation herbicides.
- Under dry, arid conditions of low humidity and the absence of dew formation at night, add a nonionic surfactant or an emulsible vegetable (EV) oil suitable for use on growing corn at its recommended rate.
 - Do not use petroleum-based crop oils.
 - Addition of a surfactant or EV oil is not recommended under moist, rainy conditions and when dew forms at night as injury may occur.

Precautions for Weather Effects

When applied as a postemergence herbicide, EXTRAZINE II is active through foliage as well as through the roots. Yellowing and/or stunting of the corn may result from this treatment, particularly if cold, adverse growing conditions occur after application. Do not apply this treatment under cold (daytime high <55 °F), wet weather conditions, or to corn growing under stress caused by weather, insects, disease, etc. Extended or extreme cold and wet conditions may reduce stands.

PLANNED SPLIT APPLICATION

For more consistent control under variable weather conditions, variable soil types, or heavy weed pressure, a split application may be used. Between the two applications, do not exceed the total amount of EXTRAZINE II allowed in Table 1, Table 2, or Table 3.

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USE RATE TABLES - EXTRAZINE II DF ALONE, PREEMERGENCE

Table 1, For Field Corn, Popcorn, and Field Corn Grown for Seed

Early Preplant or Preemergence Broadcast Rates in Conventional Tillage with <30% Surface Residue

Soil Texture	%OM =	EXTRAZINE II DF [†] (lb/acre)					
		<1%	1%	2%	3%	4%	≥5%
Sand, Loam sand		Do Not Use	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.6
Sandy loam		1.4	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.6	4.4
Loam, Silt loam, Silt		1.7	2.2	3.1	3.6	4.4	5.0
Sandy clay loam		2.2	3.1	3.6	4.4	5.0	5.3
Clay loam, Silty clay loam, Sandy clay, Silty clay, Clay		3.1	3.6	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.8

Table 2, For Field Corn, Popcorn, and Field Corn Grown for Seed

Early Preplant or Preemergence Rates in Conservation Tillage or No-Till with >30% Surface Residue

Soil Texture	%OM =	EXTRAZINE II DF [†] (lb/acre)					
		<1%	1%	2%	3%	4%	≥5%
Sand, Loamy sand		Do Not Use	1.8	2.1	2.8	3.9	4.5
Sandy loam		1.8	2.1	2.8	3.9	4.5	5.5
Loam, Silt loam, Silt		2.1	2.8	3.9	4.5	5.5	6.3
Sandy clay loam, Clay loam, Silty clay loam		2.8	3.9	4.5	5.5	6.3	6.6
Sandy clay, Silty clay, Clay		3.9	4.5	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.3

Table 3, For Use on Sweet Corn

Early Preplant or Preemergence Broadcast Rates in Conventional Tillage with <30% Surface Residue[‡]

Soil Texture	%OM =	EXTRAZINE II DF [†] (lb/acre)					
		<1%	1%	2%	3%	4%	≥5%
Sand, Loamy sand		Do Not Use	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.5
Sandy loam		Do Not Use	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.3	4.4
Loam, Silt loam, Silt		Do Not Use	2.1	2.6	3.3	4.1	4.9
Sandy clay loam, Clay loam, Silty clay loam		Do Not Use	2.6	3.1	4.1	4.9	5.8
Sandy clay, Silty clay, Clay		Do Not Use	3.1	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.8

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[‡] See "Precautions" section for other requirements.

[†] Maximum rate limits per acre per year for all applications is 6.5 lb cyanazine (9.6 lb EXTRAZINE II DF) except on highly erodible land with less than 30% plant residue cover, the rate limit is 3.0 lb cyanazine (4.4 lb EXTRAZINE II DF).

USE RATE TABLES - EXTRAZINE II DF TANK MIXES, PREEMERGENCE

Table 4, For Field Corn, Popcorn, or Field Corn Grown for Seed

Early Preplant or Preemergence Broadcast Rates Used in Tank-Mix Combinations with "Lasso," "Sutan+," "Eradicane 6.7E," or "Dual 8E," "Frontier", "Surpass", or "Harness Plus" in Conventional or Conservation Tillage

Soil Texture	%OM =	EXTRAZINE II DF (lb/acre) ^{†, ††}					
		<1%	1%	2%	3%	4%	≥5%
Sand, Loamy sand		0.7**	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2
Sandy loam		0.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5
Loam, Silt loam, Silt		1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8
Sandy clay loam, Clay loam, Silty clay loam		1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1
Sandy clay, Silty clay, Clay		1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.3

Table 5, For Sweet Corn

Early Preplant or Preemergence Broadcast Rates in Tank-Mix Combinations with "Lasso," "Sutan+," "Eradicane 6.7E," or "Dual" ‡

Soil Texture	%OM =	EXTRAZINE II DF (lb/acre) ^{†, ††}					
		<1%	1%	2%	3%	4%	≥5%
Sand, Loamy sand		Do Not Use	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.2
Sandy loam		Do Not Use	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.4
Loam, Silt loam, Silt		Do Not Use	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.9
Sandy clay loam, Clay loam, Silty clay loam		Do Not Use	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.1
Sandy clay, Silty clay loam		Do Not Use	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3

USE RATE TABLES - EXTRAZINE II DF ALONE, POSTEMERGENCE

Table 6, For Field Corn Only

Postemergence Broadcast Rates: No Prior Application of BLADEX or EXTRAZINE II

Soil Texture	%OM =	EXTRAZINE II DF (lb/acre) [†]			
		<1%	1%	2%	>2%
Sand, Loamy sand		Do Not Use	1.3	1.8	2.2
Sandy loam		1.3	1.8	2.2	2.2
Loam, Silt loam, Silt		1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
All other textures		2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2

Table 7, For Field Corn Only

Postemergence Broadcast Rates: BLADEX or EXTRAZINE II Used in Prior Application

Soil Texture	%OM =	EXTRAZINE II DF (lb/acre) [†]			
		<1%	1%	2%	>2%
Sand, Loamy sand		Do Not Use	Do Not Use	1.5	1.5
Sandy loam		Do Not Use	Do Not Use	1.75	2.2
Loam, Silt loam, Silt		Do Not Use	1.5	2.2	2.2
All other textures		Do Not Use	2.0	2.2	2.2

* Do not use on field corn grown for seed.
 ** For use only on field corn.
 ‡ See "Precautions" section for other requirements.
 † Maximum rate limits per acre per year for all applications is 6.5 lb cyanazine (9.6 lb EXTRAZINE II DF) except on highly erodible land with less than 30% plant residue cover, the rate limit is 3.0 lb cyanazine (4.4 lb EXTRAZINE II DF).
 †† Do not use on Atlantic Coastal Plain sands or loamy sands of <1% organic matter.



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WEATHER EFFECTS AND MODE OF ACTION

As a preemergence herbicide, EXTRAZINE II is active mainly through the roots. Its effect on weeds is dependent on adequate rainfall to move the herbicide into the root zone. The soil must be thoroughly wet throughout the zone where weed seeds germinate. (The soil should be too wet to cultivate.)

Under conditions that delay weed germination—such as low temperatures and lack of soil surface moisture—or when germination is extended over a long period, the effectiveness of the herbicide may be impaired. Rotary hoeing, shallow cultivation, or a postemergence herbicide treatment may be useful under these circumstances. Follow these guidelines:

- Rotary hoeing or shallow cultivation is recommended if there has not been adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within about 10 days after application of EXTRAZINE II, and if the herbicide was not incorporated at the time of treatment.
- If the crop is cultivated, tillage should be shallow to minimize diluting the herbicide in the soil.
- If the crop stand is lost due to adverse weather conditions, insects, etc., the field can be replanted the same season to corn or sorghum. See "Rotation Crop Guidelines" for replanting interval on sorghum.
- To enhance weed control in areas of less than 25" of annual rainfall or where long dry periods are common, these treatments may require shallow incorporation with a tool such as a field cultivator operated at 5 to 7 mph. Incorporation should not be more than 3" deep to avoid burying the herbicide. Do not use a spike-toothed harrow, deep tillage disk or rolling basket device to incorporate EXTRAZINE II.

Heavy rainfall between planting and crop emergence may cause excessive concentrations of herbicide in the seed furrow, resulting in possible crop injury or stand loss. To prevent rainfall from pooling, level deep planter marks or seed furrows before application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

This product may not be mixed/loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned well, drainage wells and sink holes.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Nozzles

Use nozzles that provide accurate and uniform coverage. Ensure that the nozzles are the same size and are spaced uniformly. Calibrate the sprayer before use and check it frequently during use.

Pump

Use a pump with capacity to:

- a. Maintain 35 to 40 psi at the nozzles.
- b. Provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension.
- c. Provide a minimum of 20 percent bypass at all times.

In addition, use centrifugal pumps that provide sufficient shear action to disperse and mix this product. The pump should circulate at least 10 gal per min for every 100 gal in the tank through the jets of a correctly positioned sparger tube or jet agitator.

Screens

To prevent the nozzles from clogging, place 10- to 16-mesh screens on the suction side of the pump. Do not place a screen in the recirculation line. Use a 40- to 50-mesh screen between the pump and boom. Check your equipment manufacturer's literature for specific recommendations.

GENERAL MIXING AND SPRAYING DIRECTIONS

The following general mixing instructions are recommended:

1. Unless otherwise specified, use at least 10 gal of water per acre for soil applications and at least 15 gal of water per acre for foliar applications.
Note: Use sufficient carrier to ensure uniform application. Follow the label requirements of all products used in tank mix combinations.
2. A nitrogen solution or complete liquid fertilizer may replace all or part of the water as a carrier for preemergence or preplant application on corn. For best burndown, use a minimum of 20 gal per acre of liquid fertilizer as the carrier. Do not apply fertilizer mixtures after the crop emerges, since this may cause crop injury.
3. Always check the tank mix compatibility (TMC) of any formulation before mixing EXTRAZINE II DF with liquid fertilizer carriers or other formulations. A simple but generally reliable TMC evaluation procedure is explained in the Tank Mix Compatibility Evaluation Procedure section of these mixing instructions.
4. Start with thoroughly clean equipment. (See labels of the previous compounds used for cleaning instructions.)
5. Fill the tank at least 1/2 full with carrier. Start and maintain consistent agitation through all mixing and spraying procedures. Make sure the agitation system is working properly and creates a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface.
6. Slowly add the recommended amount of EXTRAZINE II to the tank or inductor.
7. Fill the tank to 75% capacity with carrier. Filling bypass lines should be kept below the liquid surface. Increase tank agitation, as necessary, to maintain the rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface.
8. If desired, add the appropriate emulsible crop oil, crop oil concentrate, or other tank mix formulations. Slurry these additional ingredients before adding them to the tank, if the compatibility test shows it to be necessary.
9. Finish filling the tank, maintaining sufficient agitation at all times to ensure surface action. In both spray tanks and nurse tanks, ensure that the EXTRAZINE II is completely dispersed and in uniform suspension before applying it.
10. Tank mixtures should always be applied immediately after preparation. If, for any reason, this is not possible, agitate the mixture sufficiently to remix all products, and check it for complete resuspension before application.
11. When tank mixing with other formulations, empty the tank as completely as possible before refilling it to prevent buildup of oil or EC residue. Always maintain agitation so that the mixture does not separate. If an oil or EC film begins to build up, drain and clean the tank with a strong detergent solution or an appropriate solvent.
12. If any emulsible crop oil, crop oil concentrate, or other emulsible formulation has been used either alone or in tank mix combinations with other pesticide formulations, clean

the sprayer thoroughly by flushing it with a detergent solution at the end of each work day. This ensures a clean sprayer and continued trouble-free operation.

Tank Mix Compatibility Evaluation Procedure

1. Add 1 pt of carrier liquid to each of two 1-qt jars. Mark the first jar "with" and the other "without."
2. Add 1/4 tsp of a suitable compatibility agent to the jar marked "with," cap the jar, and shake it gently for 5 to 10 seconds to mix (1/4 tsp per 1 pt of carrier = 2 pt per 100 gal of carrier).
3. Add the appropriate amount of herbicide to both jars, cap each jar, and shake them gently for 5 to 10 seconds.

Note: If problems are encountered in mixing wettable powder or dry flowable formulations into a liquid fertilizer, slurry these formulations in water before adding them to the liquid fertilizer.

The following chart shows the amount of EXTRAZINE II to use for the jar test, depending on the intended use rate (gal of liquid carrier per 1 lb of EXTRAZINE II).

Jar Test for EXTRAZINE II DF Compatibility

If 1 lb of EXTRAZINE II DF will be applied in this many gallons of liquid carrier.	Add this many teaspoons of EXTRAZINE II DF per pt of liquid carrier for the jar test
4.0	6.0
7.5	3.2
15.0	1.6
20.0	1.2
25.0	1.0
30.0	0.8

When the intended use rate varies—that is, when the amount of EXTRAZINE II added to each gallon of liquid carrier is less than or greater than 1 lb—adjust the jar test proportionately. If the intended field use rate is 3 lb (rather than 1 lb) of EXTRAZINE II in 15 gal of carrier per acre, add 4.8 tsp (rather than 1.6 tsp) of EXTRAZINE II to the quart jars containing 1 pt of carrier (3 lb of EXTRAZINE II in 15 gal of carrier per acre = 4.8 tsp of EXTRAZINE II in 1 pint of carrier).

4. Let each jar stand one-half hour. If the mixture separates, agglomerates, or precipitates, shake the jar again for 10 to 15 seconds, and note whether any of the following occur:
 - a. Separated phases do not remix uniformly.
 - b. Lumps do not disperse.
 - c. Precipitate does not resuspend readily.
 - d. Precipitate sticks tenaciously to the glass.
5. If the mixture does not exhibit any of these problems in either jar, the herbicides can, in most cases, be safely used in that carrier without a compatibility agent.
6. If problem 4.a or 4.b occurs in the jar marked "without" but does not occur in the jar marked "with," the compatibility agent should be used.
7. If problem 4.a or 4.b is seen in both jars, then the herbicides and carrier are incompatible and should not be used in the same spray tank. Alternatively, a different tank mix compatibility agent can be evaluated.

8. If problem 4.c or 4.d occurs in the jar marked "without" but does not occur in the jar marked "with," the compatibility agent should be used unless constant, thorough agitation can be maintained and immediate clean-out of the spray system is performed.
9. If problem 4.c or 4.d is seen in the jar marked "with," the user proceeds with mixing and application at his own risk should the agitation in the system be insufficient or curtailed.
10. When the components of a mixture are determined compatible by this test, they should be mixed for application according to the General Mixing and Spraying section of this label.

If a compatibility test indicates that components of a proposed mix are compatible, the applicator is still responsible for following all mixing directions prescribed on the labels of the herbicides or pesticides involved.

11. The following compatibility agents, noted by the various tank mix combinations, may improve compatibility in liquid fertilizers.

Tank Mix Combination	Compatibility Agents
EXTRAZINE II /"Lasso" (liquid fertilizer grade)	Probably not needed in 28-0-0, 10-34-0. Complex may help in others.
EXTRAZINE II /"Sutan+" or "Eradicane 6.7E"	Probably not needed in 28-0-0. Incompatible in 10-34-0. Unite, Spray-Mate, Kem-Link may help in others.
EXTRAZINE II /"Dual 8E"	Probably not needed in 28-0-0. Unite, Spray-Mate, Ivory Liquid may help in others.

FERTILIZER IMPREGNATION, APPLICATION, AND CLEANOUT

EXTRAZINE II may be used to coat or impregnate dry granular fertilizer for early preplant, preemergence, or preplant incorporated weed control in field corn. All recommendations, cautions, and special precautions on this label must be followed, in addition to any state regulations for blending, impregnating, and labeling dry bulk fertilizer.

GENERAL BLENDING DIRECTIONS

Dry bulk fertilizers may be coated or impregnated with EXTRAZINE II using tower blenders, rotary drum blenders, or blending augers or conveyors. Observe the following precautions when blending EXTRAZINE II with dry bulk fertilizers:

- DO NOT impregnate EXTRAZINE II or tank mixes containing EXTRAZINE II—in or on fertilizers containing ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate.
- Do not use EXTRAZINE II on straight limestone, which cannot absorb the fertilizer; however, fertilizer blends containing limestone can be impregnated using EXTRAZINE II alone.
- Use 200 to 450 lb of dry fertilizer per acre.
- Use equipment that uniformly distributes the herbicide throughout each batch of impregnated fertilizer. Nonuniform impregnation can cause crop injury or unsatisfactory performance.

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Impregnating Fertilizer with EXTRAZINE II Alone

1. Add EXTRAZINE II to 1/2 the total fertilizer volume required.
2. Spray 1 gal of water (to break down the herbicide) and 1 gal of diesel fuel (to prevent evaporation and crusting) per ton of fertilizer, and mix it thoroughly.
Note: If the fertilizer is dusty, add the diesel fuel before adding the herbicide.
3. Add the remaining fertilizer, and combine it thoroughly (allow 3 min or more for rotary drum blenders.)
4. Add 2 to 3% Ag-Sorb or 1 to 2% MP-79 drying agent (or a suitable amount of another effective drying agent) to produce a spreadable herbicide/fertilizer mixture. The need for a drying agent is determined by the wetness of the fertilizer batch. Wetness can change with humidity, nitrogen content, fertilizer type, fertilizer rate, and herbicide rate.

Impregnating Fertilizer with EXTRAZINE II in Tank Mixes with Other Dry Herbicides

Follow the preceding procedure to blend EXTRAZINE II with other dry herbicides including "Princep Caliber 90."

Impregnating Fertilizer with EXTRAZINE II in Tank Mixes with Liquid Herbicides

If an EC or other liquid herbicide that acts as a sticking agent is added to the fertilizer batch, water and/or diesel fuel may not be needed.

1. While the fertilizer is blending, add the EXTRAZINE II. This will provide the most consistent performance due to the grinding action of the fertilizer.
2. Spray the EC herbicide on the fertilizer, and mix the batch thoroughly (allow 3 min or more for rotary drum blenders).
3. Add a drying agent to produce a spreadable herbicide/fertilizer mixture. Usually, less drying agent is required when using EXTRAZINE II.

Impregnating Fertilizer with Preslurried EXTRAZINE II Alone or in Tank Mixes

Preslurried EXTRAZINE II can be used alone or in a tank mix for impregnation. For rotary-drum mixers, the liquids can be moved into the drum using an air system or liquid pump. Add a drying agent to produce a spreadable herbicide/fertilizer mixture. Do not add extra water.

APPLICATION OF IMPREGNATED FERTILIZER

Fertilizer that is impregnated or coated with EXTRAZINE II must be applied uniformly. Crop injury and/or poor weed control may result if impregnated fertilizer is not uniformly applied. To ensure uniform application:

- Calibrate the fertilizer applicator accurately.
- Do not apply the fertilizer mixture while turning at the ends of the fields; this may result in excessive application rates causing crop injury.
- Do not double-apply the fertilizer across the ends or sides of the field.
- Apply impregnated fertilizer in one pass using air-flow or auger-metered application equipment. If other equipment is used, apply 1/2 the recommended rate and overlap each pass by 50%, splitting the middle of each pass to obtain the best distribution pattern.

Apply the fertilizer immediately after impregnation. Impregnated fertilizer may become lumpy and difficult to spread if it is stored

EQUIPMENT CLEANOUT

Equipment used to impregnate or apply fertilizer impregnated with EXTRAZINE II alone or combinations with other herbicides must be cleaned out if the next batch of material is to be applied to a crop for which EXTRAZINE II or a combination herbicide is not registered. To clean out impregnating equipment, run at least 1,000 lb of unimpregnated fertilizer through the equipment before using it to make another application.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

Use these guidelines to determine rotational crop safety following EXTRAZINE II use:

- Should the crop stand be lost due to adverse weather, insects, etc., the field can be replanted to corn or sorghum.
- If replanted to sorghum, allow at least a 30-day interval between treatment and planting of sorghum. Injury to sorghum may occur if the full preemergence rate is used and adverse conditions exist for sorghum growth.
- Plant only corn, sorghum, or soybeans the year following the use of this product.
- If soybeans are to be planted the year following the use of this herbicide, injury may occur.
- If EXTRAZINE II is applied after June 10, do not rotate with crops other than corn or sorghum the next year or injury may occur.
- In the high plains and intermountain areas of the West where rainfall is sparse and erratic or where irrigation is required, use the EXTRAZINE II only when corn or sorghum is to be planted the following year, or when a crop of corn or sorghum not treated with this mixture or atrazine is to precede other rotational crops.
- Small grains may be planted 15 months following treatment.
- All other crops may be planted 18 months after application.
- For tank mixes, follow the most restrictive provisions.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR GROUND AND SURFACE WATER PROTECTION

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

- Do not mix, load, or apply EXTRAZINE II within 50 ft of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes.
- Do not apply aerially or by ground within 66 ft of the points where field surface water runoff enters perennial or intermittent streams and rivers or within 200 ft of natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs.
- If this product is applied to highly erodible land, the 66-ft buffer or set-back from runoff points must be planted to crop or seeded with grass.

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MIXING/LOADING REQUIREMENTS

Do not mix or load EXTRAZINE II within 50 ft of intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes, and reservoirs.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash-water, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad; the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at least 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

Some states may have in effect additional requirements regarding well-head setbacks and operational area containment.

ATRAZINE RATE LIMITS

One pound of EXTRAZINE II DF contains 0.225 lb active ingredient atrazine. For soil applications prior to crop emergence (i.e., early preplant, preplant incorporated, preplant surface, at planting, or preemergence), the following limits apply:

- On highly erodible land, as defined by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), if conservation tillage is used ($\geq 30\%$ plant residue), the maximum rate of atrazine from all sources is 2 lb a.i. per acre. If plant residue is $< 30\%$, the maximum rate of atrazine is 1.6 lb a.i. per acre.
- On land that is not highly erodible, the maximum rate of atrazine is 2 lb a.i. per acre.

For postemergence applications, if there has been no previous soil application to that crop, the maximum rate of atrazine from all sources is 2 lb a.i. per acre. If there has been a previous soil application to that crop, do not exceed a total of 2.5 lb atrazine a.i. per acre per calendar year.

CYANAZINE RATE LIMITS

One pound of EXTRAZINE II DF contains 0.675 lb cyanazine active ingredient (a.i.). Adhere to the use rate recommendations in this or other label. In addition, observe the following restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 6.5 lb total cyanazine a.i. (all sources) per acre per year to any land.
- On highly erodible land, as defined by the Soil Conservation Service, if plant residue cover is less than 30%, do not apply more than 3.0 lb total cyanazine a.i. (all sources) per acre per year.

When state/local requirements regarding the use of atrazine or cyanazine (including lower maximum rates and/or larger setbacks) differ from the label, the more restrictive/protective requirements apply.

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) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop, and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY AND 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.

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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.

PRECAUTIONS

Use EXTRAZINE II only in field corn, popcorn, sweet corn, and field corn grown for seed.

EXTRAZINE II may cause injury or stand loss on new or "Super Sweet" varieties of sweet corn. Consult with Agricultural Extension Agencies and seed suppliers of new sweet corn varieties about the sensitivity of the new varieties to potential injury.

Do not use "Sutan+" or "Eradicane" combinations on sweet corn in New Jersey or the light sandy soils of the eastern coastal states, or on corn grown for seed.

Consult your local agricultural extension service representatives for help in determining soil type, organic matter content, and the most appropriate herbicide rate for local conditions.

EXTRAZINE II is not effective when used preemergence on peat or muck soils. Do not use EXTRAZINE II on sands or loamy sands (soils consisting of more than 70% sand) containing less than 1% organic matter.

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

Do not apply this product with aerial application equipment.

Triazine Resistant Weeds: In fields where triazine-resistant biotypes of weeds have been identified, EXTRAZINE II should be used in combination with or in sequence with other registered nontriazine herbicides. (Triazine-resistant biotypes of kochia and pigweed have been identified in some fields in the Western Great Plains, and triazine-resistant biotypes of pigweed and lambsquarters have been identified in some fields in various states). Consult with appropriate state agricultural extension service representatives for specific recommendations.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Store the product in the original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed in storage. Do not use or store this product around the home environment. Avoid contact with water. In case of a spill, dispose of wastes in compliance with local, state and federal regulations.

Product Disposal: Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to applicable federal, state, or local procedures.

Container Disposal: Completely empty the bag into the application equipment. Then dispose of the empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning it. If it is burned, stay out of the smoke.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. In no case shall DuPont be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. DUPONT MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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