

352-632

3/1/2004

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (H7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:
352-632

Date of Issuance:
MAR - 1 2004

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product: DuPont
Tribenuron Methyl 50 SG

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, Inc.
DuPont Crop Protection
Stine-Haskell Research Center
P.O. Box 30
Newark, DE 19714-0030

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with section 3(c)(7)(A) and (B) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) provided that you:

1. Submit the following information and/or data.
 - a. One year storage stability study (GRN 830.6317) and corrosion characteristics study (GRN 6320) when they are completed.
2. Submit/cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
3. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment.
 - a. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 352-632"
 - b. At the beginning of the list of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) within the Precautionary Statements, add the statements "Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart." In addition, revise the current glove requirement to a requirement for "chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride."

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

3-1-04

c. Within the list of PPE for early re-entry in the Agricultural Use Requirements box, revise the current glove requirement to a requirement for "Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material".

d. Revise the last sentence of your Environmental Hazards to read "Do not contaminate water when **cleaning of equipment or** disposing equipment washwaters.

e. Under Storage and Disposal revise "Storage" to read "Pesticide Storage".

4. Submit two (2) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6 (e). Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

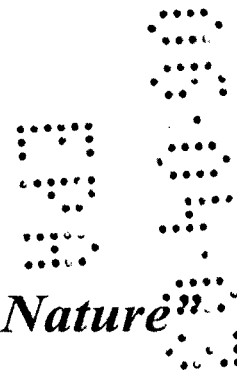
MASTER



DuPont™ Tribenuron Methyl 50SG

herbicide

DRAFT LABEL



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

**DUPONT™ TRIBENURON METHYL 50SG
HIGHLIGHTS**

- For selective postemergence broadleaf weed control in Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Post Harvest in Cereals, Fallow and Pre-plant or Post-harvest Burndown.
- Apply at the rate of 1/4 to 1/2 ounce per acre (see Application Information).
- In wheat, barley and triticale apply after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.
- In fallow apply when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.
- As a burndown treatment to wheat (including durum), barley or triticale to control emerged weeds prior to, or shortly after planting (prior to emergence). Make applications when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.
- As a Post Harvest burndown treatment to crop stubble, apply when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.
- May be applied by ground or by air.
- Use in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides for broader spectrum weed control (see Tank Mixtures).
- Can rotate to any crop 45 - 60 days after last application.
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label "Directions For Use".

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DuPont™ Tribenuron Methyl 50SG

herbicide

Soluble Granule

**For Use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Fallow
and as a Pre-plant or Post-harvest
Burndown Herbicide**

Active Ingredient	By Weight
Tribenuron methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl -1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	50%
Inert Ingredients	50%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-XXX

EPA Est. No. _____

Net Weight: _____

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:**

March 1 2004

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

352-632

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC
ANIMALS**

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Chemical Resistant Gloves, Category A, (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all ≥ 14 mils.

Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

PESTICIDE HANDLING

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 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.

Chemical resistant gloves, Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all \geq 14 mils.

Shoes plus socks.

DuPont™ Tribenuron Methyl 50SG should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published DuPont recommendations.

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

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG is recommended for use on wheat, barley, triticale, post-harvest burndown, fallow and as a pre-plant burndown herbicide in most states. Check with your state

extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain Tribenuron Methyl 50SG is registered in your state.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG is a water soluble granule that is used for selective postemergence weed control in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale; and for post-harvest burndown, fallow, and pre-plant burndown weed control. The best control is obtained when Tribenuron Methyl 50SG is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

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

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. Tribenuron Methyl 50SG should be mixed in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies.

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with Tribenuron Methyl 50SG under otherwise normal conditions.

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix Tribenuron Methyl 50SG with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best—see the Tank Mixtures section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to Tribenuron Methyl 50SG.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow Tribenuron Methyl 50SG to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

USE RATE

Apply 1/4 to 1/2 oz Tribenuron Methyl 50SG per acre to wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, fallow, and as a pre-plant burndown herbicide. Two applications of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may be made per season provided the total amount applied does not exceed 1/2 oz per acre.

WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE

Use 1/2 oz DuPont™ Tribenuron Methyl 50SG per acre for heavy infestation of those weeds listed under the "WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED" section of this label when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal (refer to "BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS" section of this label for best performance).

Use 1/4 to 3/8 oz Tribenuron Methyl 50SG per acre for light infestation of the weeds listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Conditions at application should be optimum for effective treatment of these weeds.

FALLOW

Apply 1/4 to 1/2 oz Tribenuron Methyl 50SG per acre to fallow fields. Two applications of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may be made per crop season provided the total amount applied does not exceed 1/2 oz per acre.

DuPont Tribenuron Methyl 50SG should be applied in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information).

PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN

Apply 1/4 to 1/2 oz Tribenuron Methyl 50SG per acre as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop, or shortly after planting wheat (including durum), barley or triticale (prior to emergence). Use the 1/2 ounce per acre rate when weed infestation is heavy and predominantly consists of those weeds listed under the "Weeds Partially Controlled" section of this label, or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal. (See the "APPLICATION TIMING" section of this label for restriction on planting intervals).

Sequential treatments of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may also be made provided the total amount of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG applied during one fallow/pre-plant cropland season does not exceed 1/2 ounce per acre.

DuPont Tribenuron Methyl 50SG should be applied in combination with other suitable registered pre-plant burndown herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information).

POST HARVEST

Apply 1/4 to 1/2 oz Tribenuron Methyl 50SG per acre to crop stubble after harvest. Use the 1/2 ounce per acre rate when weed infestation is heavy and predominantly consists of those weeds listed under the "WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED" section of this label, or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal. (See the "APPLICATION TIMING" Section for restriction on planting intervals). Tribenuron Methyl 50SG should be applied in combination with other suitable registered burndown herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information).

Sequential treatments of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may also be made provided the total amount of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG applied during one fallow/pre plant cropland season does not exceed 1/2 ounce per acre.

APPLICATION TIMING

WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE

Apply Tribenuron Methyl 50SG after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible. Do not harvest within 45 days of the last application.

Since Tribenuron Methyl 50SG has very little or no soil activity, it controls only those weeds that have germinated; therefore, apply Tribenuron Methyl 50SG when all or most of the weeds have germinated. Annual broadleaf weeds should be past the cotyledon stage, actively growing, and less than 4" tall or wide. See the "SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS" section of this label for more information.

Rainfall immediately after treatment can wash Tribenuron Methyl 50SG off of weed foliage, resulting in reduced weed control. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow Tribenuron Methyl 50SG to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

FALLOW

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may be used as a fallow treatment when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN

Apply Tribenuron Methyl 50SG as a burndown treatment to wheat (including durum), barley or triticale fields to control emerged weeds prior to, or shortly after planting (prior to emergence). Make applications when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Apply Tribenuron Methyl 50SG as a burndown treatment to sugarbeets, winter rape and canola fields at least 60 days prior to planting. Apply Tribenuron Methyl 50SG as a burndown treatment to fields where any other crop is to be grown (such as corn, cotton, rice, grain sorghum or soybeans) at least 45 days prior to planting.

POST HARVEST

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG effectively controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

Black mustard	Flixweed
Blue/Purple mustard	Hairy buttercup
Bushy wallflower	Kochia**†
/Treacle mustard	London Rocket
Canada thistle**	Mayweed chamomile/Stinking
Coast fiddleneck	chamomile/dog fennel
Common Chickweed	(<i>Anthemis cotula L.</i>)**
Common Groundsel	Miners lettuce
Common Lambsquarters	Pineappleweed
Common Purslane	Prickly lettuce***†
Corn, Gromwell**	Redroot pigweed
Corn spurry	Russian thistle***†
Cowcockle	Shepherd's-purse
Curly Dock**	Slimleaf lambsquarters
False chamomile/	Smallseed falseflax
Wild chamomile/Scentless	Tansymustard
chamomile (<i>Matricaria</i>	Tarweed fiddleneck
<i>maritima L.</i>)	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard**
Field pennycress	Wild mustard

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED*

DuPont™ Tribenuron Methyl 50SG partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

Annual sowthistle	Henbit
Common cocklebur	Pennsylvania smartweed
Common sunflower (volunteer)**	Prostrate knotweed
Common vetch**	Redmaids
Hairy nightshade	Wild buckwheat
Hairy vetch**	Wild garlic
	Wild radish**

* Partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual reduction in numbers as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use 3/8 to 1/2 oz Tribenuron Methyl 50SG per acre and include a tankmix partner such as 2,4-D, MCP, bromoxynil (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced"), or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity"), refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label.

** See the Specific Weed Problems section of this label for more information.

† Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS" sections of this label for additional details.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local DuPont fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with Tribenuron Methyl 50SG, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.50% volume/volume (1/2 pt to 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12. – See the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional information.

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) - Petroleum or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions. MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified on local DuPont product literature or service policies.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by DuPont product management. Consult separate DuPont technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.

GROUND APPLICATION

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

- For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets.
- Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturers' specifications.
- Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.
- For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30" spacing, use flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), a pressure of at least 30 psi and a spray volume of at least 10 GPA only. For 40" nozzle spacing, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacing use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.
- "Raindrop RA" nozzles are not recommended for Tribenuron Methyl 50SG applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

CHEMIGATION

Refer to specific supplemental labeling for use directions for Tribenuron Methyl 50SG herbicide in chemigation systems. Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed.

AERIAL APPLICATION

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

Do not apply Tribenuron Methyl 50SG by air in the state of New York.

See the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG can be measured using the Tribenuron Methyl 50SG volumetric measuring cylinder provided by DuPont. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by ± 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

TANK MIXTURES

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to Tribenuron Methyl 50SG or weeds not listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" sections of this label.

Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix that product with DuPont™ Tribenuron Methyl 50SG. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

Wheat, Barley and Triticale

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

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may be tank mixed with 2,4-D and MCP (preferably ester formulations) herbicides for use on wheat, barley and triticale. For best results, add 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at 1/8 to 3/8 lb active ingredient per acre. In tank mixes containing 1/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCP per acre, add 1 to 2 pt of nonionic surfactant; in tank mixes containing 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCP per acre, add 1 pt of nonionic surfactant.

Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCP may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels. When using rates of 3/8 lb ai per acre or higher, use of additional nonionic surfactant may not be needed, unless specified otherwise in the 2,4-D or MCP label, or local recommendations.

With 2,4-D or MCP (amine or ester) and Dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity")

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity") and 2,4-D or MCP.

Make applications at 1/4 - 1/2 oz of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG + 1-1.5 oz active dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity") + 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient of 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine) per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2 pt of nonionic surfactant to the 3 way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local recommendations. Use of additional nonionic surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or MCP and dicamba labels, or local recommendations for more information.

Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum), apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

Do not apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year, or more than twice per year at the low rates.

With Bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced")

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 oz active ingredient per acre (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt per acre). Tank mixes of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

With "Starane", "Starane + Salvo", "Starane + Sword"

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 2/3 pints per acre of Starane, 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of Starane + Salvo, 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre of Starane + Sword. Refer to this label, and the Starane, Starane + Salvo, Starane + Sword labels, for

information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. 2,4-D and MCP herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with Tribenuron Methyl 50SG plus Starane. Consult local recommendations and the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional information.

With "Maverick"

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG can be tank mixed with "Maverick" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat.

With "Aim"

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG can be tank mixed with "Aim" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With "Stinger" or "Curtail" or "Curtail M"

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG can be tank mixed with "Stinger" or "Curtail" or "Curtail M" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With "Assert" Herbicide or "Avenge" Herbicide

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG can be tank mixed with "Avenge" or "Assert". When tank mixing Tribenuron Methyl 50SG with "Assert", always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example 2,4-D ester, MCP ester, or bromoxynil (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced")). Applications of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

With "Puma"

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG can be tank mixed with "Puma" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With "Discover"

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG can be tank mixed with "Discover" herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With "Everest"

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG can be tank mixed with "Everest" herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With Other Herbicides

- Tank mixes of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG plus metribuzin may result in reduced control of wild garlic.
- Tank mixes of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity") may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.
- Tank mixes of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG with "Hoelon 3EC", may result in reduced grass control.

With Fungicides

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal crops.

With Insecticides

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal crops. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG with organophosphate insecticides (such as Lorsban) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application.

Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not apply DuPont™ Tribenuron Methyl 50SG within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.

Do not use Tribenuron Methyl 50SG plus Malathion because crop injury may result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing Tribenuron Methyl 50SG in fertilizer solution. Tribenuron Methyl 50SG must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the Tribenuron Methyl 50SG is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pt - 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 -0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. If 2,4-D or MCP is included with Tribenuron Methyl 50SG and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using Tribenuron Methyl 50SG in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCP ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or DuPont representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or DuPont representative for a specific recommendation before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

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

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

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

TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may be used as a fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, including glyphosate (such as Roundup), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity"), 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") alone.

TANK MIXTURES IN PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a pre-plant burndown product, including glyphosate (such as Roundup), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") alone.

TANK MIXTURES IN POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Canada thistle: For best results, apply 1/2 oz per acre when all thistles are 4" to 8" with 2" to 6" of new growth. Make the application in the spring.

Corn Gromwell : For best results, apply 1/2 oz of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG per acre in combination with 2,4-D or MCP (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Curly Dock: For best results, apply 3/8 to 1/2 oz of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG per acre in combination with 2,4-D or MCP (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to Tribenuron Methyl 50SG are known to occur. For best results, use Tribenuron Methyl 50SG in a tank mix with Starane, Starane + Salvo, Starane + Sword, dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced").

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG should be applied in the spring when kochia are less than 2" tall and are actively growing (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details on rates and restrictions).

Mayweed chamomile / Stinking Chamomile / dog fennel: For best results, apply 3/8 to 1/2 oz of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG per acre.

Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring biotypes of these weeds that are resistant to Tribenuron Methyl 50SG are known to occur. For best results, use Tribenuron Methyl 50SG in a tank mix with dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced").

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details on rates and restrictions).

Tumble/Jim Hill mustard: For best results, apply 1/2 oz of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG per acre in combination with 2,4-D or MCP (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Vetch (common and hairy): For best results, apply 3/8 to 1/2 oz of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG per acre when vetch is less than 6" in length. For severe infestations of vetch, or when vetch is greater than 6" in length, apply Tribenuron Methyl 50SG in

combination with 2,4-D or MCP (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Wild radish: For best results, apply 1/4 - 1/2 oz DuPont™ Tribenuron Methyl 50SG per acre plus 1/4 - 3/8 lb active ingredient per acre MCP plus 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant (1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution) to wild radish rosettes less than 6" diameter. Make the application either in the fall or spring. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence will result in partial control. Fall applications should be made before plants harden-off.

SU/IMI Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers: Varieties resistant to SU and IMI products (like Tribenuron Methyl 50SG, "Beyond", "Pursuit", "Raptor") are under development. For best results, use Tribenuron Methyl 50SG in a tank mix with Starane, Starane + Salvo, Starane + Sword, dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced").

CROP ROTATION

Wheat, Barley and Triticale may be replanted anytime after the application of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG. Sugarbeets, Winter Rape, and Canola can be planted at 60 days after the application of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG. Any other crop may be planted 45 days after the application of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG.

GRAZING

Do not graze livestock in treated areas. In addition, do not feed forage or hay from treated areas to livestock (harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG.
3. Continue agitation until the Tribenuron Methyl 50SG is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Tribenuron Methyl 50SG is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Tribenuron Methyl 50SG should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used. Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 7.0 and higher allow for optimum stability of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply Tribenuron Methyl 50SG spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If Tribenuron Methyl 50SG and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the Tribenuron Methyl 50SG in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the Tribenuron Methyl 50SG.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

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

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

Continuous agitation is required to keep Tribenuron Methyl 50SG in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before Tribenuron Methyl 50SG is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in the After Spraying Tribenuron Methyl 50SG section of this label.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

When multiple loads of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG herbicide are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

AFTER SPRAYING TRIBENURON METHYL 50SG AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

Notes:

CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia because dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.

1. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
2. When DuPont™ Tribenuron Methyl 50SG is tank mixed with other pesticides, cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
3. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual product labels.
4. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of Tribenuron Methyl 50SG and applications of other pesticides to Tribenuron Methyl 50SG sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to Tribenuron Methyl 50SG to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Surface 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 AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. 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 variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they effect 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.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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 a surface 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 that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. If applicable, see the Weeds Controlled section of this label for additional information on managing herbicide resistant weed biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

PRECAUTIONS

- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay (harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed).
- Varieties of wheat (including durum), barley and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to crop sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use to a small area.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after DuPont™ Tribenuron Methyl 50SG application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix

Tribenuron Methyl 50SG with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best - see the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

- Tribenuron Methyl 50SG should not be applied to wheat, barley or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5- leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley or triticale underseeded with another crop.
- Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
 - Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops and vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
 - Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat or barley.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Container Disposal: For Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **For Fiber Sacks:** Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. **For Fiber Drums With Liners:** Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner. **For Bags Containing Water Soluble Packets:** Do not reuse the outer box or the resealable plastic bag. When all water-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. **For Metal Containers (non aerosol):** Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. **For Paper and Plastic Bags:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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