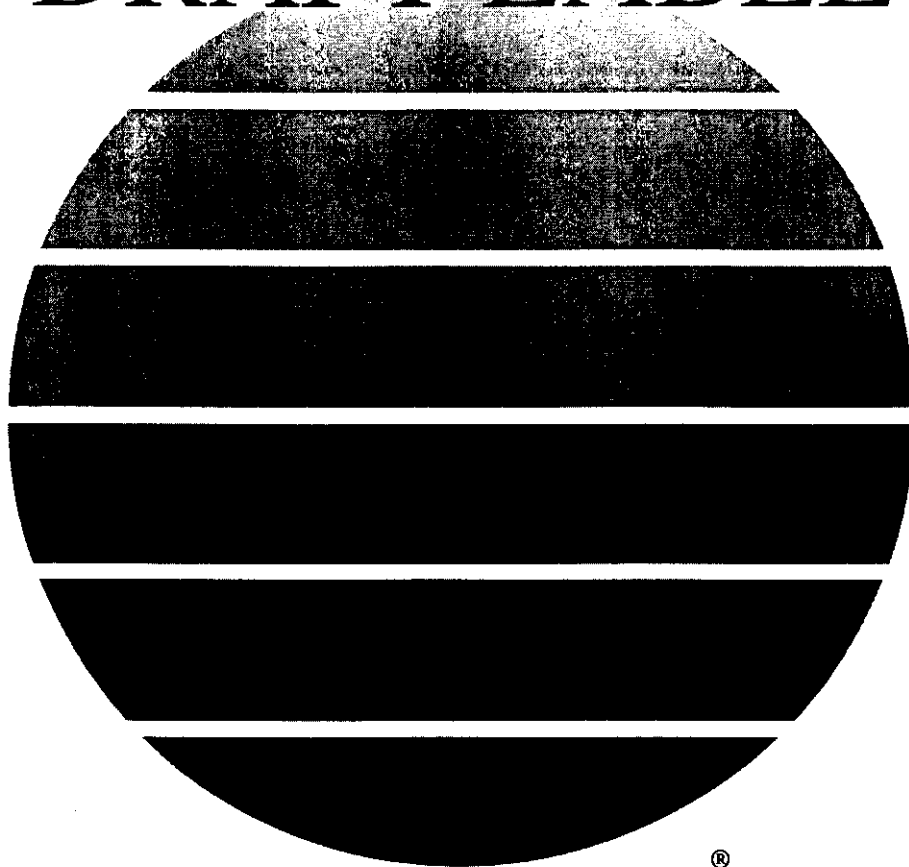




DuPont™ Finesse® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) herbicide

DRAFT LABEL



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

DUPONT™ FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) HIGHLIGHTS

- For selective postemergence grass and broadleaf weed control in both winter and spring wheat.
- Apply postemergence to winter wheat anytime after the crop has 2 leaves, but prior to jointing.
- Apply postemergence to spring wheat (including durum) anytime after emergence, but before the majority of plants have 4 total leaves on main stem plus two tillers.
- May be applied by ground or air.
- Use in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides for broader spectrum weed control (see TANK MIXTURES).
- FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) is recommended for land primarily dedicated to long-term production of wheat (see CROP ROTATION section for recropping information).
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

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DuPontTM Finesse[®] Grass & Broadleaf (mp)

herbicide

A Unit Pack Product For Use on Wheat

| Active Ingredients: | By Weight |
|--|-----------|
| Chlorsulfuron: 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl- 1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl] benzenesulfonamide | 25.0% |
| Flucarbazone-sodium*: 4,5-Dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo- N-[[2-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]sulfonyl]- 1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-carboxamide, sodium salt | 46.7 |
| Inert Ingredients: | 28.3% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% |

*44% Flucarbazone acid equivalent

EPA Reg. No. 352-642

EPA Est. No. _____

Net Contents: 18 ounces

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.

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

ACCEPTED

APR - 7 2005

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 352-642

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution! Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves (Category A) made of materials such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched, or heavily contaminated with this product.

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 Statement: When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or wastes.

Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants.

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IMPORTANT

DuPont™ FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) is recommended for use on land primarily dedicated to the long-term production of wheat.

Read these entire Directions for Use, and the Limitation of Warranty and Liability, before using this product.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- Do not mix, load or clean spray equipment within 33 feet of well-heads or aquatic systems, including marshes, ponds, ditches, streams, lakes, etc.
- Do not apply within 50 feet of well-heads or the above mentioned aquatic systems.

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) made of materials such as butyl rubber ≥14mils, natural rubber ≥14mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks.

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) must be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published DuPont recommendations. DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp).

GENERAL INFORMATION

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) herbicide is a convenient unit pack that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. Open package completely and empty contents of both compartments into spray tank.

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) controls weeds in wheat (including durum). Apply FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) as a uniform broadcast spray according to the recommendations given in this label. Failure to follow these directions may result in a reduction in weed control/suppression and/or a potential for crop injury. A surfactant should be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label.

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) controls some broadleaf weeds by preemergence activity, and both grass and broadleaf weeds by postemergence activity. For best preemergence results, apply before weed seeds germinate. Use sprinkler irrigation or allow rainfall to move FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) 2-3" deep into the soil profile. For best postemergence results, apply FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) is absorbed through the roots and foliage of susceptible weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. One to 3 weeks after application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies.

Postemergence application of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) 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.

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) 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 be sensitive to treatment with FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may injure crops.

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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 DuPont™ FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp).

Postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application. Do not apply when rain is expected within the next hour after application.

APPLICATION TIMING

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) must always be applied postemergence to crop and grass weeds. Do not apply preemergence, or before crop emergence is completed. To avoid crop injury, apply FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) before jointing begins.

Do not make more than one application of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) per growing season.

Winter Wheat: Apply anytime after the crop has 2 leaves, but before jointing begins.

Treat late-seeded winter wheat after the crop has started to tiller since the combined effect of herbicide stress and stress from cold weather and/or moisture could cause crop injury.

Spring Wheat and Durum: Apply anytime after emergence, but before the majority of plants have 4 total leaves on the main stem plus 2 tillers. Do not apply after jointing begins. Note – Apply to Vic durum after early tillering, but before boot.

RATE OF APPLICATION AND WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) is a unit pack product which will treat up to 30 acres of wheat as a broadcast application. Refer to the following table for acres treated by Rate I, Rate II, and Rate III of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp).

| FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) Rate | Number of acres treated with one 18 ounce unit pack of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Rate I | 30 |
| Rate II | 25 |
| Rate III | 20 |

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) will provide control or partial control of the following weeds when applied at the specified rates and application timing.

GRASS WEED RECOMMENDATIONS

| Grass Weeds | Early* | Early | Late* | Late |
|--|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Applied Rate II | Applied Rate I | Applied Rate III | Applied Rate II |
| Annual Ryegrass *** | C ** | PC | C | PC |
| Downy Brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>) | PC | PC | PC | PC |
| Cheat (<i>Bromus secalinus</i>) | C | C # | C | C # |
| Japanese Brome (<i>Bromus japonicus</i>) | C | C # | C | C # |
| Wild Oat | C | C ## | C | C |

*EARLY APPLIED: Timing - In the fall after winter wheat has 2 leaves.

LATE APPLIED: Timing - Winter Wheat -In the winter or spring, but before jointing begins. Spring Wheat-A maximum of 4 leaves on the main stem and 2 tillers.

For optimum performance on grass weed species, apply before the 3-tiller stage of growth of the weed(s). Application beyond the 2-tiller stage of grass weed growth can result in reduced performance and only partial control, or suppression of target grass weeds.

Rate I – One 18 oz. Unit pack of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) per 30 acres.

Rate II– One 18 oz. Unit pack of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) per 25 acres.

Rate III– One 18 oz. Unit pack of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) per 20 acres.

** C = Control.

PC = Partial Control (partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual annual reduction in numbers and/or a significant loss of vigor).

*** If FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) is applied in a tank-mix combination with a 2,4-D containing broadleaf herbicide, Annual Ryegrass control may be reduced.

For control of these weed species at the reduced rate, liquid nitrogen fertilizer as a carrier solution of 50% or greater must be added to the tank mix.

For light to moderate populations only.

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BROADLEAF WEED RECOMMENDATIONS

| Broadleaf Weeds | Early* Applied Rate II DuPont™ | Early Applied Rate I FINESSE® | Late* Applied Rate III Grass & Broadleaf (mp) | Late Applied Rate II |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Bedstraw | PC** | NR | PC | PC |
| Black Mustard | PC | C | C | PC |
| Blue Mustard | C | C | C | C |
| Bur beakchervil | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Bushy Wallflower/ Treacle Mustard | C | C | C | C |
| Buttercup | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Canada thistle | PC | NR | PC | PC |
| Coast Fiddleneck (tarweed) | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Common chickweed | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Common groundsel | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Conical catchfly | C | C | C | C |
| Corn gromwell | PC | NR | PC | PC |
| Curly dock | C | C | C | C |
| Corn spurry | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Cow cockle | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Cutleaf evening primrose | C | C | C | C |
| False chamomile | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Falseflax | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Field pennycress | C | C | C | C |
| Flixweed | C | C | C | C |
| Hempnettle | C | C | C | C |
| Henbit | C | C | C | C |
| Kochia + | PC | NR | PC | PC |
| Ladysthumb | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Lambsquarter | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Mayweed | C | C | C | C |
| Miners lettuce | C | C | C | C |
| Mousser chickweed | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Pennsylvania smartweed | PC | NR | PC | PC |
| Pineappleweed | C | C | C | C |
| Pigweeds (redroot, smooth, prostrate, tumble) | C | C | C | C |
| Prickly lettuce + | PC | NR | PC | PC |
| Prostrate knotweed | PC | NR | PC | PC |
| Purslane (common) | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Redstem filaree | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Russian thistle + | PC | NR | PC | PC |
| Shepherd's-purse | C | C | C | C |
| Speedwell | PC | NR | PC | PC |
| Sunflower | PC | NR | PC | PC |
| Tansymustard | C | C | C | C |
| Volunteer canola | PC | NR | PC | PC |
| Waterpod | C | C | C | C |
| White cockle | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Wild buckwheat | PC | NR | PC | PC |
| Wild carrot | PC | NR | C | PC |
| Wild garlic/wild onion | PC | NR | PC | PC |
| Wild mustard | C | C | C | C |
| Wild radish | PC | NR | PC | PC |
| Wild turnip | PC | NR | C | PC |

***EARLY APPLIED:** Timing - In the fall after winter wheat has 2 leaves.

LATE APPLIED: Timing - Winter Wheat - In the winter or spring, but before jointing begins. Spring Wheat-A maximum of 4 leaves on the main stem and 2 tillers.

Rate I - One 18 oz. Unit pack of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) per 30 acres.

Rate II - One 18 oz. Unit pack of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) per 25 acres.

Rate III - One 18 oz. Unit pack of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) per 20 acres.

** C = Control.

PC = Partial Control (partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual reduction in numbers and/or a significant loss of vigor).

NR = Not recommended.

+ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. See the Tank Mixtures and Resistance sections on this label for additional information.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Annual Ryegrass : Apply FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) early postemergence when Annual Ryegrass is 1 leaf to tillering stage of growth. Under abnormally wet conditions, fall applications may not adequately control Annual Ryegrass and/or broadleaf weeds that germinate in the spring.

Canada Thistle: Apply FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) with surfactant after the majority of thistles have emerged and while they are small (rosette stage to 4"-6" tall) and actively growing. For maximum long-term effect, yearly treatment may be required.

Flixweed, Tansymustard: Apply FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) when weeds are small and actively growing. If weeds are inactive due to cold, dry weather before and/or after treatment, delay application until moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for active weed growth. Under these conditions, FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) may be tank-mixed with another herbicide that is effective on these weeds, such as 2,4-D (use a minimum of 1/4 lb. active ingredient per acre of 2,4-D).

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) are known to occur. For best results, use FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) in a tank mix with Starane, Starane + Salvo, or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced"). FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) 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).

Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) in a tank mix with bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced"). FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) 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).

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Lambsquarters: For best results, apply DuPont™ FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) in the fall. For best postemergence suppression, apply FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) plus 2,4-D after the majority of weeds have emerged (less than 2" tall or 2" across) and are actively growing. Soil moisture should be adequate, and daily temperatures should reach at least 60 °F.

Prostrate Knotweed: For best results, apply in the fall.

Sunflower (New Mexico, Oklahoma (Panhandle), and Texas): For best results, apply FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are actively growing, and are not more than 2" tall.

Wild Buckwheat: For postemergence applications, tank mix with 2,4-D, "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate", or "Bronate Advanced" and surfactant, and apply after the majority of seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

Wild Garlic/Wild Onion: FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) provides aerial bulblet control only.

TANK MIX INFORMATION AND PRECAUTIONS

Tank Mixtures with Dicamba: Tank mixtures of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) with Dicamba may result in reduced control of grass weeds.

Tank Mixes with Insecticides: FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) may be tank mixed with insecticides registered for use on wheat. However, under certain conditions (stress from drought, cold weather or warm days and cold nights following application, or crops in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential treatments of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) and organophosphate insecticides (such as methyl or ethyl parathion, "Di-Syston", etc.) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. Test these mixtures in a small area first. If no symptoms of crop injury occur 14 days after treatment, treat the rest of the acreage.

Do not use FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) plus Malathion, as crop injury may result.

Do not apply FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

Surfactants : Unless otherwise specified, add a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.5% v/v (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution). Antifoaming agents may be used if needed. If another herbicide is tank mixed with FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp), select adjuvants authorized for use with all the tank-mix partner herbicides. Adjuvants must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 180.1001).

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer: In addition to a non-ionic surfactant, use 2 qt. /acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lbs./acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lbs./acre AMS under arid conditions.

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

Carrier Solutions (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 FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) in fertilizer solution.

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) must first be slurried with water, then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) is added. Note that use of fertilizer as the carrier may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution that are less than 50% of the spray solution volume, the addition of non-ionic surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pint to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.063 to 0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations.

When using rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution that are greater than 50% of the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldsman, or DuPont representative for a specific recommendation before adding surfactant to these tank mixtures.

TANK MIXTURES

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds that are listed on this label as partially controlled, weeds resistant to FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp), and/or weeds not listed on this label as controlled. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp). Use the most restrictive label limitations for each product used in the tank-mix.

If FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) is applied in a tank mix with a dicamba containing broadleaf herbicide, grass control may be reduced.

Do not apply FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) in combination with MCPA/MCPA Ester (MCPE) within 72 hours of frost.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester)

When applying to winter wheat, FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) may be used as a tank-mix treatment with a 2,4-D containing herbicide (preferably ester formulations). For best results, add 2,4-D herbicides to the tank at 1/8 to 1/4 lb active ingredient per acre. Apply FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D's manufacturer's label). Tank mixtures of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) plus 2,4-D may result in reduced control of grass weeds. Unless otherwise recommended by DuPont, do not add a surfactant when mixing with 2,4-D ester formulations.

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

DuPont™ FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat. 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 FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

With "Starane", "Starane + Salvo"

For improved control of Kochia (2" tall) FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) 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. Refer to the DuPont herbicide label, and the Starane, Starane + Salvo labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information.

2,4-D herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) plus Starane. Consult local recommendations and the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional information.

With "Aim"

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) can be tank mixed with "Aim" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat.

Refer to the "Aim" label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information.

With "Stinger" or "Curtail"

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) can be tank mixed with "Stinger" or "Curtail" herbicides for improved control of weeds in wheat.

Refer to the "Stinger" or "Curtail" label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information.

GROUND APPLICATION

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage use flat-fan 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.
- When using flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA) at 30 to 50 PSI to ensure proper weed coverage.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply in water using a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons/acre. For best results, use a minimum of 5 gallons/acre under dry conditions or heavy weed infestations. Use nozzles that provide 200 to 350 micron size droplets for best results, and to insure uniform spray coverage. Aerial application of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) should be made with low drift nozzles at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop and at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Do not apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops, as injury may occur.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

To avoid adverse effects on endangered dicot plant species, the following measures will be required where endangered plant species occur in the counties listed in the table below:

| State | County | State | County | State | County | |
|-----------|------------|--------|------------|------------|---------|---------|
| Idaho | Idaho | Oregon | Benton | Washington | Asotin | |
| | Lewis | | Clackamas | | Chelan | |
| Nez Perce | Lane | | Cowlitz | | | |
| Minnesota | Brown | | Linn | | Lewis | |
| | Cottonwood | | Marion | | Lincoln | |
| | Goodhue | | Polk | | Spokane | |
| | Jackson | | Union | | Whitman | |
| Montana | Renville | | Wallowa | | Wyoming | Laramie |
| | Flathead | | Washington | | | |
| | Lake | | Yamhill | | | |

For ground applications, the applicator must:

1. Apply when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
2. Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets, OR
3. Leave a 50 foot untreated buffer between treatment area and native plant communities.

For aerial applications, the applicator must:

1. Apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
2. Leave a 350 foot untreated buffer between treatment area and native plant communities.

CROP ROTATION

Before using FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp), carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, it is recommended to not treat all of your wheat acres at the same time.

MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVALS

Minimum recropping intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) applied. FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) breakdown.

Of these three factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering recropping.

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* The minimum recropping interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting. Before using DuPont™ FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp), carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat acres at the same time.

SOIL PH LIMITATIONS

FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal, and under certain conditions, could injure wheat. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp).

Checking Soil pH

Before using FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp), determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0 to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

*Rotation Intervals for Cereal Crops**

| Location | Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) * |
|----------------|--------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| All Areas | Wheat | 7.9 or lower | 4 |
| NE, KS, OK, TX | Barley | 7.9 or lower | 10 |
| ID, OR, UT, WA | Barley | 6.5 or lower | 10 |
| | | 6.6 to 7.5 | 16 |
| | | 7.6 - 7.9 | 24 |

* Unless a crop rotation interval is specified, a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed. See "Bioassay" section of this label for information on conducting a field bioassay in target areas.

Rotation Intervals for STS Soybeans

| Location | Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) * |
|-----------|--------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| All Areas | STS Soybeans | All | 9 |

* Unless a crop rotation interval is specified, a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed. See "Bioassay" section of this label for information on conducting a field bioassay in target areas.

*Rotation Intervals for Other Noncereal Crops**

| Location | Crop | Soil pH | Cumulative Precipitation (Inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months)* | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|--------------|----|----|
| KS | Central (E. of Hwy 183, W. of the Flinthills) | Soybeans** | 7.5 or lower | 25 | 14 | | | |
| | | | 7.6 to 7.9 | 46 | 26 | | | |
| | W. Central & Western (generally West of Hwy. 183 to the Western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan, Rawlings, Stevens, Thomas and Wichita counties) | Soybeans | 7.5 or lower | 40 | 24 | | | |
| | | | 7.6 to 7.9 | 60 | 36 | | | |
| Far Western - In the last tier of counties along the KS/CO border (Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman, Stanton, and Wallace) | Soybeans | 7.5 or lower | 36 | 26 | | | | |
| | | 7.6 to 7.9 | 60 | 48 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| NE | S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer and Western counties) | Soybeans | 7.5 or lower | 25 | 14 | | | |
| | | | 7.6 to 7.9 | 46 | 26 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Western (W. of Hwy 183 to WY border) | Soybeans | 7.5 or lower | 40 | 24 | | | | |
| | | 7.6 to 7.9 | 60 | 36 | | | | |
| OK | East of the Panhandle | Soybeans | 7.9 or lower | 25 | 14 | | | |
| TX | Eastern counties (Archer, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Clay, Colin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood and Young) | Soybeans | 7.9 or lower | 25 | 14 | | | |
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| | | | ID | Northern counties (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Koontenai, Letah, Lewis and Nez Perce) | Pea (dry) | 6.5 or lower | 35 | 24 |
| | | | | | | 6.5 or lower | 50 | 36 |
| OR | Northeastern counties (Baker, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa) | Pea (dry) | 6.5 or lower | 35 | 24 | | | |
| | | | 6.5 or lower | 50 | 36 | | | |
| WA | Eastern counties (Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Pend, Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla, Walla, and Whitman) | Pea (dry) | 6.5 or lower | 35 | 24 | | | |
| | | | 6.5 or lower | 50 | 36 | | | |

* Unless a crop rotation interval is specified, a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed. See "Bioassay"

section of this label for information on conducting a field bioassay in target areas.

**Non-STs soybeans.

BIOASSAY

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

Field Bioassay

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with DuPont™ FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp). Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local DuPont representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

GRAZING

Observe the minimum interval to harvest of 60 days after treatment, after which wheat grain and straw from treated fields may be fed to livestock.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 with clean water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp).
3. Continue agitation until the FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last. Antifoaming agents may be used.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp).

Do not use FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

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 under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.
- Continuous agitation is required to keep FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in After Spraying FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) below.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) 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 FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) 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 Agricultural dealer, applicator, or DuPont representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. Caution: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When DuPont™ FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) and applications of other pesticides to FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) 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. Do not allow this product to drift onto other crops, especially canola, tame oats, or other non-target crops.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE - GROUND APPLICATION

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.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT - GROUND APPLICATION

- Boom Height - 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 - GROUND APPLICATION

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.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

When applying FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) in a tank-mix with other herbicides (e.g. 2,4-D, bromoxynil, dicamba, MCPA, sulfonyleurea herbicides) in eastern Washington, observe all applicable Washington State Department of Agriculture herbicide rules.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE - AERIAL APPLICATION

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. 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).

Controlling Droplet Size - Aerial Application

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- 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. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH - AERIAL APPLICATION

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT - AERIAL APPLICATION

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT - AERIAL APPLICATION

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

WIND - AERIAL APPLICATION

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

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 low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

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

DuPont™ FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibiting herbicide. 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. 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

For use only in wheat.

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

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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.

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 sprayer cleanup instructions, both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat.

Do not harvest grain sooner than 60 days after the application of DuPont™ FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp).

Wheat varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) to a small area.

Do not apply FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) to wheat that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application may also result in crop injury.

Do not apply FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) after jointing begins because crop injury may result.

Do not apply to wheat undersown with legumes and grasses, as injury to the forages will result.

Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may result.

Do not apply to snow-covered ground.

Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate other cropland.

To prevent crop injury due to cold weather, avoid early postemergence applications (2-4 leaf stage) to wheat during late fall or winter when cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.

Fall applications on coarse textured soils (especially those having a pH of greater than 7.0) may not provide adequate control or suppression of spring germinating weeds.

To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may result when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains.

For ground applications applied postemergence to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist; control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D should improve weed control under these conditions.

Preemergence applications of 2,4-D or herbicides containing 2,4-D made within two weeks of planting spring

cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with early postemergence applications of FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp).

Wherever FINESSE® Grass & Broadleaf (mp) is used on land previously treated with "Finesse", "Ally", "Amber", "Assert", or other longer residual herbicides with the same mode of action, read the rotational guidelines on both labels and follow the one with the longest interval stated for your situation before choosing to rotate to crops other than wheat.

PESTICIDE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of 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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