



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

OCT -9 2008

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

Dear Mr. Bockrath:

Subject: DuPont Agility SG Herbicide (with TotalSol soluble granules)-Revise Grazing based on Recent Tolerances)
EPA Registration No. 352-751
Label Submitted July 30, 2008

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable provided you make the following changes before you release the product for shipment.

1. Revise the first paragraph beneath the Agricultural Use Requirements box to read "...should be used only in accordance with **instructions** on this label or in supplemental DuPont publications."
2. Revise the second paragraph beneath the Agricultural Use Requirements box to read "DuPont will not be responsible...in any manner not **specified** by DuPont."
3. Revise the first sentence of the third paragraph beneath the Agricultural Use Requirements box by deleting the word "recommended". You may modify the sentence as necessary.
4. On page 4, second footnote under "Weeds Partially Controlled", revise the phrase "highest recommended rate of Ally Extra SG" to read "highest **labeled** rate of Ally Extra SG".
5. There are several areas of the label where the sentences "Read and follow all manufacturers label recommendations... If those recommendations conflict ..." appear. Modify these sentences by replacing the word "recommendations" with the word "**instructions**".
6. There are several sections of the label where the phrase "rotational cropping recommendations", appear. Revise these phrases to read "rotational cropping **intervals**".

Page 2

EPA Registration No. 352-751

7. There are several areas of the label where the sentence "Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions...conflict with recommendations on the DuPont Herbicide label" appear. Revise these sentences by replacing the word "recommendations" with the word "instructions".

8. On page 8, under Sequential Applications, revise the last sentence in the first paragraph to read "If those **instructions** conflict with this label, do not use that product in sequence with Agility SG.

9. There are several places on pages 13 and 14 where the phrase "To rotate a major field crop at an interval shorter than recommended" appears. Modify those phrases by replacing the word "recommended" with the word "specified".

Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling incorporating the above changes before you release the product for shipment. Amended labeling supersedes all previously approved ones. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

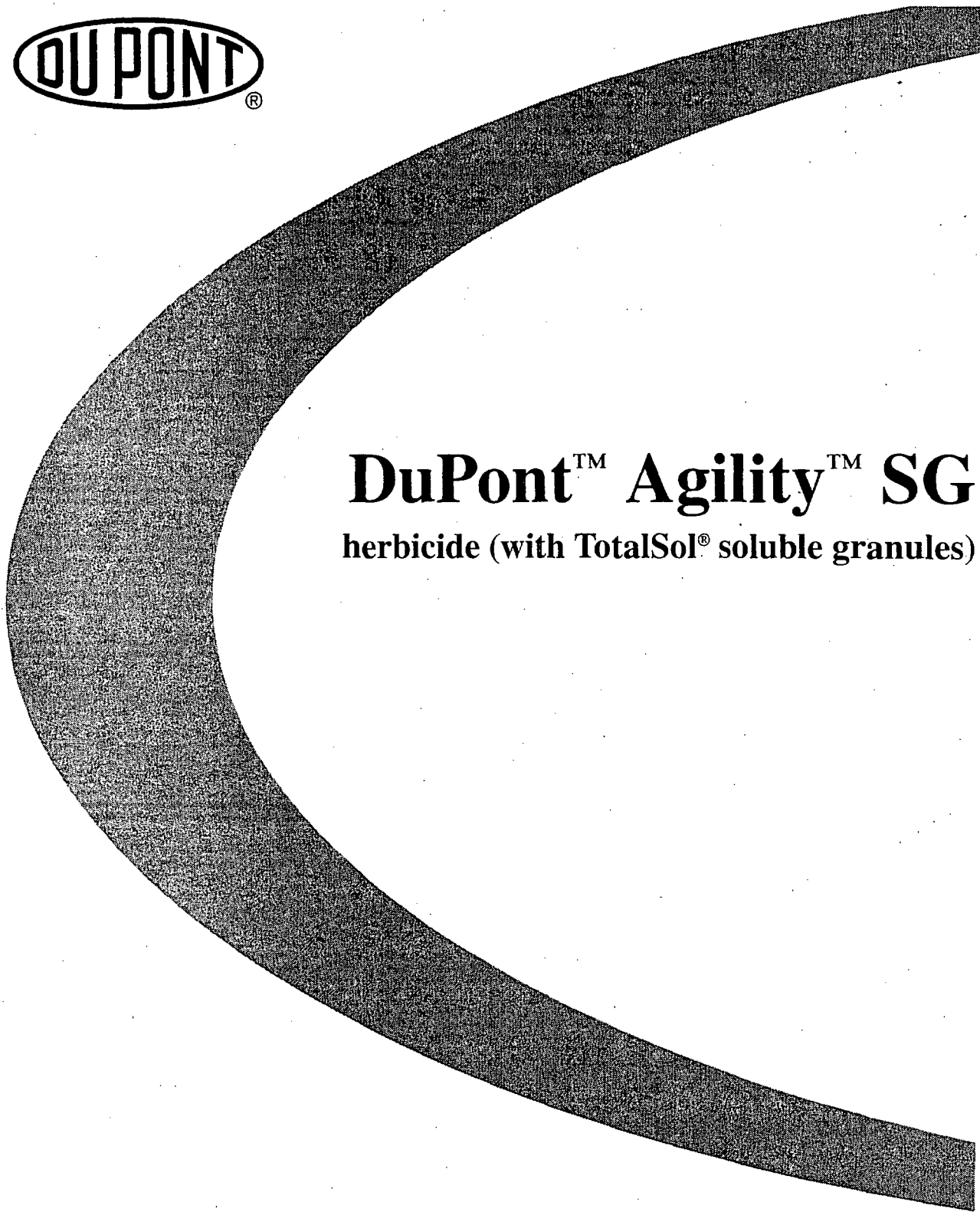
Sincerely,

Debra K. Walters for
James A. Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)



H-

3/21



DuPont™ Agility™ SG
herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules)

DRAFT LABEL

4/21

DUPONT™ AGILITY™ SG HIGHLIGHTS

- For selective postemergence broadleaf weed control in Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Fallow.
- Apply at the rate of 1.6 to 3.2 ounces per acre (see Use Rate, Application Timing and Tank Mixtures).
- May be applied by ground or by air.
- Use in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides for broader spectrum weed control (see Tank Mixtures).
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label "Directions For Use".

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-------|
| PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS | 1 |
| DIRECTIONS FOR USE | 3 |
| GENERAL INFORMATION | 3 |
| PRECAUTIONS | 3 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY | 4 |
| WEEDS CONTROLLED | 4 |
| FALLOW | 5 |
| WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE | 5 |
| USE RATE | 5 |
| APPLICATION TIMING | 5 |
| TANK MIXTURES | 5-6 |
| SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS | 6 |
| APPLICATION INFORMATION | 7 |
| PRODUCT MEASUREMENT | 7 |
| SPRAY ADJUVANTS | 7 |
| GROUND APPLICATION | 7 |
| AERIAL APPLICATION | 7 |
| SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS | 8 |
| MIXING INSTRUCTIONS | 8 |
| SPRAY EQUIPMENT | 8 |
| AT THE END OF THE DAY | 8 |
| AFTER SPRAYING AGILITY™ SG AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY OR TRITICALE | 8 |
| CROP ROTATION | 9 |
| MINIMUM ROTATIONAL INTERVALS | 9 |
| FIELD BIOASSAY | 9 |
| GRAZING | 9 |
| CROP ROTATION TABLES | 10-14 |
| SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT | 15 |
| RESISTANCE | 16 |
| INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT | 16 |
| STORAGE AND DISPOSAL | 16 |
| LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY .. | 17 |



DuPont™ Agility™ SG

**herbicide (with TotalSol®
soluble granules)**

**For Use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale and
Fallow.**

AGILITY™ SG herbicide is a soluble granule for selective postemergence weed control.

| Active Ingredients | By Weight |
|--|-----------|
| Sodium salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-2-Methoxybenzoic acid)* | 63.6% |
| Thifensulfuron methyl Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5- -triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]- sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate | 4.7% |
| Tribenuron methyl Methyl 2-[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5- -triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]- amino]sulfonyl]benzoate | 2.4% |
| Metsulfuron methyl Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5- -triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]- sulfonyl]benzoate | 1.9% |
| Inert Ingredients | 27.4% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% |

*This product contains 57.8% 3,6-dichloro-2-Methoxybenzoic acid (dicamba)

EPA Reg. No. 352-751

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

OCT - 9 2008
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
352-751

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

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

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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

WARNING! Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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 (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all ≥14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Protective eyewear.

See engineering controls for additional requirements and exceptions.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements:

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

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

Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. For terrestrial uses, 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Apply this product only as directed on the label.

Dicamba is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

DO NOT discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless accordance with the requirements of a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. DO NOT discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

Ground and Surface Water Protection

Point source contamination: To prevent point source contamination, do not mix, load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below. Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity

6/21

must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil: Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. Do not apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rate recommendations as affected by soil type in the general information section of this label.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil: Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

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.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.

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 24 hours. Exception: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated areas if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated. 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 worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all \geq 14 mils.
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated area.

DuPont™ AGILITY™ SG should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in supplemental DuPont publications.

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

AGILITY™ SG is recommended for use on wheat, barley, triticale and fallow in most states, check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain AGILITY™ SG is registered in your state. AGILITY™ SG is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saquache counties of Colorado unless use is directed otherwise by supplemental labeling.

GENERAL INFORMATION

AGILITY™ SG herbicide is a water soluble granule that is used for selective postemergence weed control in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale and fallow.

The best control is obtained when AGILITY™ SG is applied 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

AGILITY™ SG is noncorrosive, nonflammable, and does not freeze. AGILITY™ SG should be mixed and completely dissolved in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray (See Tank Mixtures and Mixing Instructions sections for use with Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions).

PRECAUTIONS

- Do not use AGILITY™ SG plus Malathion or Lorsban as crop injury may result.
- Do not harvest sooner than 45 days after the last application of AGILITY™ SG.
- AGILITY™ SG is only registered on wheat, barley, triticale and fallow. Do not use on any other crop.
- 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 sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of AGILITY™ SG 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 AGILITY™ SG application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix AGILITY™ SG with 2,4-D and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.
- Do not apply 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 undersown with legumes and grasses, because injury to the forages will result.

- Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic uses.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- For ground applications applied when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA may improve weed control under these conditions.
- 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.
 - Do not apply adjacent to sensitive crops when the temperature on the day of application is expected to exceed 85°F as drift is more likely to occur.
 - Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley or triticale.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

DuPont™ AGILITY™ SG is absorbed through the roots, shoots, and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds (2 to 5 weeks for wild garlic), susceptible plants are controlled. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed.

AGILITY™ SG will provide up to 4 to 6 weeks of residual weed control. Susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after postemergence applications, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic 3- 5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others may remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

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

The herbicidal action of AGILITY™ SG may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to AGILITY™ SG.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

AGILITY™ SG effectively controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Annual knawel | Lambsquarter |
| Annual sowthistle | (common, slimleaf) |
| Black mustard | London rocket |
| Black nightshade | Marshelder |
| Blue/Purple mustard * | Mayweed, chamomile |
| Broadleaf dock | Miners lettuce |
| Buckwheat (tartary, wild) | Narrowleaf lambsquarters |
| Bur buttercup (testiculate) | Nightflowering catchfly |
| Bushy wallflower/ Treacle mustard | Pennsylvania smartweed |
| Canada thistle * | Pigweed (prostrate, redroot, rough, smooth, tumble) |
| Carolina geranium | Pineappleweed |
| Clasping pepperweed | Plains coreopsis |
| Coast fiddleneck (tarweed) | Prickly lettuce* |
| Common buckwheat | Redmaids |
| Common chickweed | Russian thistle* |
| Common cocklebur | Scentless chamomile / mayweed |
| Common mallow | Shepherd's-purse |
| Common purslane | Smallflower buttercup |
| Common radish | Smallseed falseflax |
| Common ragweed | Smartweed (green, ladysthumb, pale) |
| Common sunflower | Snow speedwell |
| Conical catchfly | Sticky chickweed |
| Corn chamomile | Stinking mayweed / dogfennel |
| Corn cockle | Swinecress |
| Corn gromwell * | Tansymustard |
| Corn spurry | Tarweed fiddleneck |
| Cowcockle | Tumble/ Jim Hill mustard |
| Cress (mouse-ear) | Velvetleaf |
| Curly dock | Volunteer lentils |
| Cutleaf eveningprimrose | Volunteer peas |
| False chamomile | Volunteer sunflower |
| Field chickweed | Waterpod |
| Field pennycress (fanweed) | Wild buckwheat |
| Filaree (redstem, Texas) | Wild chamomile |
| Flixweed * | Wild garlic * |
| Groundsel (common) | Wild mustard |
| Henbit | Wild radish * |
| Knawel (German moss) | |
| Knotweed (prostrate) | |
| Kochia* | |
| Ladysthumb | |

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**

AGILITY™ SG partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Broadleaf plantain | Nightshade (cutleaf, hairy, silverleafs) |
| Catchweed bedstraw | Sowthistle (annual) * |
| Common dandelion | Tall waterhemp |
| Common yarrow | Vetch* (common, hairy) |
| Field bindweed | |
| Mallow (little) | |

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

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use the highest recommended rate of AGILITY™ SG and include a tank mix partner such as 2,4-D, MCPA, or bromoxynil (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced"). Refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label.

FALLOW

Fallow Use Rate

Apply 1.6 to 3.2 ounces per acre of DuPont™ AGILITY™ SG to fallow fields (postharvest, fallow, crop stubble, set-aside). See SPRAY ADJUVANTS for proper adjuvant rates.

Fallow Application Timing

AGILITY™ SG can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply AGILITY™ SG as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds.

Tank Mixtures in Fallow

AGILITY™ SG can be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with AGILITY™ SG.

WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE

USE RATE

Apply AGILITY™ SG at the rate of 1.6 to 3.2 ounces per acre to wheat, barley and triticale. See SPRAY ADJUVANTS for proper adjuvant rates.

Use 3.2 ounces per acre of AGILITY™ SG for heavy infestation of the weeds listed under Weeds Partially Controlled when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal (refer to Biological Activity and Environmental Conditions section of this label for best performance).

Use 1.6 to 2.4 ounces per acre of AGILITY™ SG for light infestation of the weeds listed under Weeds Controlled. Conditions at application should be optimum for effective treatment of these weeds.

Note: See Tank Mix Section for additional info on required combinations when used at less than 3.2 ounces per acre.

APPLICATION TIMING

Fall-seeded Wheat, Barley, and Triticale

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before the jointing stage.

Spring-seeded Wheat

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before it exceeds the 6-leaf stage. Early developing wheat varieties (such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield) must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage (stagger planting dates with these varieties to be certain that the applications occur before jointing). Durum and Wampum variety must receive application after tillering but before it exceeds the 6-leaf stage and should be made in combination with 2,4-D.

Spring-seeded Barley

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

Do not tank mix AGILITY™ SG with 2,4-D in early season applications on spring-seeded barley.

Spring-seeded Triticale

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before it exceeds the 6-leaf stage.

Additional Timing Information

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

If applied to irrigated wheat, barley or triticale the first post-treatment irrigation should be delayed for at least 6 hours after treatment and should not exceed 1 inch of water.

Do not apply AGILITY™ SG to stressed crops, as this may cause crop injury. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix AGILITY™ SG with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best-see TANK MIXTURES) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

TANK MIXTURES

AGILITY™ SG may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to AGILITY™ SG or weeds not listed under Weeds Controlled. Read and follow all manufacturers label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with AGILITY™ SG.

AGILITY™ SG can also be mixed with registered fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer for use on wheat, barley and triticale.

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

AGILITY™ SG can be tank mixed with 2,4-D and MCPA (preferably ester formulations) herbicides for use on wheat, barley, triticale and fallow. For best results, add 2,4-D or MCPA 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 MCPA per acre, add 1 to 2 pt of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution; in tank mixes containing 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA per acre, add 1 pt of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution. Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCPA may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.

Always mix AGILITY™ SG in water prior to adding 2,4-D or MCPA and add the surfactant last. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures.

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

AGILITY™ SG may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale or fallow. 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 AGILITY™ SG plus Bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

With "Stinger" or "Curtail"

DuPont™ AGILITY™ SG can be tank mixed with "Stinger" or "Curtail" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat, barley and triticale. Refer to the "Stinger" and "Curtail" labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Stinger" or "Curtail" labels conflict with recommendations on the AGILITY™ SG label.

With "Puma"

AGILITY™ SG at 1.6 ounces per acre can be tank mixed with "Puma" herbicide for use in wheat and barley for control of green foxtail, foxtail millets, volunteer corn, and light infestations of broadleaf weeds on WEEDS CONTROLLED list. Refer to the "Puma" label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Puma" label conflict with recommendations on the AGILITY™ SG label.

With "Discover" NG

AGILITY™ SG at 1.6 -2.4 ounces per acre can be tank mixed with "Discover" NG herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat. Refer to the "Discover" NG label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Discover" NG label conflict with recommendations on the AGILITY™ SG label.

With "Everest"

AGILITY™ SG can be tank mixed with "Everest" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat. Refer to the "Everest" label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Everest" label conflict with recommendations on the AGILITY™ SG label.

With Other Herbicides

AGILITY™ SG may be tank mixed with other suitable registered cereal or fallow herbicides to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to AGILITY™ SG, or weeds not listed under Weeds 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 AGILITY™ SG. Tank mixes of AGILITY™ SG plus metribuzin may result in reduced control of wild garlic.

Do not tank mix AGILITY™ SG with 'Hoelon' 3EC, because grass control may be reduced.

Do not tank mix AGILITY™ SG with DuPont™ ALLY®, ALLY® EXTRA, or other products containing metsulfuron methyl.

Do not tank mix AGILITY™ SG with other dicamba containing products (such as Clarity or Banvel) for use on cereal crops.

With Fungicides

AGILITY™ SG may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal crops.

With Insecticides

Do not use AGILITY™ SG plus Malathion or Lorsban as crop injury may result.

AGILITY™ SG 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 AGILITY™ SG with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion) 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 AGILITY™ SG within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, because crop injury may result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0) may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing AGILITY™ SG in fertilizer solution.

AGILITY™ SG must first be dissolved with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions. Ensure that the agitator is running while the AGILITY™ SG 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 in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with AGILITY™ SG and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using AGILITY™ SG in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA 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 fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

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

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Note: Thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue Mustard: For best results, use 2.4-3.2 ounces per acre and apply AGILITY™ SG in tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Flixweed: For best results, use 2.4-3.2 ounces per acre and apply DuPont™ AGILITY™ SG in tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence, but before bloom (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Canada Thistle: For best results, use 3.2 ounces per acre and apply AGILITY™ SG plus 2,4-D, or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details) in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop.

Corn Gromwell: For best results, use 2.4-3.2 ounces per acre and apply AGILITY™ SG when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D, MCPA, or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", "Bronate", "Bison" or "Bronate Advanced") with AGILITY™ SG usually improves results (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Kochia, Prickly Lettuce, and Russian Thistle: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use AGILITY™ SG at 2.4 to 3.2 ounces per acre in a tank mix with 2,4-D and apply in the spring when weeds are less than 2" tall or wide and are actively growing (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Vetch (common and hairy): For best results, use 3.2 ounces per acre and apply AGILITY™ SG when vetch is less than 6" in length. For severe infestations of vetch, or when vetch is greater than 6" in length, use AGILITY™ SG in combination with 2,4-D, or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Wild garlic: For best results, use 3.2 ounces per acre and apply AGILITY™ SG when wild garlic plants are less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth. Plants hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress may be more difficult to control. Thorough spray coverage of all garlic plants is essential. Typical symptoms of dying garlic plants may not be noticeable for 2 to 5 weeks.

Control will be improved by using AGILITY™ SG in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Wild radish: For best results, use 3.2 ounces per acre applied in the fall to wild radish rosettes less than 6" in diameter and before plants harden-off. Alternatively, AGILITY™ SG can be applied in the spring for control of wild radish. Control will be improved by using AGILITY™ SG in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details) when wild radish rosettes are less than 6" in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence, either in the fall or spring, will result in partial control.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

AGILITY™ SG can be measured using the AGILITY™ SG volumetric measuring cylinder included in the case. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by $\pm 7.5\%$. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Always include a spray adjuvant with applications of AGILITY™ SG. In addition to a spray adjuvant, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. Antifoaming agents may be needed.

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

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.125 to 0.50% volume/volume (1 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) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Only use adjuvants that contain COC or MSO in fallow applications. Do not use for postemergence applications in cereals.
- Apply at 1% volume/volume (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% volume/volume under arid conditions.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.
- 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 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 AGILITY™ SG applications, because weed control performance may be reduced.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

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, Washington, or Utah.

When applying AGILITY™ SG by air in areas near sensitive crops, use solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust swath to avoid spray drift damage to downwind sensitive crops

and/or use ground equipment to treat border edge of field. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.

For aerial application in Washington, follow the directions in the **Spray Drift Management Section** of this label and the following Washington state restrictions:

Applications of DuPont™ AGILITY™ SG must be made in equipment that meets the most restrictive Washington Agricultural Codes (WAC) for the prevention of herbicide drift for the respective county.

Do not apply in equipment that does not meet these WAC standards.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

AGILITY™ SG can be applied either before or after applications of other products registered for use in wheat, barley, triticale or fallow. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these in sequence with AGILITY™ SG. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not use that product in sequence with AGILITY™ SG.

- DuPont™ ALLY®, ALLY® EXTRA, and other products containing metsulfuron methyl should not be used as a sequential treatment with AGILITY™ SG.
- If using DuPont™ HARMONY® EXTRA as a sequential treatment with AGILITY™ SG, do not exceed 0.7 ounce of HARMONY® EXTRA per acre per crop season.
- If using DuPont™ EXPRESS® as a sequential treatment with AGILITY™ SG, do not exceed 0.25 ounce of EXPRESS® per acre per crop season.
- If using products that contain dicamba as a sequential treatment with AGILITY™ SG, do not exceed the following amounts of acid equivalent dicamba per acre per season: 8.4 ounces in wheat, 5.6 ounces in barley, 2.1 ounces in triticale, and 16.8 ounces in fallow.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of AGILITY™ SG.
3. Continue agitation until the AGILITY™ SG is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the AGILITY™ SG is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. AGILITY™ SG should be thoroughly dissolved 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 surfactant. Always add surfactant last. Antifoaming agents may be used. Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0 - 8.0 allow for optimum stability of AGILITY™ SG.
6. Dispersed tank mix partners can settle if the tank mixture is not continually agitated.
7. Apply AGILITY™ SG spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

- 12/21
8. If AGILITY™ SG and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, fully dissolve the AGILITY™ SG in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the AGILITY™ SG.

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.

Sprayer Precaution

The spray equipment must be cleaned before AGILITY™ SG is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of AGILITY™ SG herbicide are applied, 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 AGILITY™ SG AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY OR TRITICALE

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

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Fill the tank with water while adding 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the ammonia solution through the sprayer system for 15 to 20 minutes and discharge a small amount of the ammonia solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water.

The rinsate solution may be applied to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If 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.

Notes:

1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
 2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
 3. When DuPont™ AGILITY™ SG is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
 4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
- If using products that contain dicamba as a sequential treatment with AGILITY™ SG, do not exceed the following amounts of acid equivalent dicamba per acre per season: 8.4 ounces in wheat, 5.6 ounces in barley, 2.1 ounces in triticale, and 16.8 ounces in fallow.

CROP ROTATION

Before using AGILITY™ SG carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your acres at the same time.

MINIMUM ROTATIONAL INTERVALS

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of AGILITY™ SG applied. AGILITY™ SG breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase AGILITY™ SG breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow AGILITY™ SG breakdown.

Of these 3 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 crop rotations.

* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting. **Minimum rotation intervals must be extended 1 crop season if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted.**

Soil pH Limitations

AGILITY™ SG should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, because extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, AGILITY™ SG could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat, barley or triticale. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of AGILITY™ SG.

Checking Soil pH

Before using AGILITY™ SG, 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.

FIELD BIOASSAY

A field bioassay is necessary if crops other than wheat, barley or those listed on this label are to be planted on land previously treated with AGILITY™ SG. 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 AGILITY™ SG. 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 field bioassay procedure.

GRAZING

Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage. In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain.

CROP ROTATION TABLES

See next five pages for specific crop rotation guidance based on AGILITY™ SG use rate, location, soil pH, cumulative precipitation, and crop.

14/21

All Areas - Following Use of DuPont™ AGILITY™ SG at 1.6 to 3.2 Ounces Per Acre

| Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|--|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Winter wheat, spring wheat and Triticale | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 1 |
| Durum wheat, barley, spring/winter oat | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land Following Use of AGILITY™ SG at 1.6 to 3.2 Ounces Per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale or Fallow

| Location | | Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|----------|---|----------------------------|---------------|---|------------------------------------|
| State | County or Area | | | | |
| Colorado | Statewide | Grain sorghum | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | Generally N of I-70 | Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 15 | 12 |
| | Statewide | STS™ Soybean | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | IR Corn | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| Idaho | Southern Idaho | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | Statewide | Peas, Lentils, Canola | 6.8 or lower | 18 | 10 |
| | | Peas | 6.9 to 7.9 | 18 | 15 |
| | | Lentils | 6.9 to 7.9 | 18 | 34 |
| | | Canola | 6.9 to 7.9 | 18 | 22 |
| | | Condiment mustard | 7.3 or lower | 10 | 10 |
| | | Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans) | 7.3 or lower | 10 | 10 |
| | | Condiment mustard | 7.4 or higher | 28 | 34 |
| | | Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans) | 7.4 or higher | 28 | 34 |
| Kansas | Statewide | STS™ Soybean | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | IR Corn | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Grain sorghum | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | Central and Western Kansas (West of the Flint Hills) | Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 15 | 12 |
| | Western Kansas W. of Hwy. 183 | Soybeans | 7.5 or lower | 22 | 22 |
| | | | 7.6-7.9 | 33 | 34 |
| | Central Kansas; generally E. of Hwy. 183 and W. of the Flinthills | Soybeans | 7.9 or lower | 15 | 12 |

Continued on next page

15/2

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land (continued)
Following Use of DuPont™ AGILITY™ SG at 1.6 to 3.2 Ounces Per Acre on Wheat,
Barley, Triticale or Fallow

| Location | | Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|--------------|---|---|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| State | County or Area | | | | |
| Montana | Statewide | Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 22 | 22 |
| | | Alfalfa (hay only) | 7.6-7.9 | No restrictions | 34 |
| | | | 7.5 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| Nebraska | Statewide | STS™ Soybean | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | IR Corn | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Grain sorghum | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | Generally W. of Hwy. 77 and E. of the Panhandle | Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 15 | 12 |
| | | Soybeans | 7.5 or lower | 22 | 22 |
| | | | 7.6-7.9 | 33 | 34 |
| New Mexico | Statewide | Grain sorghum, Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |
| | | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | Eastern New Mexico | Cotton (dryland only) | 7.9 or lower | 30 | 22 |
| North Dakota | W. of Hwy. 1 | Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | 22 | 22 |
| | E. of Hwy. 1 | Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | 34 | 34 |
| Oklahoma | Statewide | STS™ Soybean | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | IR Corn | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Grain sorghum | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | | Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 15 | 12 |
| | Panhandle | Cotton (dryland only) | 7.9 or lower | 30 | 22 |
| | E. of the Panhandle | Cotton (dryland only) | 7.9 or lower | 25 | 14 |

Continued on next page

16/21

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land (continued)
Following Use of DuPont™ AGILITY™ SG at 1.6 to 3.2 Ounces Per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale or Fallow

| Location | | Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---|------------------------------------|
| State | County or Area | | | | |
| Oregon | Statewide | Peas Lentils Canola | 6.8 or lower | 18 | 10 |
| | | Peas | 6.9 to 7.9 | 18 | 15 |
| | | Lentils | 6.9 to 7.9 | 18 | 34 |
| | | Canola | 6.9 to 7.9 | 18 | 22 |
| | | Condiment mustard | 7.3 or lower | 10 | 10 |
| | | Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans) | 7.3 or lower | 10 | 10 |
| | | Condiment mustard | 7.4 or higher | 28 | 34 |
| | | Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans) | 7.4 or higher | 28 | 34 |
| South Dakota | Statewide | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River, & S. of Hwy. 34 & W. of Missouri River | Grain sorghum, Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | 13 | 12 |
| | Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy. 14, & W. of Missouri River | Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 15 | 12 |
| Texas | Statewide | STST™ Soybeans | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | IR Corn | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Grain sorghum | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | Panhandle | Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 15 | 12 |
| | | Cotton (dryland only) | 7.9 or lower | 30 | 22 |
| | N. Central Texas* | Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 15 | 12 |
| | | Cotton (dryland only) | 7.9 or lower | 25 | 14 |
| | * The counties of N. Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Foard, Franklin, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Nafarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrant, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young. | | | | |
| Utah | Statewide | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |

Continued on next page

17/21

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land (continued)
Following Use of DuPont™AGILITY™ SG at 1.6 to 3.2 Ounces Per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale or Fallow

| Location | | Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|------------|--|---|---------------|---|------------------------------------|
| State | County or Area | | | | |
| Washington | Statewide | Condiment mustard | 7.3 or lower | 10 | 10 |
| | | Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans) | 7.3 or lower | 10 | 10 |
| | | Condiment mustard | 7.4 or higher | 28 | 34 |
| | | Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans) | 7.4 or higher | 28 | 34 |
| | | Peas Lentils Canola | 6.8 or lower | 18 | 10 |
| | | Peas | 6.9 to 7.9 | 18 | 15 |
| | | Lentils | 6.9 to 7.9 | 18 | 34 |
| | Canola | 6.9 to 7.9 | 18 | 22 | |
| Wyoming | Statewide | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | Southern Wyoming | Grain sorghum, Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |
| | Southern Wyoming (Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties only) | Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 15 | 12 |
| | Northern Wyoming | Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 22 | 22 |

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above - The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land
Following Use of AGILITY™ SG up to 2.4 Ounces Per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale or Fallow in the states of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming

| Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|-----------|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Sunflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above (up to 2.4 ounces per acre) - The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

18/21

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land
Following Use of DuPont™ AGILITY™ SG at 2.4 to 3.6 Ounces Per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale or Fallow

| Location | | Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|--|----------------|-----------|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| State | County or Area | | | | |
| Colorado Idaho Kansas Montana Nebraska New Mexico Oklahoma South Dakota Texas Utah Wyoming | Statewide | Sunflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| North Dakota | W. of Hwy. 1 | Sunflower | 7.9 or lower | 22 | 22 |
| | E. of Hwy. 1 | Sunflower | 7.9 or lower | 34 | 34 |

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above (2.4 to 3.2 ounces per acre) - The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land
Following Use of AGILITY™ SG at 1.6 Ounces Per Acre on Wheat, Barley Triticale or Fallow

| Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|------------------|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Sorghum, Grain | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| Cotton | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |
| Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |
| Peas, Dry /Green | 6.8 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |
| | 6.9 to 7.9 | No restrictions | 22 |
| Lentils | 6.8 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |
| | 6.9 to 7.9 | No restrictions | 22 |
| Alfalfa | 6.8 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |
| | 6.9 to 7.9 | No restrictions | 22 |
| Beans, Dry | 6.8 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |
| | 6.9 to 7.9 | No restrictions | 22 |
| Sunflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above (1.6 ounces per acre) - The minimum rotation interval is 22 months with at least 18" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

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.

Ground or aerial application equipment which will give good spray coverage of weed foliage should be used. **HOWEVER, DO NOT USE AERIAL APPLICATION EQUIPMENT IF SPRAY PARTICLES CAN BE CARRIED BY WIND INTO AREAS WHERE SENSITIVE CROPS OR PLANTS ARE GROWING.**

Apply 3 to 50 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre when using ground application equipment, or 2 to 10 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre when using aerial application equipment. Use the higher level of the listed spray volumes when treating dense or tall vegetation. Use coarse sprays.

Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

DuPont™ AGILITY™ SG should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph as uneven spray coverage may occur.

Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.

- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

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

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

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. 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

DuPont recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. 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. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only.

Pesticide 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, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Container Refilling and Disposal (For Containers up to 250 gal): This is a refillable container. If the container is to be refilled, do not rinse with any material or introduce any pesticide other than DuPont™ AGILITY™ SG. Reseal and return the container to any authorized DuPont refilling facility. If the container is not to be refilled, triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by open burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, keep out of smoke.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-441-3637 day or night.

Container Disposal for Bulk Containers: When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location named at time of purchase of this product. The container must only be refilled with this pesticide product. **DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.** Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637. If not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-441-3637 day or night.

2/21

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