



DuPont™ Finesse® cereal and fallow

HERBICIDE

GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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For Use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Fallow

Dry Flowable

<i>Active Ingredient</i>	<i>By Weight</i>
Chlorsulfuron	
2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]benzenesulfonamide	62.5%
Metsulfuron Methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	12.5%
Other Ingredients	25.0%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-827

EPA Est. No. _____

U.S. Pats. 4,127,405 & 4,383,113

Nonrefillable Container Net: _____

or

Refillable Container Net: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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 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 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

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco or using the toilet. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.

Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Follow manufacturers instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, 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.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should 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 contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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 over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates or uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

DuPont™ FINESSE® cereal and fallow herbicide, referred to below as DuPont™ FINESSE® or FINESSE®, must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions, or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA.

Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry into 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 made of any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

DuPont™ FINESSE® is registered for use on land primarily dedicated to the long-term production of wheat, barley, or triticale.

FINESSE® is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale and fallow.

FINESSE® is mixed in water or may be slurried in water then added directly into liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A surfactant should be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. FINESSE® is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

FINESSE® controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. For best preemergence results, apply FINESSE® before weed seeds germinate. Use sprinkler irrigation or allow rainfall to move FINESSE® 2" to 3" deep into the soil profile.

For best postemergence results, apply FINESSE® to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at the time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

FINESSE® is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. For preplant and preemergence weed control, rainfall is needed to move FINESSE® into the soil. Weeds will generally not emerge from preplant and preemergence applications. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic three to five days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. Death of leaf tissue will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. Postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 6 hours after application.

FINESSE® 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 FINESSE® may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture, drought stress), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices that increase weed stress. In these cases, tank mix FINESSE® with other registered herbicides (such as 2,4-D, or MCPA) to aid in control.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply to wheat, barley, or triticale 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.
- Do not make more than one application of FINESSE® or any other chlorsulfuron containing product per growing season.
- Do not use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties of Colorado.
- Do not use less than 2/10 oz per acre of FINESSE® preplant, preemergence, or postemergence.
- Do not apply FINESSE® preemergence on cereals if the seed has germinated and has started to emerge above the soil surface.
- Do not use FINESSE® preemergence on cereals that have been planted into dry soil ("dusted in") or on very coarse, uneven seedbeds.

PRECAUTIONS

- Wheat, barley, and triticale 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® to a small area.
- Wherever FINESSE® is used on land previously treated with DuPont™ GLEAN® FC, DuPont™ 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 or barley.
- 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 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 or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.
- Temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur if DuPont™ FINESSE® is applied when the crop is stressed by severe weather conditions (such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures), disease or insect damage, low fertility, applications to coarse soils, or when applied in combination with surfactant and high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.
- 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.
 - 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 or barley.

WEED RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to FINESSE® and other herbicides with the same mode of action*, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of a herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides.

If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present, use a tank-mix partner with FINESSE® to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

To better manage weed resistance when using FINESSE®, use a combination of tillage, and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than FINESSE®, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.

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.

* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to “Amber” herbicide, DuPont™ AFFINITY® BroadSpec herbicide, DuPont™ ALLY® herbicide, DuPont™ GLEAN® XP herbicide, DuPont™ EXPRESS® herbicide, or DuPont™ HARMONY® EXTRA herbicide will also be resistant to FINESSE®.

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.

CEREALS APPLICATIONS

PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE

FINESSE® can be tank mixed with other products registered for preplant/preemergence use in wheat (such as “Roundup”). Do not apply FINESSE® preplant or preemergence on durum or Wampum wheat, barley, or triticale.

Do not apply preemergence or preplant incorporated to late fall plantings when cold and/or dry weather can cause delayed seedling emergence and/or stress to seedling plants. Under these conditions, wait until crop has emerged and is showing good vigor before making a postemergence treatment.

Crop injury may result when preemergence or preplant incorporated applications of FINESSE® are made to wheat seeded less than 1" deep.

Crop injury may result if FINESSE® is used where an organophosphate insecticide (such as “Di-Syston”) has been applied or is intended for use as an in-furrow treatment.

Winter Wheat

Preplant: Apply DuPont™ FINESSE® at 2/10 to 5/10 oz per acre (before winter wheat is planted).

In TX, OK, KS, NE, and SD, preplant application at 2/10 to 5/10 may be shallow incorporated into the top 1 inch of soil.

Preemergence: Apply FINESSE® at 2/10 to 5/10 oz per acre (after planting but before winter wheat emerges).

In WY, MT, ND and MN, do not exceed 3/10 oz per acre preemergence.

Spring Wheat

Preplant/Preemergence: Apply FINESSE® at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre in spring wheat (except Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat).

In WY, MT, ND, SD, and MN, do not exceed 3/10 oz per acre preplant or preemergence.

POSTEMERGENCE

FINESSE® can be tank mixed with other products registered for postemergence use in wheat and barley.

FINESSE® should not be used within 60 days of crop emergence if an organophosphate insecticide (such as “Di-Syston”) was used as an in-furrow treatment, or crop injury may result.

In areas where late fall or winter cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe (such as the Pacific Northwest and Northern plains), to avoid crop injury due to cold weather, do not make applications during the 1 to 4-leaf stage of wheat, barley, or triticale. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.

Postemergence: Apply FINESSE® at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre to **wheat or barley** any time after the crop is in the 1-leaf stage, but before boot stage. Apply FINESSE® at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre to **triticale** any time after the crop is in the 2-3 leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible.

Do not apply FINESSE® during the boot stage or early heading stage, as crop injury may result.

FALLOW APPLICATIONS

FINESSE® may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow such as “Karmex” XP (see TANK MIXTURES). Apply FINESSE® at 2/10 - 4/10 oz per acre in the spring through the fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Read and follow all manufacturer’s label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with FINESSE®.

BORDER AREA APPLICATIONS

FINESSE® is recommended for control of broadleaf weeds in field border areas and fence lines. Apply FINESSE® at 2/10 to 5/10 oz per acre.

SURFACTANTS - ALL CROPS

Unless otherwise specified, add a nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.125 to 0.5% v/v (0.5 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution).

The higher rate of surfactant is particularly effective with spray volumes of 5 gallons per acre (GPA) or less and when using low rates of FINESSE®. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or DuPont representative for a listing of recommended surfactants.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED

DuPont™ FINESSE® effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the rates shown:

2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre

Blue mustard	Mayweed chamomile
Broadleaf dock	Miners lettuce
Bur beakchervil	Pineappleweed
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Prickly lettuce‡†
Carolina geranium	Prostrate pigweed
Chickweed (common‡, jagged, mouseear)	Plains coreopsis
Conical catchfly	Purslane
Corn spurry	Redstem filaree
Cow cockle	Redroot pigweed‡
Curly dock	Shepherd's purse
Cutleaf evening primrose	Smallseed falseflax‡
False chamomile	Smooth pigweed‡
Field pennycress	Tansymustard*†
Flixweed*†‡	Treacle mustard (Bushy wallflower)
Groundsel	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Hempnettle	Virginia pepperweed
Henbit	White cockle
Lady's thumb	Wild mustard‡
Lambsquarters‡	Wild carrot

3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre

Annual bluegrass*†	Kochia*†‡
Annual ryegrass*†	Pennsylvania smartweed*
Annual sowthistle	Persian dandel*†
Bedstraw*†	Prickly poppy (pinnate)
Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)*†	Russian thistle*†‡
Canada thistle*†	Speedwell (common, ivyleaf)*
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Sunflower†‡
Corn groomwell*†	Vetch†
Dove foot geranium	Volunteer corn†
Green foxtail (pigeongrass)*‡	Wild buckwheat†
Knotweed (prostrate)*†	Wild radish†
	Yellow foxtail*†‡

5/10 oz per acre (prior to winter wheat emergence only)

Annual ryegrass*†‡
Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)*†‡
Volunteer corn†

* When used as directed, weeds are suppressed and/or controlled. Weed suppression is a visible reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with rate used, size of weeds, and environmental conditions following treatment.

† See the **Specific Weed Instructions** section for more information regarding controlling and suppressing these weeds.

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. See **Tank Mixtures, Specific Weed Instructions,** and **Weed Resistance** sections of this label for additional information.

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

Annual bluegrass/annual ryegrass

FINESSE® Preemergence

Apply FINESSE® at 5/10 oz per acre preplant or after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

or

Apply FINESSE® at 5/10 oz per acre preplant or after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges followed by a sequential application of metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) at 2.25 to 4.5 oz active per acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grassy weeds are in the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

or

For improved control in the Pacific Northwest, apply a tank mix of FINESSE® at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre plus "Karmex" XP at 1 1/2 lb per acre preemergence to bluegrass or ryegrass. One-half to 1" of rainfall is needed to move the herbicides into the weed root zone prior to bluegrass or ryegrass emergence.

FINESSE® Postemergence

Apply a tank mix of DuPont™ FINESSE® at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre and metribuzin (such as “Sencor” DF) at 2.25 to 3 oz active per acre postemergence to the crop and grassy weeds when wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grassy weeds have reached the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Note : See Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome) section for additional information on the use of metribuzin.

Bedstraw: Apply FINESSE® at 4/10 oz per acre. For postemergence treatments, apply before bedstraw is over 2" long; use 2 qt of surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome): Best suppression of these grasses is achieved by applications of FINESSE® with metribuzin (such as “Sencor” DF) either in tank mixtures or as sequential treatments.

Additional information may be available in a metribuzin supplemental label for winter wheat, barley, and fallow.

Allow for adequate rainfall (1/2 to 1") to move FINESSE® and metribuzin into the weed root zone before weeds germinate and develop an established root system. Lack of adequate rainfall following application will result in reduced performance.

To avoid the risk of cold weather-related crop injury and lack of performance, apply metribuzin before winter dormancy of the crop and grassy weeds. Excessive rainfall immediately after application may result in crop injury. Do not tank mix FINESSE® plus metribuzin with any other pesticide other than surfactants recommended on either the FINESSE® or metribuzin labels. Apply only to metribuzin-approved varieties, see metribuzin label for listing of sensitive wheat and barley varieties.

Preemergence/Sequential Applications

Apply FINESSE® at 5/10 oz per acre preemergence after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges. A sequential application of metribuzin (such as “Sencor” DF) may be applied at 2.25 to 3 oz active per acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grassy weeds are in the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington— Apply FINESSE® at 4/10 to 5/10 oz per acre after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

If suppression of brome grass is not satisfactory following the preemergence application of FINESSE®, apply a sequential treatment of metribuzin at 1.5 to 3 oz active per acre in the fall when the crop is in the 2-leaf to 3 tiller stage or 3.75 to 6 oz active per acre after winter wheat has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing.

Postemergence Tank-Mix Applications

Apply a tank mix of FINESSE® at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre and metribuzin (such as “Sencor” DF) at 2.25 to 3 oz active per acre postemergence to the crop and grassy weeds when wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grassy weeds have reached the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—Where broadleaf weeds and brome grass are the problem, apply a tank mix of FINESSE® at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre and metribuzin at 1.5 to 3 oz active per acre in the fall when wheat or barley is in the 2-leaf to 3-tiller stage or use FINESSE® at 3/10 to 4/10 oz and metribuzin at 3.75 to 6 oz active per acre when wheat or barley has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing. For best results, make application before brome grass is in the 2 to 3 leaf stage. Consult precautions and recommendations on the metribuzin labeling before making this application.

Canada thistle: Apply FINESSE® 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.

Corn gromwell: Apply FINESSE® at 4/10 oz per acre or tank mix FINESSE® with Bromoxynil (such as “Buctril” or “Bronate”), and apply postemergence to the crop when weeds are small and actively growing.

Flixweed, Tansymustard: For best results, tank mix FINESSE® with 2,4-D or MCPA (esters or amines) and apply postemergence when weeds are actively growing.

Foxtail/Pigeongrass (green and yellow) (MT, ND, SD and WY): Apply FINESSE® at 4/10 oz per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of these foxtail species. Application before the foxtail germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the foxtail is more than 1" tall or beyond the 2 leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move FINESSE® into the weed root zone before the foxtail reaches the 3 leaf stage.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: For best results, FINESSE® should be applied postemergence in the spring. Apply when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing. Use FINESSE® in a tank mix with Dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”) and/or 2,4-D and 2 qt surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

Persian Darnel (MT, ND, SD and WY): Apply FINESSE® at 4/10 oz per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of Persian darnel. Application before the Persian darnel germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the Persian darnel is beyond the 2 leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move FINESSE® into the weed root zone before the Persian darnel reaches the 3 leaf stage.

Prostrate knotweed: For best results, apply DuPont™ FINESSE® preemergence at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre to knotweed in the fall.

For postemergence treatments, tank mix FINESSE® at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity") and/or bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate") and surfactant. Apply to small, actively growing plants (no more than 4 true leaves). For maximum postemergence control, knotweed plants should remain actively growing for 3 to 4 days following application.

Sunflower: For best results, apply FINESSE® after the majority of sunflowers have emerged and are small (not more than 2" tall) and are actively growing. Add surfactant at 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. If FINESSE® is applied preemergence, make application in early spring to allow for timely and adequate rainfall to move FINESSE® into the weed root zone before weeds germinate and develop an established root system.

Note: In areas of high rainfall, fall applications may not provide adequate residual control of sunflowers.

Deep-germinating sunflowers that emerge after a spring treatment may not be controlled.

Vetch: For best results, apply FINESSE® postemergence at 4/10 oz per acre plus 1/4 lb active ingredient per acre of 2,4-D or MCPA (amine or ester) and surfactant.

Volunteer corn: Apply to emerged volunteer corn up to 18" in height. For best results, make FINESSE® application at 5/10 oz per acre preplant or prior to winter wheat emergence. After wheat has emerged, applications are limited to 4/10 oz per acre.

Wild buckwheat: For best results, apply FINESSE® preemergence at 4/10 oz per acre to wild buckwheat in the fall or early spring.

For postemergence applications, tank mix FINESSE® at 4/10 oz per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity") and/or bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate Advanced") and surfactant. Apply after the majority of seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

Note : In certain situations 3/10 oz of FINESSE® may provide acceptable control of Wild buckwheat. Consult local DuPont directions for additional information.

Wild radish: For best results, apply FINESSE® at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre postemergence.

TANK MIXTURES

FINESSE® may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix with FINESSE®.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Since tank-mix partners can interfere with FINESSE® dispersion in the spray solution, it is recommended that FINESSE® be slurried in a separate container before adding it to the tank mix. FINESSE® must be in suspension in the spray tank before adding companion products.

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

FINESSE® can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides (ester formulations provide best results) after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 2/10 to 4/10 oz of FINESSE® per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Do not add a surfactant when FINESSE® plus 2,4-D or MCPA is applied with liquid fertilizer.

Apply FINESSE® plus MCPA after the 3 to 5-leaf stage but before boot stage. Apply FINESSE® plus 2,4-D after tillering but before boot stage (refer to the appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label). Applying a tank mixture of FINESSE®, 2,4-D, or MCPA and liquid fertilizer when temperatures are below freezing or when the crop is stressed from cold weather just prior to winter dormancy can result in foliar burn and/or crop injury.

With Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate Advanced")

FINESSE® may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 2 to 8 oz active ingredient per acre (such as "Buctril" 4EC at 1/4 - 1 pt per acre).

With dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity")

FINESSE® may be tank mixed with 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid ounces "Banvel"). Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.

With Diuron (such as “Karmex” XP)

In areas where annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, corn growwell, green foxtail (pigeongrass) and wild buckwheat are the main weed problems, apply 1 to 1 1/2 lb per acre of “Karmex” XP plus 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre DuPont™ FINESSE® preemergence. For best results between 1/2" and 1" of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application. Follow all restrictions on the diuron labels.

For summer fallow (CO, KS, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX, WY), apply “Karmex” XP at 0.625 to 1 pound per acre or "Direx" 4L at 1 to 1.5 pints per acre to wheat stubble or fallow in a tank mix with FINESSE® at 0.2 to 0.33 ounce per acre. Add a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) at 1 to 2 % v/v or a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25 to 0.5 % v/v. Glyphosate products plus AMS may also be added as needed. When using glyphosate products that contain a built-in adjuvant system, add a NIS at 0.25% v/v. Allow at least 90 days after application before planting winter wheat.

With fluroxypyr (such as "Starane" brands)

FINESSE® may be tank mixed with fluroxypyr containing herbicides for improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) and other broadleaf weeds at 1 to 4 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as 1/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of “Starane”). 2,4-D and MCP herbicides may be tank mixed with FINESSE® plus fluroxypyr.

With Other Broadleaf Control Products

For improved control of broadleaf weeds, FINESSE® can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered on cereals such as "Widematch", "Aim", "Stinger", or “Curtail”.

With Grass Control Products

For improved control of grass weeds, FINESSE® can be tankmixed with other grass control herbicides registered on cereals such as "Axial", "Discover" NG, "Everest", "Sencor", "Maverick", "Achieve", or "Puma”.

When tank mixing FINESSE® and “Assert”, ALWAYS include another broadleaf herbicide with a different mode of action (such as: 2,4-D ester, or MCPA ester). Tank-mix applications of FINESSE® plus “Assert” may cause temporary crop discoloration/stunting or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

Tank mixtures with “Hoelon” 3EC may result in reduced wild oat control.

Antagonism generally does not occur. However, DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or DuPont representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of FINESSE® and the grass product to a small area.

With Insecticides

FINESSE® may be tank mixed with insecticides registered for use on wheat, barley, and fallow. However, under certain conditions (drought or cold stress while crop is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential treatments of FINESSE® and organophosphate insecticides (such as methyl or ethyl parathion, or “Di-Syston”) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when there are wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures just prior to or soon after treatment. Read and follow directions on companion product labels and limit first use to a small area. If no symptoms of crop injury appear, larger acreage can be treated.

Do not apply FINESSE® 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.

Do not use FINESSE® plus “Malathion”, as crop injury may result.

In the Pacific Northwest, do not use FINESSE® with “Lorsban”, as crop injury may result.

With Fungicides

FINESSE® may be tank mixed with other fungicides whenever the proper timing for herbicide and fungicide treatments coincide.

With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing FINESSE® in fertilizer solution. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with FINESSE® and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer’s label).

Do not add surfactant when using FINESSE® in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

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

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

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. When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult local recommendations for details on surfactant addition.

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on FINESSE®.

CROP ROTATION

Before using DuPont™ FINESSE®, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, or fallow acres at the same time.

MINIMUM ROTATION INTERVALS

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of FINESSE® applied. FINESSE® 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® breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow FINESSE® 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 rotating to other crops.

* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last FINESSE® application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

SOIL pH LIMITATIONS

FINESSE® should not be used on fields having a soil pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond those specified in the rotation table, and under certain conditions, could injure wheat or barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of FINESSE®.

FINESSE® should not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0, as additional crop stress from low pH and aluminum toxicity may result in crop injury.

Checking Soil pH

Before using FINESSE®, determine the soil pH of the field. To obtain a representative pH value, take several samples from different areas of the field between 0" and 4" deep and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

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 use rate applied is not specified in the table, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

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 FINESSE®. 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 state agricultural extension service for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

CEREAL CROPS—ROTATION INTERVALS

Location	Soil pH*	Application Rate (oz/A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)		
			Wheat/Rye/Triticale**	Oat	Barley
AL, AR, DE, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY,	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NE, NJ, NM, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA	7.9 or lower	5/10	4	10	16
CO, NE (Panhandle), Southeastern WY	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
ID, OR, WA, MT, ND, SD, and WY (except Southeastern WY)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
	6.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	16

* See the **Maximum Use Rates** and **Soil pH Limitations** sections of this label.

** For Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat, follow the rotation intervals listed under Barley

NON CEREAL CROPS—ROTATION INTERVALS—NON IRRIGATED LAND

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
Colorado	E. of Continental Divide	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	45 60	36 48
		BOLT® technology soybeans**	7.9 or lower***	2/10 to 5/10	‡	4
		Sulfonylurea tolerant soybeans**	7.5 or lower***	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
		Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 - 7.5***	2/10 to 3/10 2/10 to 3/10	‡ ‡	4† 8†
Idaho*	Northern (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Koontenai, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	50	36
Kansas	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
		BOLT® technology soybeans**	7.9 or lower***	2/10 to 5/10	‡	4
		Sulfonylurea tolerant soybeans**	7.5 or lower***	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
		Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	Central (Generally E. of Highway 183, W. of the Flinthills)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	21 42	14 26
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	40 60	24 36
	W. Central and Western (generally W. of Highway 183 to the western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan, Rawlins, Stevens, Thomas, and Wichita counties)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	36 60	26 48
		Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	36 60	26 48
	Far Western (In the last tier of counties along the KS/CO border: Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman, Stanton, and Wallace)	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 - 7.5***	2/10 to 3/10 2/10 to 3/10	‡ ‡	4† 6†
Grain sorghum		7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†	
Nebraska	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
		BOLT® technology soybeans**	7.9 or lower***	2/10 to 5/10	‡	4
		Sulfonylurea tolerant soybeans**	7.5 or lower***	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
		Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer, and Webster counties)	Grain sorghum, Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	40 60	24 36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	45	24
	Western counties (Chase, Dundy, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Perkins, Phelps, and Red Willow)	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 - 7.5***	2/10 to 3/10 2/10 to 3/10	‡ ‡	4† 6†
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
	Panhandle (Deuel, Garden, and Sheridan counties and all counties W. to the WY border)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
Grain sorghum		7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†	
Oklahoma	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
		BOLT® technology soybeans**	7.9 or lower***	2/10 to 5/10	‡	4
		Sulfonylurea tolerant soybeans**	7.5 or lower***	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
		Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	East of Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 - 7.5*** up to 7.9	2/10 to 3/10 2/10 to 3/10 up to 4/10	‡ ‡ 30	4† 6† 25
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†	
	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†	

NON CEREAL CROPS—ROTATION INTERVALS—NON IRRIGATED LAND (CONTINUED)

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
Oregon*	Northeastern counties (Baker, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	50	36
	West of the Cascades	Ryegrass (annual and perennial) Crimson Clover	6.5 or less	2/10 to 4/10	20	9
		Red Clover Snap Beans	6.5 or less	2/10 to 4/10	40	15
	Field Corn	6.5 or less	2/10 to 4/10	60	22	
Texas	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
		BOLT® technology soybeans**	7.9 or lower***	2/10 to 5/10	‡	4
		Sulfonylurea tolerant soybeans**	7.5 or lower***	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
		Eastern counties (see below)	Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25
	The Eastern counties are: 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, Young					
	Central counties (see below)	Cotton, Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower 7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10 5/10	25 46	14 26
	The Central counties are: Baylor, Callahan, Eastland, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Knox, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton, Wilbarger					
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 - 7.5*** up to 7.9	2/10 to 3/10 2/10 to 3/10 up to 4/10	‡ ‡ 30	4† 6† 25
	All areas except Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	‡	4†
	Washington*	Eastern (Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	35
Lentils			6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	50	36
Wyoming	Southeastern counties (Platte, Goshen, and Laramie)	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	45	36
			7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	60	48

Note: Do not plant sorghum grown for hybrid seed production.

* In Idaho, Oregon & Washington for peas and lentils, a field bioassay is required if soil pH is above 6.5

**Sulfonylurea tolerant (that include STS®, BOLT® technology, and SR varieties) soybeans are varieties that have a high degree of crop tolerance to ALS inhibiting and/or sulfonylurea herbicides. Consult seed provider for confirmation. Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in the fields) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to Sulfonylurea tolerant soybeans planted after DuPont™ FINESSE® applications.

***Where a CATASTROPHIC CROP LOSS has occurred after a FINESSE® application due to a natural disaster (such as freezing weather, hail damage, insect damage, disease damage), grain sorghum can be planted at 4 months where the soil pH is 7.3 to 7.5 or BOLT® technology soybeans or Sulfonylurea tolerant soybeans can be planted at 4 months where the soil pH is 7.5 to 7.9. These crops will have some level of temporary discoloration and/or crop injury if planted at this reduced interval after FINESSE® application. This potential damage and yield loss is accepted by the grower due to the critical need to get a crop planted after this emergency. Growers not willing to accept this level of potential early season crop injury and yield loss should follow the standard rotational guidelines in the table above. In some cases, this injury may be severe and may affect the crop growth, development, and yield. The severity of the injury increases with higher pH levels, higher applied FINESSE® rate, drier soil conditions after FINESSE® application and prior to planting the rotational crop, and the shorter the rotational interval.

†These intervals may also be used for irrigated land. These intervals do not apply to crops grown for seed.

‡Rotation intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts. If in a water deficit such as a drought, extend rotation intervals until cumulative rainfall/irrigation reaches the normal range.

NON CEREAL CROPS—ROTATION INTERVALS—IRRIGATED AND NON IRRIGATED LAND

State	Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Rotation Interval* (months)
AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, NJ, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV	BOLT® technology soybeans†	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	4
	Sulfonylurea tolerant Soybeans†	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	6
	Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Non-Sulfonylurea tolerant Soybeans, Field Corn, Rice	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	18
	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	4

*Rotation intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts. If in a water deficit such as a drought, extend rotation intervals until cumulative rainfall/irrigation reaches the normal range. These intervals do not apply to crops grown for seed.

†Sulfonylurea tolerant (that include STS®, BOLT® technology, and SR varieties) soybeans are varieties that have a high degree of crop tolerance to ALS inhibiting and/or sulfonylurea herbicides. Consult seed provider for confirmation. Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in fields), temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur when planted after FINESSE® applications.

ROTATION INTERVAL TO SOYBEANS WITH THE PLENISH® TRAIT

CROP ROTATION

Minimum Rotation Intervals

Labelled crops may be planted at specified time intervals following application of labelled rates of FINESSE® cereal and fallow herbicide. Soybeans with the PLENISH® trait can be planted 6 months after a labelled application of FINESSE®, where soil pH is 7.9 or lower.

NON CEREAL CROPS -- ROTATION INTERVALS-IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED LAND

State	Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Rotation Interval* (months)
All Registered States	Soybeans with the Plenish® Trait†	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	6

*Rotational intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts. If in a water deficit such as a drought, extend rotation intervals until cumulative rainfall/irrigation reaches the normal range. These intervals do not apply to crops grown for seed.

†Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in fields), temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to soybeans with the Plenish® trait planted after FINESSE® applications.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

DuPont™ FINESSE® is measured using the FINESSE® volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by $\pm 7.5\%$. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of FINESSE®.
3. Continue agitation until the FINESSE® is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the FINESSE® is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. FINESSE® 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.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply FINESSE® spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If FINESSE® and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the FINESSE® in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the FINESSE®.

Do not use FINESSE® with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

APPLICATION METHOD

Ground Application

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

When using flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 3 GPA. When using flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With "Raindrop" RA nozzles, do not use less than 20 GPA and overlap nozzles 100%.

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 and Washington.

When applying FINESSE® by air in areas near sensitive crops, use solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back.

Chemigation

Do not apply FINESSE® through any type of irrigation system.

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.

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. Continuous agitation is required to keep FINESSE® in suspension.

Before Spraying FINESSE®

Spray equipment must be cleaned before FINESSE® is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined below.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of FINESSE® 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 be flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits from accumulating in the application equipment.

After Spraying FINESSE® and before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat Barley, Triticale, or Fallow

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of FINESSE® 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 at least 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
 3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing ammonia* 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 cleaner which dissolves and removes sulfonyleurea herbicide residues can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

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 aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When DuPont™ FINESSE® 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 preapplication cleanout 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® and applications of other pesticides to FINESSE®-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to FINESSE® to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- **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 according to manufacturer's specifications that is designed for the intended application and produces a Coarse to Very Coarse droplet size spectrum (ASAE S572) under application conditions. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using lowdrift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** - Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce. Limit nozzle height to no greater than 4 feet above the top of the largest plants.

WIND

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

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

- **Swath Adjustment** - 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 application equipment upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide may only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label.

It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with DuPont™ FINESSE® cereal and fallow herbicide containing chlorsulfuron and metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with DuPont™ FINESSE® cereal and fallow herbicide containing chlorsulfuron and metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637, day or night.

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