SPECIAL LOCAL NEED 24(C) LABELING

DuPont Crop Protection

DUPONT™ FINESSE® GRASS & BROADLEAF (MP) HERBICIDE AERIAL APPLICATION TO WHEAT

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

DUPONT™ FINESSE® GRASS & BROADLEAF (MP) HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-642

AERIAL APPLICATION TO WHEAT

EPA SLN No. OK-050001
Expires July 1, 2005

OK-050001

Active Ingredients:	
Chlorsulfuron: 2-Chloro- N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]benzenesulfonamide	25% (by weight)
Flucarbazone-sodium: 4,5-Dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-N-[[2-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]sulfonyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-carboxamide, sodium salt	46.7% (by weight)
Inert Ingredients	28.3% (by weight)
TOTAL	100%

GENERAL INFORMATION

DuPont Finesse Grass & Broadleaf (mp) Herbicide is a convenient unit pack product that is mixed with water and applied as a spray. Open package completely and empty contents of both compartments into spray tank. Under the provisions of this Special Local Need registration, DuPont Finesse Grass & Broadleaf (mp) Herbicide may be applied to wheat by aerial application equipment.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Application Rate

One 18 ounce unit pack will treat 20, 25, or 30 acres depending on the desired application rate. Refer to the table below, and the DuPont Finesse Grass & Broadleaf (mp) Herbicide Section 3 label, for additional information on recommended application rates and timings.

Application Rate	Number of Acres Treated	Ounces of Finesse Grass and Broadleaf (mp) Herbicide Applied per acre	Pounds Chlorsulfuron Applied per acre	Pounds Flucarbazone-sodium Applied per acre
Rate I	30 acres	0.6 oz /acre	0.0094 lb ai/acre	0.0175 lb ai/acre
Rate II	25 acres	0.72 oz /acre	0.0113 lb ai/acre	0.021 lb ai/acre
Rate III	20 acres	0.9 oz /acre	0.0141 lb ai/acre	0.0263 lb. ai/acre

Frequency of Application:

Do not make more than one application of DuPont Finesse Grass & Broadleaf (mp) Herbicide per growing season.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

To avoid adverse effects on endangered dicot plant species, the following measures will be required where endangered plant species occur:

For aerial applications, the applicator must apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, or leave a 350 foot untreated buffer between treatment area and native plant communities.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply in water using a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons/acre (or 30 liters/hectare). For best results, use a minimum of 5 gallons/acre (or 50 liters/hectare) under dry conditions or heavy weed infestations. Use nozzles that provide 200 to 350 micron size droplets for best results and to insure uniform spray coverage. Aerial applications with Finesse Grass & Broadleaf (mp) Herbicide should be made with low drift nozzles at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop and at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Do not apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops, as injury may occur.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

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

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

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in this Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information section.

Information On Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

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 – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

• Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

• Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

• Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

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

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift

For product information, call 1-888-6-DUPONT. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

BEFORE BUYING OR USING DUPONT™ FINESSE® GRASS & BROADLEAF (MP) HERBICDE, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, AND PRECAUTIONS IN THIS SECTION 24(c) LABEL AND ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL, IN THEIR ENTIRETY.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

This labeling contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product *which do not* appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

Read the Limitation of Warranty and Liability on the Section 3 Federal product label before buying or using THIS product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened *package at once to Seller for full refund of purchase price* paid. Otherwise, use by Buyer or any other User constitutes acceptance of the terms of the Limitation of Warranty and Liability on the Section 3 Federal product label.

Section 24(c) Registrant:

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