

DURUS[®]

ACETOCHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDES
ATRAZINE	GROUP	5	HERBICIDES
MESOTRIONE	GROUP	27	HERBICIDES

SPECIMEN LABEL

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	BY WT.
*Acetochlor.....	31.0%
**Atrazine.....	21.0%
***Mesotrione	3.3%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	44.7%
TOTAL:	100.0%

- *Contains 2.85 lbs./gal acetochlor
- **Contains 1.92 lbs./gal atrazine
- ***Contains 0.30 lbs./gal mesotrione

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

See inside booklet for additional Precautionary Statements.

Sale, use, and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.

An Herbicide for Use in Field Corn, Field Seed Corn, Field Silage Corn, and Yellow Popcorn

DISTRIBUTED by:
ALBAUGH, LLC
-Rotam North America Division
1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, IA 50021



**SELECTIVE
HERBICIDE**

EPA Reg. No.: 83100-62-83979

AD110322

 **ALBAUGH[®]**
your alternative

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBERS

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center (888-347-6732) or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-Hour Emergency Assistance, Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, , call CHEMTREC toll free at **1-800-424-9300**.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks and appropriate chemical-resistant/waterproof gloves. Wear protective eyewear. ***Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.***

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or viton
- Shoes and socks
- Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved elastomeric half mask respirator with organic vapor (OV) cartridges; OR a NIOSH-approved full face respirator with OV cartridges; OR a gas mask with OV canisters; OR a powered air purifying respirator with OV cartridges.

Follow manufacturer's 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Runoff and drift from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This product has properties that may result in surface water contamination via dissolved runoff and runoff erosion. Practices should be followed to minimize the potential for dissolved runoff and/or runoff erosion. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Groundwater Advisory

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the groundwater is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Acetochlor is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Atrazine can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can enter groundwater which may be used as drinking water. Atrazine has been found in groundwater. Users are advised not to apply atrazine to sand and loamy sand soils where the water table (groundwater) is close to the surface and where these soils are very permeable, i.e., well drained. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

Surface Water Advisory

Mesotrione may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a high potential for runoff for several weeks after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

Acetochlor has properties that may result in surface water contamination via dissolved runoff and runoff erosion. Practices should be followed to minimize the potential for dissolved runoff and/or runoff erosion.

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application.

A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of acetochlor from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with Oxidizing agents. Hazardous Chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.

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.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

NOTE: It is illegal to sell, use or distribute this product within, or into, Nassau County or Suffolk County, New York.

Endangered Species

It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in an unauthorized “take” (e.g., kill or otherwise harm) of an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act section 9. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. You must obtain a Bulletin no earlier than six months before using this product. To obtain Bulletins, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/>, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

The following PPE is 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:

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or viton
- Shoes and socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Durus[®] is for use in field corn, production seed corn and yellow popcorn and contains the safener, dichlormid. **Durus**[®] may be used pre-plant, pre-emergence (after planting but before crop emergence), or post-emergence (after crop emergence) in field corn, field seed corn, and field silage corn fields. For yellow popcorn, **Durus**[®] must be applied before crop emergence (i.e., pre-plant or pre-emergence) or severe crop injury may occur.

Durus[®] is a combination of the herbicides acetochlor (group 15), atrazine (group 5) and mesotrione (group 27). This combination of herbicide modes of action controls many grass and broadleaf weeds by interfering with normal germination, growth, and seedling development. **Durus**[®] may be used in tank mix combinations with other herbicides registered for use on the above corn crops to enhance or broaden the spectrum of control of weeds listed in the “**Weeds Controlled**” section of this label.

Applied according to use directions and under normal growing conditions, **Durus**[®] will not harm the treated crop. During germination and early stages of growth, environmental conditions or other factors that favor poor or slow growth can weaken crop seedlings.

Read and carefully observe precautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labeling of all products used in mixtures and sequential treatments. This label provides specified treatment rates for this product alone and with tank mixtures. Applications which are not consistent with recommendations in this label may result in unsatisfactory weed control, injury to crops, persons, or animals, or other unintended consequences. Refer to specific product labels for crop rotation restrictions and cautionary statements of all products used in these tank mixtures, including precautions on soil pH, sensitive varieties, minimum re-cropping interval, and rotational guidelines.

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.

Use Precautions:

- This product contains atrazine and thus may not control weeds that are known or suspected to be triazine-resistant. Following many years of continuous use of atrazine and chemically related products, biotypes of some of the weeds listed on this label have been reported which cannot be effectively controlled by atrazine and related herbicides. Where this is known or suspected and weeds controlled by atrazine are expected to be present along with resistant biotypes, it is recommended that atrazine be used in combinations or in sequence with other registered herbicides which are not triazines. If only resistant biotypes are expected to be present, use a registered non-triazine herbicide.
- Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may result.
- Avoid spray drift onto adjacent crop or non-crop areas.
- **Durus**[®] may not provide consistent control of emerged grass weeds present at application; use tank mixtures or sequential applications of herbicides registered for post-emergence control of grass weeds in corn.
- Applying **Durus**[®] post-emergence (emerged corn) to corn that has received an at-plant application of phorate or terbufos insecticide may result in severe corn injury. Temporary corn injury may occur if **Durus**[®] is applied to emerged corn where organophosphate insecticides other than phorate or terbufos were applied at-planting.

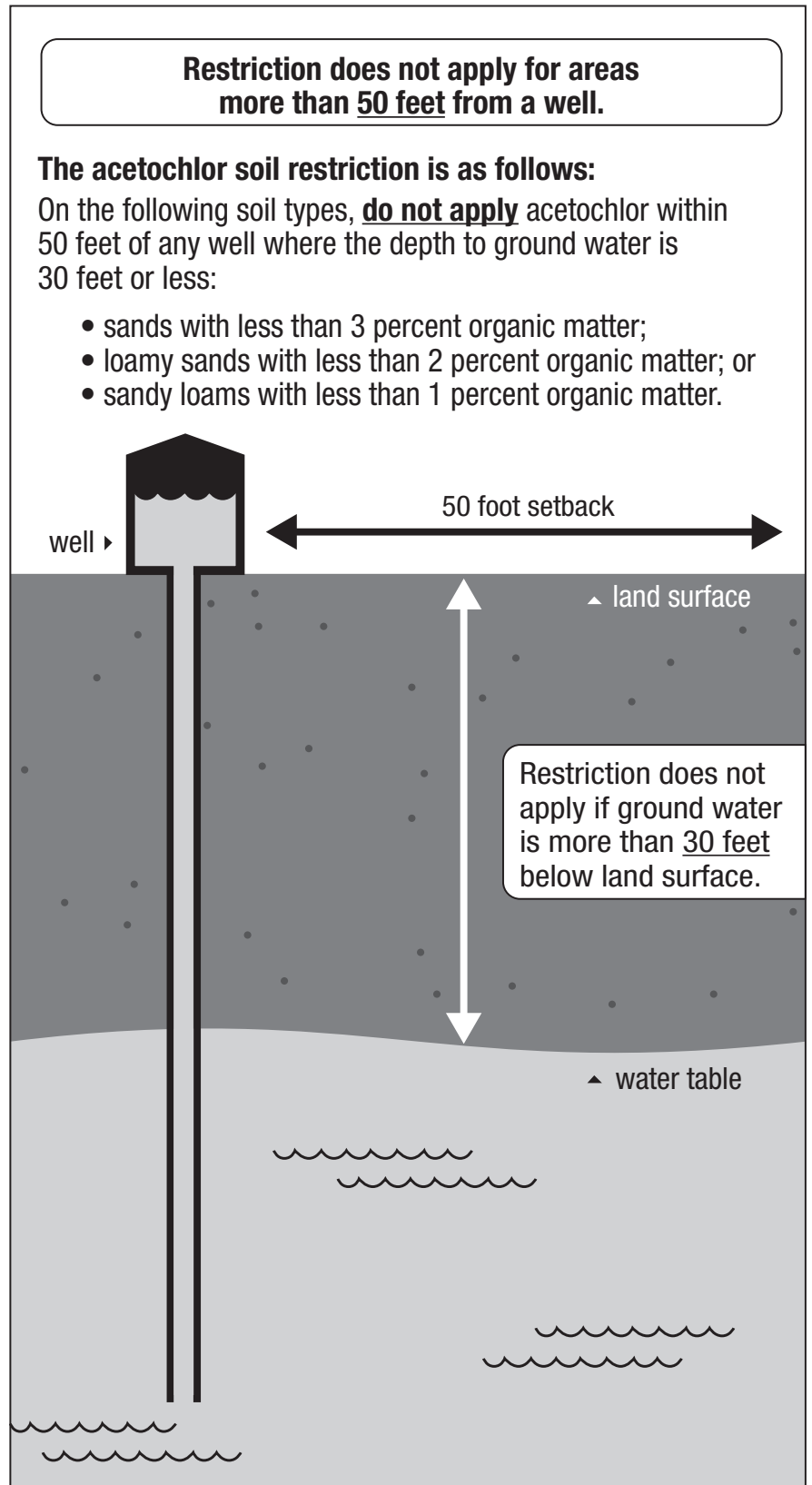
- Post-emergence (emerged corn) applications of any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide within 7 days before or 7 days after a **Durus**[®] post-emergence application may result in severe corn injury.
- Dry weather following pre-plant or pre-emergence applications of **Durus**[®] post-emergence or a **Durus**[®] post-emergence tank mixture may reduce effectiveness. If weeds develop, they may be controlled with cultivation or use of registered corn herbicides.
- Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled, partial control can mean erratic or inconsistent control or efficacy at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.
- Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, **Durus**[®] will not harm the treated crop. During germination and early stages of growth, extended periods of unusually cold and wet or hot and dry weather, insect or plant disease attack, carryover pesticide residues, the use of certain soil-applied systemic insecticides, or improperly placed fertilizers or soil insecticides may weaken crop seedlings and stress crop growth. **Durus**[®] used under these conditions could result in crop injury.

Use Restrictions:

- Not for use in the states of Hawaii or Alaska, or in the U.S. territories (Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the North Mariana Islands).
- Not for Sale, Sale Into, Distribution and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.
- All containers of **Durus**[®] must be kept tightly closed when not in use.
- Observe all restrictions, precautions, and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixtures.
- **Durus**[®] must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates.
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 60 days of harvest of field corn for field forage uses.
- Do not store **Durus**[®] near seeds, fertilizers, or foodstuffs.
- Do not allow **Durus**[®] to contaminate feed or food.
- Do not use **Durus**[®] on any crop other than field corn (for grain, seed, or silage), or yellow popcorn.
- Do not use **Durus**[®] in the production of white popcorn or ornamental (Indian) corn or crop injury may occur.
- Do not apply **Durus**[®] to yellow popcorn after the crop has emerged or severe crop injury may occur.

- Do not make post-emergence applications of **Durus**[®] to field corn, field seed corn, or field silage corn using liquid fertilizer as the carrier or severe crop injury may occur.
- Do not make post-emergence (emerged corn) applications of **Durus**[®] in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide or severe crop injury may occur.
- Do not apply **Durus**[®] to field corn, field seed corn, and field silage corn over 11 inches tall.
- Do not contaminate irrigation water used for crops other than corn or water used for domestic purposes.
- This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the groundwater is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. On the following soil types, do not apply this product within 50 feet of any well where the depth to groundwater is 30 feet or less: sands with less than 3 percent organic matter; loamy sands with less than 2 percent organic matter; or sandy loams with less than 1 percent organic matter. See the figure for additional clarification.
- This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. 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.
- Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain a minimum of 110 percent of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100 percent of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

- Use a sprinkler irrigation system only to incorporate **Durus®** after application. After **Durus®** has been applied, a sprinkler irrigation system set to deliver 0.5-1.0 inch of water may be used to incorporate the product; using more than one inch of water could result in reduced performance. On sandy soils low in organic matter, apply no more than 0.5 inch of water.
- Do not flood irrigate to apply or incorporate this product.
- Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back siphoning into wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.
- Dispose of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsate according to label use instructions or according to the State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office.
- Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas.
- To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
 - Do not treat powdery dry or



light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface must first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

- Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow covered soils.
- Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- Do not apply this product using aerial application equipment.
- Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift to non-target sites. To minimize spray drift to non-target areas:
 - Use low-pressure application equipment capable of producing a large droplet spray. Do not use nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. Minimize drift by using sufficient spray volume to ensure adequate coverage with large droplet size sprays.
 - Keep ground driven spray boom as low as possible above the target surface.
 - Make application when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 miles per hour). Do not apply when wind velocity exceeds 15 miles per hour. Do not apply when gusts approach 15 miles per hour.
 - Low humidity and high temperatures increase the likelihood of spray drift to sensitive areas. Do not spray during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. Do not apply during inversion conditions.
- Use of this product not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences.
- Flush sprayer with clean water after use.

Tile-Outletted Fields Containing Standpipes

To ensure protection of surface water from runoff through standpipes with tile-outlets in fields, one of the following restrictions must be used in applying this product to tile-outletted fields containing standpipes:

1. Do not apply this product within 66 feet of standpipes in tile-outletted fields.
2. Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field and immediately incorporate it to a depth of 2 - 3 inches in the entire field.
3. Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field under a no-till practice only when high crop residue management practices are used. High crop residue management is described as a crop management practice where little or no crop residue is removed from the field during or after crop harvest.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Durus[®] contains three active ingredients, acetochlor, atrazine, and mesotrione. Acetochlor is classified as a Group 15 herbicide (chloroacetamide chemical family) and is a mitosis inhibitor; atrazine is classified as a Group 5 herbicide (triazine chemical family) and is an inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II site A; and mesotrione is classified as a Group 27 herbicide (triketone chemical family) and is an inhibitor of 4-hydroxyphenyl-pyruvate dioxygenase (4-HPPD).

Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Durus**[®] and other Group 15, 5 or Group 27 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 15, 5 or Group 27 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 15, 5 or Group 27 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Durus**[®] or other Group 15, 5 or Group 27 herbicides.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed. If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Durus**[®] or other target site of action Group 15, 5 or Group 27 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.

- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action of different management practices.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

Users should scout before and after application. Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOA's have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management

Durus® may be integrated into an overall weed and pest management strategy. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding and rotations) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional Integrated Pest Management strategies established for your area.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- User must maintain a 150 foot (460 m) in-field downwind buffer (in the direction in which the wind is blowing) from the following areas:
 - edge of streams and rivers, as well as high-tide line for all estuarine/marine environments.
 - threatened and endangered species critical habitat and/or species locations listed in Bulletins Live Two (<https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/bulletins-live-two-view-bulletins>).

Ground Boom Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- User must maintain a 15 foot (4.6 m) in-field downwind buffer (in the direction in which the wind is blowing) from the following areas:
 - edge of streams and rivers, as well as high-tide line for all estuarine/marine environments
 - threatened and endangered species critical habitat and/or species locations listed in Bulletins Live Two (<https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/bulletins-live-two-view-bulletins>).

(continued)

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT *(cont.)*

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
 - Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
 - Do not apply during temperature inversions.
 - User must maintain a 15 foot (4.6 m) in-field downwind buffer (in the direction in which the wind is blowing) from the following areas:
 - edge of streams and rivers, as well as high-tide line for all estuarine/marine environments
 - threatened and endangered species critical habitat and/or species locations listed in Bulletins Live Two (<https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/bulletins-live-two-view-bulletins>).
- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. The interaction of equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for drift. The applicator is responsible for considering these factors when making an application decision.

Do not apply when weather conditions may cause drift to non-target areas. Drift may result in injury to adjacent crops and vegetation. To avoid spray drift, DO NOT apply when the wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions.

Leave a sufficient buffer to avoid drift to sensitive crops. This buffer may be untreated corn rows or field border species maintained for this purpose. The width of the buffer needed for a specific application will depend on the wind speed, distance to sensitive crops, and application equipment parameters.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.**

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boomless Ground Applications:

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Application Height

Applications should be made at the lowest height above the target area that still provides uniform coverage of the target. Making applications at the lowest yet effective height reduces exposure of droplets to wind.

Sensitive Areas

Durus[®] should 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).

Thoroughly clean sprayer or other application equipment before and after use. Do not use a sprayer or applicator contaminated with other materials or crop damage or sprayer clogging of the application equipment may occur.

Maximum Acetochlor Application Rates Per Calendar Year:

When tank mixing or sequentially applying products containing acetochlor with **Durus**[®] to corn, do not exceed an application rate of 3.00 pounds active ingredient of acetochlor (1.05 gal of product) per acre per year.

Maximum Atrazine Application Rates Per Calendar Year:

Maximum annual atrazine broadcast application rates for corn must be as follows:

- If no atrazine was applied prior to corn emergence, apply a maximum of 2.0 pounds atrazine active ingredient (1.04 gal of product) per acre. If post-emergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied must not exceed 2.5 pounds atrazine active ingredient (1.30 gal of product) per acre per calendar year.
- Apply a maximum of 2.0 pounds atrazine active ingredient (1.04 gal of product) per acre if a single pre-emergence application is made on soils that are not highly erodible or on highly erodible soil if at least 30% of the soil is covered with plant residues.
- Apply a maximum of 1.6 pounds atrazine active ingredient (0.83 gal of product) per acre as a single pre-emergence application on highly erodible soils if less than 30% of the soil is covered with plant residues; or 2.0 pounds atrazine active ingredient (1.04 gal of product) per acre if only applied post-emergence.

Maximum Mesotrione Application Rates Per Calendar Year:

When tank mixing or sequentially applying products containing mesotrione with **Durus**[®] to corn, do not exceed an application rate of 0.24 pound active ingredient of mesotrione (0.80 gal of product) per acre per year.

Rotational Crop Restrictions:

When **Durus**® is applied as directed on this label, follow the crop rotation intervals in the below Rotational Crop table. If **Durus**® is tank mixed or used sequentially with other products, follow the most restrictive product's crop rotation interval.

Time Interval between Durus® Application and Replanting or Planting of Rotational Crop

Rotational Crop	Rotational Interval (Months)
Corn (Field, Field seed, Field silage, and Yellow popcorn)	Anytime ¹
Sorghum ⁶ and Soybean ^{3, 4, 5,}	10.5* ²
Barley, Millet (Pearl and Proso), Oats, Rye, Sunflower ^{3,} Wheat	15* ²
All Other Rotational Crops	18

*In the High Plains and Intermountain areas of the West, where rainfall is sparse and erratic or where irrigation is required, use **Durus**® only when corn is to follow field corn, or a crop of untreated corn is to precede other rotational crops.

¹Do not make a second application of **Durus**® if the original corn crop is lost.

²If **Durus**® is applied after June 1st, rotating to crops other than corn the next spring may result in crop injury.

³**Florida:** 18 months. **Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington:** 12 months, areas receiving greater than 18" of annual rainfall, excluding irrigation; 18 months, areas receiving less than 18" of annual rainfall, excluding irrigation. **All other states:** 10.5 months for soils greater than 2% organic matter AND rainfall more than 15" during 12 months following applications; 18 months for soils less than 2% organic matter AND rainfall less than 15" during 12 months following applications.

⁴Injury may occur to soybeans planted the year following application due to the risk of atrazine carryover, when planted in north central and northwest Iowa, south central and southwest Minnesota, northern Nebraska, and southeast South Dakota and other areas with soils having a calcareous surface layer and relatively high pH.

⁵In eastern parts of the Dakotas, Kansas, western Minnesota and Nebraska, do not rotate to soybeans for 18 months following application if products containing atrazine were used in tank mixtures and/or sequentially with **Durus**® and the total atrazine rate applied was more than 2.0 lbs. a.i. per acre, or equivalent band application rate, or soybean injury may occur. Do not plant sugar beets, sunflower, potatoes, tobacco, dry beans or peas, spring-seeded small grains or small-seeded legumes the year following application, or injury from atrazine may occur.

⁶**Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington:** 12 months. **All other states:** 10.5 months.

Rotation to Non-food Winter Cover Crops

Following harvest of corn treated with **Durus**[®], only non-food or non-feed winter cover crops may be planted. Do not graze or harvest rotational cover crops for food or animal feed for 18 months following the last application of **Durus**[®].

COMPATIBILITY TEST

A compatibility test is recommended before tank mixing to ensure compatibility of **Durus**[®] with carriers or other pesticides. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gals./A. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the ingredients.

Nitrogen solutions or complete liquid fertilizers, excluding suspension fertilizers, may replace all or part of the water in the spray. Because liquid fertilizers vary, even within the same analysis, always check compatibility with pesticide(s) before use. Incompatibility of tank mixtures is more common with mixtures of fertilizer and pesticides.

Compatibility Test Procedure

1. Add 1.0 pt. of carrier (fertilizer or water) to each of two 1 qt. jars with tight lids. Use the same source of water that will be used for the tank mix and conduct the test at the temperature the tank mix will be applied.
2. To one of the jars, add ¼ tsp. or 1.2 ml of a compatibility agent approved for this use (¼ tsp. is equivalent to 2.0 pts./100 gals. spray). Shake or stir gently to mix.
3. To both jars, add the appropriate amount of pesticide(s) in their relative proportions based on recommended label rates. If more than one pesticide is used, add them separately as described in the Mixing Procedures section of this label. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix.
4. After adding all ingredients, put lids on and tighten, and invert each jar ten times to mix. Let the mixtures stand 15 - 30 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if the compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility:
 - a) Slurry the dry pesticide(s) in water before addition, or
 - b) Add ½ the compatibility agent to the fertilizer or water and the other ½ to the emulsifiable concentrate or flowable pesticide before addition to the mixture. If incompatibility is still observed, do not use the mixture.
5. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the Storage and Disposal section in this label.

Procedure for Testing the Compatibility of Durus® and Tank Mixes with Fluid Fertilizers

Since fluid fertilizers vary, the following procedure is suggested for determining whether **Durus®** may be combined with a specific fluid fertilizer for spray tank application.

Materials Needed:

- **Durus®** and any tank mix products.
- Fluid fertilizer to be used.
- Adjuvant for fertilizer tank mix: Use any adjuvant cleared for use on growing crops under 40 CFR 180.1001 to improve the compatibility of **Durus®** with fluid fertilizers. The adjuvant that provides the best emulsification depends on the specific fertilizer under consideration.
- Two 1-quart, wide mouth glass jars with lid or stopper.
- Measuring spoons (a 25-ml pipette or graduated cylinder provides more accurate measurement).
- Measuring cup, 8 ounces (257 ml).

Procedure:

1. Pour a pint (about 473 ml) of the fluid fertilizer into each of the quart jars.
2. Add **Durus®** and any tank mix combination to the jars. The order of addition is wettable powders first with mixing, followed by flowables with mixing and the EC's last. The rate of wettable powders and dry flowables is 1½ teaspoon per pound of product per acre to be applied. EC's should be added at the rate of ½ teaspoon for each pint per acre to be applied. Premixing the wettable powders in 1 ounce of water before adding to the pint of fluid fertilizer will improve the compatibility of the final mixture.
3. Add ½ teaspoon (2 ml) adjuvant to one of the jars, label it as "With", and mix. The rate of ½ teaspoon per pint is equal to 3 pints of adjuvant per 100 gallons of fluid fertilizer.
4. Close both jars with lids or stoppers and mix the contents by turning the jars upside down ten times.
5. Inspect the surface and body of the mixtures:
 - a. Immediately after completing the jar inversions
 - b. After allowing the jars to stand quietly for 30 minutes
 - c. And then again after turning the jars upside down 10 times after the 30-minute inspection

Evaluation:

If either mixture remains uniform for 30 minutes, the combination may be used. Should either mixture separate after 30 minutes, but readily remix uniformly with 10 jar inversions, the mixture can be used if adequate agitation is maintained in the tank. If the mixture with adjuvant is satisfactory but the mixture without adjuvant is not, be sure to use the adjuvant in the spray tank. Add the adjuvant first at

a rate of 3 pints per 100 gallons of fluid fertilizer. Foaming may be minimized by using only moderate agitation. If non-dispersible oil, sludge, or clumps of solids form in the mixtures, the combination should not be used.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Carriers

Liquids:

- **Pre-emergence Applications:** Either clean water or liquid fertilizers, excluding suspension fertilizers, may be used as liquid carriers for pre-plant or pre-emergence applications of **Durus®**. If fluid fertilizers are used, a physical compatibility test must be done before combining in the spray tank. See the **Dry Bulk Fertilizer Impregnation section** for details of the compatibility testing procedure. Even if **Durus®** is physically compatible with a fluid fertilizer, constant agitation is necessary to maintain a uniform mixture during application.
- **Post-Emergence Applications:** Use only clean water as the carrier when applying **Durus®** after field corn emergence; do not make post-emergence applications using liquid fertilizer as the carrier or severe crop injury may occur. **Restriction:** Do not apply **Durus®** to emerged yellow popcorn or severe crop injury may occur.

Dry Bulk Fertilizer: **Durus®** may be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer and applied as the fertilizer is spread. See the Dry Bulk Fertilizer Impregnation section for directions and restrictions including which fertilizers are compatible.

Adding **Durus®** to the Spray Tank

The spray tank must be clean, thoroughly rinsed and decontaminated before adding either **Durus®** alone or with tank mix combinations. If water is used as the carrier, use clean water.

Durus® Applied Alone: When **Durus®** is used alone, add the specified amount of **Durus®** to the spray tank when the tank is half filled with carrier and then add the rest of the water or fluid fertilizer. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform mixture.

Durus® Applied in Tank Mixtures: Refer to the sections of this label for recommended tank mixes. Always refer to labels of the tank mix partners for mixing directions and precautions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures 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 and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another). Do not exceed label dosage rates nor combined maximum seasonal

doses for acetochlor, mesotrione, or clopyralid. **Durus**[®] cannot be mixed with any product bearing a label prohibition against such mixing. If a tank mixture is used, a compatibility test must be done. See **COMPATIBILITY TEST** section for details on the procedure for such a test.

If the tank mix partner is compatible, fill the tank half full of carrier. Start and continue agitation throughout mixing and spraying operation. All return lines to the spray tank must discharge below the liquid level to prevent foaming. Prepare the tank mix components and add them in the following order by formulation type:

1. If a wettable powder or dry flowable formulation is used, make a slurry with water and add it slowly through the screen into the tank. Agitate during the procedure.
2. If a flowable formulation is used, add slowly through screen into the tank. Mixing and compatibility may be improved when the flowable is diluted with water before adding to the tank.
3. Add **Durus**[®].
4. Add any other tank mix products next, with emulsifiable concentrates added last.
5. Add adjuvants last, if needed.
6. Complete filling the sprayer tank and continue agitation. Apply as soon as possible after spray mixture is prepared. Do not leave mixture in spray tank overnight without agitation or unattended.

Note: For all tank mixtures, maintain agitation during mixing and throughout application to ensure the spray mixture remains uniformly suspended. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle at any time, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

Adjuvants

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is recommended.

Use of adjuvants with **Durus**[®] applied prior to weed emergence is not necessary or recommended.

Where **Durus**[®] is applied after field corn has emerged, a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (1 qt./100 gals.) may be used. A crop oil concentrate (COC) may also be used at a rate not to exceed 1.0% (1 gal./100 gals.) or not more than the equivalent of 1.0 qt. per acre. The use of crop oil concentrate (COC) may result in temporary crop injury.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply **Durus**[®] to yellow popcorn after the crop has emerged or severe crop injury may occur.

- Do not use nitrogen-based adjuvants (AMS or UAN) or methylated seed oil (MSO) with **Durus**[®] when applied alone to emerged field corn or when **Durus**[®] is applied as a post-emergence tank mixture with other products (except for the inclusion of AMS in tank mixtures containing glyphosate or glufosinate, as directed on those product labels), unless directed for a specific tank mix on this label.

Any of the above adjuvants may be used at a pre-plant or pre-emergence application timing (i.e., where the corn crop has not yet emerged) to enhance burndown activity on existing weeds.

Spray Equipment

Ground Application:

Spray nozzles should be uniformly spaced, the same size and type, and provide accurate and uniform application. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to avoid spray drift yet provide good coverage. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser. Use a pump that can maintain an operating pressure of at least 35-40 PSI at the nozzles and provide proper agitation within the spray tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles as long as adequate spray coverage is maintained. Always make sure that agitation is maintained until spraying is completed, even if stopped for only brief periods of time. If agitation is stopped for more than five minutes, resuspend the spray solution by running at full agitation prior to spraying.

Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence Application: Apply in a spray volume of 10 - 80 gals. of water per acre (maximum annual active ingredient use rates - 3.0 lbs. for acetochlor; 2.5 lbs. for atrazine and 0.24 lbs. for mesotrione).

Post-Emergence Application: Good spray coverage of weeds is essential for optimum weed control. Boom height for broadcast over-the-top applications should be based on the height of the crop but set only high enough to provide uniform coverage with the spray nozzle used. Apply in a spray volume of 10 - 30 gals. Per acre. When weed foliage is dense or corn approaches 11" in height, use a minimum spray volume of 15 gals. Per acre. Use 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles for optimum post-emergence coverage. Nozzles may be angled forward 45° to enhance penetration of the crop and provide better coverage. Do not use flood-jet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for post-emergence applications.

Dry Bulk Fertilizer: When applying **Durus**[®] impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer, use a minimum of 200 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer per acre. See below for directions and restrictions.

Dry Bulk Fertilizer Impregnation

Impregnation of bulk fertilizer is restricted to commercial facilities. On-farm fertilizer impregnation is prohibited. No more than 340 tons of bulk fertilizer can be impregnated per day. No single facility may impregnate fertilizer with this product for more than 30 days per calendar year.

The commercial facility impregnating the dry bulk fertilizer must inform, in writing, the user (applicator) of the dry bulk fertilizer that: All individual State regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the **Durus**[®].

Dry bulk fertilizers listed below may be impregnated with this product or the tank mixtures of this product on corn. This product and these tank mixtures must be applied with 200 to 450 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer per acre and shallowly incorporated within 14 days prior to planting. On medium- and fine-textured soils in areas where incorporation is not planned (i.e., reduced tillage situations or in some conventional tillage situations), applications can be made up to 30 days before planting to allow moisture to move the herbicide-fertilizer mixture into the soil. On coarse-textured soils, applications can be made up to 14 days prior to planting. When applying **Durus**[®] alone or in tank mixes with dry bulk fertilizers, follow all directions for use and precautions on the respective tank mix product labels regarding rates, soil type, application methods and rotational restrictions. Refer to the table for broadcast rate per acre to determine the application rate per acre for the herbicide treatment to be applied.

Approved Dry Fertilizer Ingredients for Use with Durus[®].

Fertilizer	N	P	K
Ammonium Phosphate-sulfate	16	20	0
Ammonium sulfate	21	0	0
Diammonium phosphate	18	46	0
Monoammonium phosphate	11	56	0
Potassium chloride	0	0	60
Potassium sulfate	0	0	52
Urea*	45	0	0

*Some ureas may be phytotoxic when high rates are applied to corn. Use only urea rates known to be safe for corn application.

For impregnating the pesticides on dry fertilizers, use an appropriate mixer equipped with suitable spraying equipment. The spray nozzles should be positioned inside the mixer to provide uniform spray coverage of the tumbling fertilizer. The **Durus®** should be sprayed uniformly onto the fertilizer using a fine spray pattern. Tank mix components may be applied as separate ingredients with powders and dry flowables added first or they may be mixed in a slurry in the proper ratio and added jointly. **Durus®** may also be impregnated on the go and applied with pneumatic applicators.

The following table provides a reference to determine the amount of **Durus®** to be mixed per ton of dry bulk fertilizer for a range of herbicide and fertilizer rates per acre.

Durus® Fertilizer Impregnation Rate Conversions

Fertilizer Rate (Lbs./Acre)	Acres Covered (per Ton)	Quarts of Durus® per Ton of Fertilizer to Deliver:			
		2.15 Qts./Acre	2.40 Qts./Acre	2.60 Qts./Acre	2.80 Qts./Acre
200	10.0	22.5	25.0	27.5	30.0
250	8.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	24.0
300	6.7	15.0	16.7	18.3	20.0
350	5.7	12.9	14.3	15.7	17.1
400	5.0	11.3	12.5	13.8	15.0
450	4.5	10.0	11.1	12.2	13.3

To determine the amount of **Durus®** needed for other fertilizer rates, use the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Durus® Rate (Quarts/Acre)}}{\text{Pounds of Fertilizer/Acre}} \times 2,000 = \text{Quarts of Durus® per Ton of Fertilizer}$$

If the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is too wet, use of a drying agent is required to provide a dry, free-flowing mixture. For mixtures to be used in spinning-disc applicators, Micro-Cel E calcium silicate powder (Manville, Filtration & Minerals) is recommended for use as a drying agent. Mixtures to be used in pneumatic applicators should use Micro-Cel E or Agsorb 16/30 RVM-MS granular clay (Oil-Dri Corporation). The drying agents should be added separately and uniformly to the prepared pesticide/fertilizer mixture, in a quantity that is sufficient to provide a suitable free-flowing mixture. Generally, less than 2% Micro-Cel E or 5% Agsorb 16/30 RVM-MS by weight is required.

Restrictions:

- To avoid potential for explosion, do not impregnate **Durus**[®] on ammonium sorbate nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate fertilizer or fertilizer blends.
- Do not impregnate on single (0-20-0) or triple (0-46-0) super phosphate.
- Do not impregnate on agricultural limestone because **Durus**[®] will not be absorbed.

CORN - USE DIRECTIONS

Durus[®] may be used for early pre-plant (EPP), pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated (PPI), or pre-emergence (PRE) application for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in field corn, field seed corn, field silage corn, and yellow popcorn. **Durus**[®] may also be applied post-emergence for the control of broadleaf weeds in field corn, field seed corn, and field silage corn. This product may not consistently control grasses that are emerged at the time of application; use tank mixtures or sequential applications of herbicides registered for post-emergence control of grass weeds in corn. Do not apply **Durus**[®] to emerged yellow popcorn or severe crop injury may occur.

See **Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence Applications of Durus**[®] table for a list of weeds controlled by **Durus**[®].

Tillage Systems

Durus[®] may be used in conventional, reduced, and no-tillage corn systems. Weed control will be greatest when applications are made as close to planting as possible. Thoroughly till soil or make an application of a burndown herbicide to control germinating and emerged weeds. The registrant recommends that a burndown herbicide, such as paraquat, glyphosate, glufosinate, and/or 2,4-D be tank mixed with **Durus**[®] in reduced, minimum, and no-tillage systems if weeds are present at application and corn has not yet emerged.

Soil Texture and Organic Matter

The texture and organic matter of the soil on which the application of **Durus**[®] is to be made must be known or determined prior to application. The use rate of **Durus**[®] is determined by the soil texture grouping (coarse, medium, or fine; see table below) and percent organic matter content.

Soil Texture Groupings for Durus® Use Rate Selection

Coarse	Medium	Fine
Sand	Loam	Silty clay loam
Loamy sand	Silt loam	Clay loam
Sandy loam	Silt	Sandy clay
	Sandy clay loam	Silty clay
		Clay

Durus® Use Rates

Durus® use rates based on soil texture and organic matter content are outlined in the table below.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply Durus® more than 28 days prior to planting or to field corn taller than 11” in height.
- Do not use Durus® on soils with greater than 10% organic matter or poor weed control may result.

Durus® Use Rates by Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content

Soil Texture	Rate Per Acre (Quarts)*	
	Soil Organic Matter Content	
	<3%	>3%
Coarse	2.15	2.40
Medium	2.40	2.60
Fine	2.60	2.80

*An additional 0.25 quart per acre may be used in areas of heavy weed infestation. Do not apply more than 3.00 qts. per acre of Durus® per season.

Durus® Applied Alone

Early Pre-Plant (EPP) or Pre-Plant Surface:

Durus® may be applied up to 28 days prior to planting. The registrant recommends that a burndown herbicide, such as paraquat, glyphosate, glufosinate, and/or 2,4-D be tank mixed with Durus® to control emerged weeds.

Pre-Plant Incorporated (PPI):

For PPI application, uniformly incorporate **Durus**[®] into the upper 2” of the soil using a field cultivator, disc, or spring tooth harrow any time within 14 days prior to planting. Improper incorporation, excessive crop residues, or poor soil tilth may result in erratic, streaked, or otherwise unsatisfactory weed control.

Restriction:

- Do not mix **Durus**[®] deeper than 2” into the soil and avoid moving or shaping soil after incorporation.

Pre-Emergence (PRE) Surface:

Durus[®] may be applied to the soil surface as a broadcast application after planting but prior to corn emergence. Precipitation or sprinkler irrigation of at least 0.25 inch is required to bring **Durus**[®] into contact with germinating weed seeds. If rainfall or sprinkler irrigation does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be improved by using a rotary hoe or similar equipment to incorporate the herbicide. Incorporation equipment should be operated at a shallow depth to avoid disturbance of germinating corn seed. Erratic weed control resulting from exposure of untreated soil may occur if surface soil is moved or reshaped after incorporation.

Post-Emergence:

Durus[®] may be applied after field corn emergence. See the **Adjuvants** section of this label for adjuvant recommendations. Do not apply post-emergence to field corn with liquid fertilizer as the carrier or severe crop injury may occur. Apply this treatment when broadleaf weeds are less than 3” tall. Occasional field corn leaf burn may result but this will not affect later corn growth or yield. Post-emergence applications to field corn must occur before the crop reaches 11” in height.

Restriction:

- Do not apply **Durus**[®] to emerged yellow popcorn or severe crop injury may occur.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 60 days of harvest of field corn for field forage uses.

Durus[®] may not provide consistent control of emerged grass weeds. For control of emerged grass weeds, a grass herbicide tank mixture may be required (see tank mix section of this label). Tank mixtures with atrazine can improve control of emerged annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Refer to atrazine product labels for use directions and restrictions and weeds controlled.

Split Application:

Durus[®] may be applied as a split application in field corn, field seed corn, or field silage corn. For a split application program, apply approximately half (50%) of the labeled rate of **Durus**[®] (for the soil type, from the **Durus**[®] **Use Rates by Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content** table) prior to crop emergence, followed by a second **Durus**[®] application at approximately half (50%) of the labeled rate, but a minimum of 1.25 qts. per acre, as a post application after corn emergence.

The total amount of **Durus**[®] applied in the split application program cannot exceed the labeled rates by soil type listed in the **Durus**[®] **Use Rates by Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content** table or 3 qts. per acre per season. Refer to the **Post-Emergence** section above for instructions on post-emergence applications.

Durus[®] **Tank Mix Combinations**

Use of Spray Adjuvants with Tank Mixtures

When **Durus**[®] is used as a pre-emergence herbicide, and before weeds have emerged, spray adjuvants have little or no effect on performance and are not recommended. In burndown situations, where weeds have emerged and the corn has not, an adjuvant(s) may be used with **Durus**[®] applied alone or when applied in tank mixtures with a burndown herbicide, as allowed on the individual product labels. Use only those adjuvants approved for agricultural crop use. See the **Adjuvants** section of this label for further instructions.

Burndown Combinations Applied Before Corn Emergence in Reduced Tillage Systems

In reduced or no-till corn prior to crop emergence, **Durus**[®] tank mixtures with glyphosate, glufosinate, or paraquat can be used to burn down susceptible emerged weeds. For best results, such tank mixtures should be applied to emerged weeds that are less than 6" tall. Consult the glyphosate, glufosinate, or paraquat product labels for further information and restrictions on use rates, application timings, and weeds controlled.

Pre-Plant and Pre-Emergence Tank Mixtures Applied Before Corn Emergence

In conventional, reduced, or no-till corn prior to crop emergence, the following tank mix partners may be applied by the same methods and at the same timings as **Durus**[®] unless otherwise specified in the tank mix product label:

- Glyphosate, glufosinate, or paraquat, per product labels, to control susceptible emerged weeds.
- Atrazine, to improve broadleaf and grass weed control. Follow all tank mix product label directions and restrictions and perform a compatibility test prior to spraying the mixture. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of

the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another). Tank mixtures with 2,4-D are allowed but extreme care must be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility, as 2,4-D products can vary widely in their compatibility properties.

Post-Emergence Tank Mixtures Applied After Field Corn Emergence

In conventional, reduced, or no-till field corn after crop emergence, the following tank mix partners may be applied by the same methods and at the same timings as **Durus**[®] unless otherwise specified in the tank mix product label:

- For emerged grass control, follow all tank mix product (such as nicosulfuron, rimsulfuron + thifensulfuron-methyl, and nicosulfuron + rimsulfuron) label directions and restrictions and perform a compatibility test prior to spraying the mixture.

Consult the **Adjuvants** section of this label for recommendations when applying crop emergence, the following tank mix partners may be applied by the same methods and at the same timings as **Durus**[®] alone or in tank mixtures to emerged field corn.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

Restriction:

- Do not apply **Durus**[®] tank mixtures to emerged yellow popcorn or severe crop injury may occur.

Durus[®] Programs for Glyphosate Tolerant Corn

Durus[®] Pre-Emergence Followed by Glyphosate Post-Emergence:

Durus[®] may be applied pre-emergence at a rate as low as 1.8 qts. per acre as part of a two-pass weed control system when followed by a post-emergence application of a glyphosate product, such as Durango™ DMA (EPA Reg. No. 62719-556), that is registered for use in glyphosate tolerant field corn. Use higher **Durus**[®] rates, up to the maximum amounts listed by soil type in the use rate table, if there is a history of glyphosate-resistant weeds in the field. When used in this way, **Durus**[®] will provide reduced competition from the weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled** tables for a period of 30 or more days, improving the timing flexibility and effectiveness of the follow-up glyphosate application. Follow all use directions and restrictions on the glyphosate product labels.

Durus[®] + Glyphosate Tank Mixture Applied Post-Emergence:

Durus[®] may be applied post-emergence at a rate as low as 1.25 qts. per acre in a tank mixture with a solo glyphosate product that is registered for use in glyphosate tolerant field corn. To minimize weed

competition effects on the crop, apply this mixture to 1” to 2” tall weeds and before the corn reaches 11” in height. If the glyphosate product includes an adjuvant system (does not call for additional adjuvants), only spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 lbs. per 100 gals. should be added to this tank mixture. If the glyphosate product label calls for an adjuvant in addition to AMS, add a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v and AMS to the mixture.

Restriction:

- Do not add urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), crop oil concentrate (COC), or methylated seed oil (MSO) type adjuvants to the mixture or crop injury may occur. Follow all use directions and restrictions on the glyphosate product label.

Durus® Programs for Glufosinate Tolerant Corn

Durus® may be applied pre-emergence at rate as low as 1.8 qts. per acre as part of a two-pass weed control system when followed by a post-emergence application of a glufosinate product that is registered for use in glufosinate tolerant field corn. Use the higher listed **Durus®** rates, up to the maximum amounts listed by soil type in use rate table, if there is a history of glufosinate-resistant weeds in the field. When used in this way, **Durus®** will provide reduced competition from the weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled** tables for a period of 30 or more days, improving the timing flexibility and effectiveness of the follow-up glufosinate application. Follow all use directions and restrictions on the glufosinate and atrazine product labels.

Durus® + Glufosinate Tank Mixture Applied Post-Emergence:

Durus® may be applied post-emergence at a rate as low as 1.25 qts. per acre in tank mixture with a solo glufosinate product that is registered for use in glufosinate tolerant field corn. To minimize weed competition effects on the crop, apply this mixture to 1” to 2” weeds and before the corn reaches 11” in height. Ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be added at 8.5 lbs. per 100 gals. as a spray adjuvant as directed on the glufosinate product label but AMS should be the only adjuvant added to this tank mixture.

Restrictions:

- Do not add urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), crop oil concentrate (COC), or methylated seed oil (MSO) type adjuvants to the mixture or crop injury may occur.
- Follow all use directions and restrictions on the glufosinate product label.

Cultivation

If weeds develop, a shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing will generally result in improved weed control. If **Durus®** was incorporated, cultivate at less than half the depth of incorporation. If cultivation is

necessary due to soil crusting, compaction, or escaped weeds, adjust equipment to a shallow depth and minimize soil movement. This will decrease the possibility of diluting or moving the herbicide from the weed control zone.

Weeds Controlled

Durus® applied as directed in this label will control or suppress the weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled** tables. Additional weeds may be controlled with tank mixtures. See the **Durus**® **Tank Mix Combinations** section of this label for recommended tank mix combinations.

Always consult the tank mix product labels for specific use rates and directions. Always follow the most restrictive label when tank mixing **Durus**® with another product. **Durus**® may be tank mixed with any other registered corn product as long as compatibility is verified and tank mixing is not prohibited by the tank mix product label.

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.

Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by *Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence Applications of Durus*®

BROADLEAVES			
Amaranth, Palmer	C	Morningglory, Tall	C
Amaranth, Powell	C	Mustard, Wild	C
Amaranth, Spiny	C	Nightshade, Black	C
Bedstraw, Catchweed	PC	Nightshade, Eastern Black	C
Beggarweed, Florida	C	Nightshade, Hairy	C
Buckwheat, Wild	C	Pigweed, Redroot	C
Buffalobur	C	Pigweed, Smooth	C
Carpetweed	C	Pigweed, Tumble	C
Chickweed, Common	C	Puncturevine	C
Clover, Red	C	Purslane, Common	C

(continued)

Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by *Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence Applications of Durus® (cont.)*

BROADLEAVES (cont.)			
Cocklebur, Common	C	Pusley, Florida	C
Deadnettle, Purple	C	Radish, Wild	C
Devil's Claw	C	Ragweed, Common	C
Galinsoga	C	Ragweed, Giant	C
Groundcherry, Annual	PC	Sesbania, Hemp	C
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	PC	Shepherd's Purse	C
Henbit	C	Sicklepod	C
Horseweed (Marestail)	C	Sida, Prickly	PC
Jimsonweed	C	Smartweed, Ladysthumb	C
Kochia	C	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	C
Lambsquarters, Common	C	Sunflower, Common	C
Mallow, Venice	C	Velvetleaf	C
Morningglory, Entireleaf	C	Waterhemp, Common	C
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	C	Waterhemp, Tall	C
Morningglory, Pitted	C		
GRASSES AND SEDGES			
Barnyardgrass	C	Nutsedge, Yellow	C
Crabgrass Species	C	Oat, Wild	PC
Crowfootgrass	C	Panicum, Browntop	C
Cupgrass, Prairie	C	Panicum, Fall	C
Cupgrass, Southwestern	C	Panicum, Texas	PC
Cupgrass, Woolly	PC	Rice, Red	C
Foxtail, Bristly	C	Sandbur, Field	PC
Foxtail, Giant	C	Shattercane	PC

(continued)

Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by *Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence* Applications of Durus® (cont.)

GRASSES AND SEDGES (cont.)			
Foxtail, Green	C	Signalgrass, Broadleaf	C
Foxtail, Robust (Purple, White)	C	Signalgrass, Narrowleaf	C
Foxtail, Yellow	C	Sprangletop, Red	C
Goosegrass	C	Starbur, Bristly	C
Johnsongrass, Seedling	PC	Wheat, Volunteer	PC
Millet, Foxtail	C	Witchgrass	C
Millet, Wild Proso	PC		
C= Control PC = Partial Control			

Thoroughly till soil or make an application of a burndown herbicide to control germinating and emerged weeds. Plant crop immediately after tillage.

If a significant rainfall does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be reduced. If irrigation is available, apply 0.25 - 0.75 inch of water. If irrigation is not available, a uniform shallow cultivation is recommended as soon as weeds emerge.

Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by *Post-Emergence* Applications of Durus®

BROADLEAVES			
Amaranth, Palmer	C	Morningglory, Entireleaf	C
Amaranth, Powell	C	Morningglory, Ivyleaf	C
Amaranth, Spiny	C	Morningglory, Pitted	C
Alfalfa, Volunteer (Seedling)	PC	Morningglory, Tall	C
Atriplex	C	Mustard, Wild	C
Beans, Volunteer	C	Nightshade, Black	C
Bedstraw, Catchweed	PC	Nightshade, Eastern Black	C
Beggarweed, Florida	C	Nightshade, Hairy	C

(continued)

Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by *Post-Emergence* Applications of Durus® (cont.)

BROADLEAVES (cont.)			
Buckwheat, Wild	C	Peas, Volunteer	C
Buffalobur	C	Pigweed, Redroot	C
Burcucumber	PC	Pigweed, Smooth	C
Carpetweed	C	Pigweed, Tumble	C
Carrot, Wild	PC	Pokeweed	C
Chickweed, Common	C	Potatoes, Volunteer	C
Clover Species	C	Prickly Lettuce	PC
Cocklebur, Common	C	Purslane, Common	C
Dandelion, Common	PC	Pusley, Florida	C
Deadnettle, Purple	C	Radish, Wild	C
Devil's-Claw	C	Ragweed, Common	C
Dock, Curly	PC	Ragweed, Giant	C
Galinsoga	C	Sesbania, Hemp	C
Groundcherry, Annual	C	Shepherd's Purse	C
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	C	Sicklepod	PC
Hemp	C	Sida, Prickly	C
Henbit	C	Smartweed, Ladysthumb	C
Horsenettle	C	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	C
Horseweed (Marestail)	C	Soybean, Volunteer	C
Jimsonweed	C	Sunflower, Common	C
Knotweed, Prostrate	PC	Thistle, Canada	C
Kochia	C	Velvetleaf	C
Lambsquarters, Common	C	Waterhemp, Common	C
Lentils, Volunteer	C	Waterhemp, Tall	C
Mallow, Venice	C	Wormwood, Biennial	C

(continued)

Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by *Post-Emergence* Applications of Durus® (cont.)

GRASSES AND SEDGES			
Crabgrass, Large ¹	C	Signalgrass, Broadleaf ¹	C
Nutsedge , Yellow	PC		
C= Control PC = Partial Control ¹ Apply before the weed exceeds 2 inches in height.			

Durus® may not provide consistent control of emerged grass weeds. For control of emerged grass weeds, a grass herbicide tank mixture may be required (see the **Durus® Tank Mix Combinations** section of this label).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, or foodstuffs. Can be stored at temperatures as low as -10°F. Keep away from heat and flame.

Pesticide Disposal

Open dumping is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Rinse spray equipment. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of as described above, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling less than 5 gallons

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

DO NOT USE CONTAINERS FOR THE STORAGE OF FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of this product, which are beyond the control of NORTHAMERICA, INC. or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold ALBAUGH, LLC – Rotam North America Division and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

ALBAUGH, LLC – Rotam North America Division warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent consistent with applicable law, this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or ALBAUGH, LLC – Rotam North America Division and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ALBAUGH, LLC – ROTAM NORTH AMERICA DIVISION MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.**

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