



DuPont™ Travallas™

HERBICIDE

GROUP	2 and 4	HERBICIDE
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Oil Dispersion SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.
For Use on Wheat (Spring, Durum, and Winter), and Barley

Active Ingredients	By Weight
Metsulfuron-methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	0.3%
Thifensulfuron-methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	3.0%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	21.9%
Other Ingredients	74.8%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains:

0.025 lb/gal of metsulfuron methyl

0.25 lb/gal of thifensulfuron methyl

Acid Equivalent: fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid – 15.2% - 1.3 lb/gal

EPA Reg. No. 352-896

EPA Est. No. _____

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Waterproof gloves.

Shoes plus socks.

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 part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside, then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls.

Waterproof gloves.

Shoes plus socks.

DuPont™ TRAVALLAS™ herbicide must be used accordance with the directions for use on this label, in separately issued labeling or exemptions under FIFRA (Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions, FIFRA 2(ee) Bulletins), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

TRAVALLAS™ may be used on wheat (including durum), and barley in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain TRAVALLAS™ is registered in your state.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

TRAVALLAS™ Herbicide is used for selective postemergence control or suppression of broadleaf weeds in wheat (winter, spring and durum), and barley not underseeded with legumes or grasses. TRAVALLAS™ contains three active ingredients formulated as oil dispersion. TRAVALLAS™ is to be mixed with water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray early postemergence to the crop, to the main flush of actively growing broadleaf weeds.

Biological Activity and Environmental Conditions

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of TRAVALLAS™ by allowing maximum foliar uptake and contact activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and regrowth may occur. TRAVALLAS™ may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. For best results, ensure thorough spray coverage of target weeds. See remaining "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" sections of this label for complete use details.

Degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on weed sensitivity, weed size, crop competition, growing conditions at and following treatment, and spray coverage.

TRAVALLAS™ is rain-fast 1 hour after application.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees, adjacent sensitive crops, 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** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field, grove, or mixing/loading station.
 - **Do not** store pesticides near well sites.
- **Do not** apply TRAVALLAS™ to wheat or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5- leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- **Do not** apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat and barley.
- **Do not** apply by air in the State of New York.
- **Do not** use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties of Colorado.
- **Do not** apply TRAVALLAS™ within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.
- **Do not** use TRAVALLAS™ plus Malathion because crop injury may result.
- **Do not** apply to crops underseeded to legumes or grasses as injury to forage may result.

When using TRAVALLAS™ in tank mixtures or sequential applications with other products containing thifensulfuron, metsulfuron, or fluroxypyr, do not exceed the following limits:

Use	Active Ingredient	Maximum AI Oz/A per Single Application of TRAVALLAS™ (7 fl oz)	Maximum AI Oz/A per Single Application of TRAVALLAS™ (10 fl oz) Only in the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington	Maximum AI Oz/A per Single Application of TRAVALLAS™ (12 fl oz) Only in the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington	Maximum AI Oz/A per Use Period from All Sources
Wheat, Barley	thifensulfuron-methyl	0.22	0.31	0.38	0.75
	metsulfuron-methyl	0.022	0.031	0.038	0.06
	fluroxypyr meptyl	1.1	1.57	1.89	3.93

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Varieties of wheat (including durum) and barley may differ in their response to various herbicides. Consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to crop sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use to a small area.
- Application of TRAVALLAS™ to crops that are stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), near freezing temperatures prior to, at, and following time of application, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, may result in crop injury and reduced weed control may occur.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after TRAVALLAS™ application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix TRAVALLAS™ with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best - see the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.
- Effects of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity: Herbicidal activity of TRAVALLAS™ is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active plant growth. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.
- 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, and avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

WEED RESISTANCE

TRAVALLAS™ contains the active ingredients thifensulfuron-methyl, metsulfuron-methyl, and fluroxypyr meptyl and is a Group 2 and Group 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. When herbicides with mode of action classifications that affect the same biological sites of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same treatment area, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that area. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a

product affecting a different biological site of action. To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that affect a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed, and movement of plant material between treatment areas on equipment will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weed biotypes in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

WHEAT AND BARLEY

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply DuPont™ TRAVALLAS™ after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

Do not harvest grain within 45 days of the last application.

WHEAT AND BARLEY USE RATE

Make a single application of TRAVALLAS™ at 7 fl oz/A. In the states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington only, a single application of 10 fl oz/A to 12 fl oz/A is allowed. **Do not** make more than one application of TRAVALLAS™ per season. Consult "WEEDS CONTROLLED/SUPPRESSED" section and table for use product rates required to control/suppress listed weeds.

GRAZING/HARVESTING

Do not graze or feed to livestock within 7 days of application.

Do not harvest treated hay within 30 days of application.

Do not harvest treated grain within 45 days of application.

CROP ROTATION/PLANT-BACK RESTRICTIONS

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

SOIL PH LIMITATIONS

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

CHECKING SOIL PH

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

CROP ROTATION

Rotational Intervals For All States Except Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	4
Peas, Dry/Green	7.9 or lower	10
Canola	7.9 or lower	10
Flax	7.9 or lower	10
Lentils	6.8 or lower 6.9 to 7.9	12 22
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower 6.9 to 7.9	10 22
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower 6.9 to 7.9	10 22
Sunflower	7.9 or lower	11
Cotton	7.9 or lower	10
Field Corn	7.9 or lower	12
Soybeans	7.9 or lower	12
Wheat (spring, durum or winter) and barley	7.9 or lower	1 day

Rotational Intervals For The States Of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Peas, Dry/Green	6.8 or lower 6.9 to 7.9	18 18	10 15
Canola	6.8 or lower 6.9 to 7.9	18 18	10 22
Flax	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	12 (7 oz/A rate) 22 (greater than 7 oz/A rate)
Lentils	6.8 or lower 6.9 to 7.9	18 28	10 34
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower 6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions 28	10 (7 oz/A rate & 6.8 or lower pH) 34 (greater than 7 oz/A, any pH)
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower 6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions 28	10 (7 oz/A rate & 6.8 or lower pH) 34 (greater than 7 oz/A, any pH)
Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower 7.4 or higher	10 28	10 34
Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans)	7.3 or lower 7.4 or higher	10 28	10 34
Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	11
Field Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	12
Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	12
Wheat (spring, durum or winter) and barley	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	1 day

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

- to any major field crop not listed (See the appropriate Rotation Intervals table)
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

FIELD BIOASSAY

A field bioassay is necessary if crops other than wheat, barley or those listed on this label are to be planted on land previously treated with DuPont™ TRAVALLAS™ herbicide. 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 TRAVALLAS™. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips. If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local DuPont representative for information detailing field bioassay procedure.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

TRAVALLAS™ effectively controls or suppresses the growth of the following weeds when applied according to label directions. For best results, apply to young, actively growing weeds that are less than 4" in height or diameter. Thorough coverage of target weeds is essential.

WEEDS CONTROLLED/SUPPRESSED

	DuPont™ TRAVALLAS™ Rate (fl oz/A)
Weeds Controlled/Suppressed	7, (10 to 12 allowed in the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington)
Annual knawel	control
Annual sowthistle	suppression
Black mustard	control
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	control
Canada thistle ⁷	suppression
Carolina geranium	control
Catchweed bedstraw (Cleavers) 1-6 whorls	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control
Clover, white	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control
Coast fiddleneck	control
Coffeeweed	suppression
Common buckwheat	control
Common chickweed [†]	control
Common chickweed ^{†1} (ALS Resistant)	control
Common cocklebur	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control
Common groundsel	control
Common lambsquarters	control
Common purslane	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control
Common ragweed	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control
Corn chamomile	control
Corn spurry	control
Cow cockle	control
Cress (mouse-ear)	control
Curly dock	control
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	suppression
Dandelion (fall or spring rosettes up to 10 inches in diameter)	control
Deadnettle (purple, red)	suppression
Devilsclaw	suppression
False chamomile	control
Field bindweed	suppression
Field horsetail	suppression
Field pennycress	control
Flixweed	control
Giant ragweed	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control
Grape, species	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control
Green smartweed	control
Hemp dogbane	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control
Hemp nettle	control
Henbit	suppression
Kochia [†] (including ALS resistant)	control
Knotweed	suppression
Ladysthumb	control
London rocket	control
Mallow (common)	suppression
Mallow (little)	control
Mallow (Venice)	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control

	DuPont™ TRAVALLAS™ Rate (fl oz/A)
Weeds Controlled/Suppressed	7, (10 to 12 allowed in the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington only)
Marestail	suppression
Marshelder†	control
Miners lettuce	control
Morningglory	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control
Mouseear chickweed	control
Narrow leaved hawk's beard	control
Nightshade species	suppression
Pennsylvania smartweed	control
Prickly lettuce†	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control
Prostate knotweed	control
Puncturevine	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control
Redmaids	control
Redroot pigweed†	control
Russian thistle ^{5†} (Including ALS Resistant)	control
Scentless chamomile/mayweed	control
Shepherdspurse	control
Smallflower buttercup	control
Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel	control
Stinkweed	control
Sunflower	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control
Swinecress	control
Tansymustard	suppression
Tarweed fiddleneck	control
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard	control
Velvetleaf	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control
Volunteer canola ⁸	control
Volunteer flax	7 fl oz/A suppression / 10 - 12 fl oz/A control
Volunteer lentils	control
Volunteer peas	control
Volunteer potato	suppression
Volunteer sunflower ⁶	control
Wild buckwheat ²	suppression
Wild chamomile	control
Wild garlic ³	suppression
Wild mustard†	control
Wild radish ⁴	suppression

† Naturally occurring resistant ALS biotypes are known to occur.

Use the 12 fl oz/A rate in the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington only when weed infestations are heavy or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal (refer to the "APPLICATION TIMING" and "PRODUCT INFORMATION" sections of this label).

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

1 **Common chickweed (ALS resistant):** Apply 7 fl oz/A of TRAVALLAS™ Herbicide when the majority of the chickweed has germinated and are past the cotyledon stage but are small (1 to 6 leaf, less than 4 inches tall) and actively growing but before crop canopy prevents thorough coverage of weeds. Chickweed emerging after application will not be controlled.

2 **Wild buckwheat:** Apply 7 fl oz/A of TRAVALLAS™ Herbicide when the majority of the wild buckwheat has germinated and are past the cotyledon stage but are small (less than 3 inches tall or across) and actively growing but before crop canopy prevents thorough coverage of weeds.

3 **Wild garlic:** Apply TRAVALLAS™ Herbicide when wild garlic plants are less than 12 inches tall with 2 to 4 inches of new growth. Control may be reduced when plants are hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress. Control is

enhanced when applications are made during warm temperatures to actively growing wild garlic plants. Typical symptoms of dying wild garlic plants (discoloration and collapse) may not be noticeable for 2-5 weeks.

4 Wild radish: Apply 7 fl oz/A of DuPont™ TRAVALLAS™ Herbicide plus surfactant in the fall or spring to wild radish rosettes less than 6 inches in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence will result in reduced control. Fall applications should be made prior to hardening-off of plants.

5 Russian thistle: For best results use TRAVALLAS™ in a tank mix with dicamba (such as “Banvel” / “Clarity”) and 2,4-D or MCPA (ester or amine) or bromoxynil containing products (such as “Buctril”, “Bison”, “Bronate” or “Bronate Advanced”).

6 SU/IMI Tolerant Volunteer sunflower: Control with TRAVALLAS™ may not be adequate because varieties resistant to SU and IMI products could be present.

7 Canada Thistle: Apply when the majority of thistles have emerged and are actively growing. For best top growth control, apply before bud stage when thistles are no larger than 6” in height and before crop canopy prevents thorough coverage of weeds. A single application will effectively inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop. Later emerging thistles will not be controlled.

8 Volunteer Canola: TRAVALLAS™ Herbicide alone will not control imazethapyr tolerant canola varieties (e.g. Clearfield* varieties).

TANK MIXTURES

Physical Compatibility

TRAVALLAS™ is physically compatible with many common used herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, liquid fertilizers, nonionic surfactants, crop oils, methylated seed oils and drift control additives. However, since the formulations of products change, it is important to test the physical compatibility of desired tank mixes and check for undesirable physical effects, including settling out or flocculation. To determine physical compatibility, add the proportions of the tank mix products and water to a clear glass quart container with lid, mix thoroughly and allow to stand for 30 minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be re-mixed readily, it may be considered physically compatible.

TRAVALLAS™ may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to TRAVALLAS™ or weeds not listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED/SUPPRESSED" section of this label.

Read and follow all manufacturers’ label instructions for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those instructions conflict with this label, **do not** tank mix that product with TRAVALLAS™. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

Crop varieties can differ in their responsiveness to tank mixtures, and environmental conditions can have an influence on product performance and crop response. It is not possible to test TRAVALLAS™ alone or with all possible tank mix combinations and sequences on all varieties under all environmental conditions. When considering the use of a tank mixture on a labeled crop without prior experience, or which is not specifically described on TRAVALLAS™ product labeling or in other DuPont product use instruction, it is important to check crop safety first. To test for crop safety prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture or sequence, apply it to an area of the target crop as directed by both this and the tank mix partner products labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur.

Use of TRAVALLAS™ in any tank mixture or sequence of applications that is not specifically described on TRAVALLAS™ product labeling or in other DuPont product use instructions, could potentially result in crop injury. Follow the restrictions and precautions on this label and on the label for any other product to be used in tank mixtures or in sequential applications before making such applications to your crops. Follow the most restrictive label. DuPont will not be responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of a tank mixture or sequence of applications that is not specifically described on TRAVALLAS™ product labeling or in other DuPont product use instruction.

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

TRAVALLAS™ may be tank mixed with the amine and ester formulations 2,4-D and MCPA herbicides. For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, add the ester formulations of these herbicides to the tank at 3/8 lb active ingredient/A. No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture. For best results in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 0.25 to 0.375 lb active ingredient). Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates.

With dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”)

TRAVALLAS™ may be tank mixed with dicamba. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.

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

TRAVALLAS™ may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA and dicamba. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates. Apply to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum), apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage. In Spring Barley, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

With Other Broadleaf Control Products

DuPont™ TRAVALLAS™ may be tank mixed with other broadleaf herbicides registered on cereals such as DuPont™ HARMONY®, DuPont™ EXPRESS®, "Widematch", "Aim", "Stinger", or "Curtail" branded products, as well as herbicides containing bromoxynil, metribuzin and glyphosate .

Tank mixtures of TRAVALLAS™ plus metribuzin may result in reduced control of wild garlic.

With Grass Control Products

For improved control of grass weeds, TRAVALLAS™ may be tank mixed with other grass control herbicides registered on cereals such as DuPont™ GR1™, "Axial", "Discover NG", "Everest", "Hoelon", "Maverick", "PowerFlex", "Puma", or "Varro" branded herbicides. 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 TRAVALLAS™ and the grass product to a small area.

With Fungicides

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

With Insecticides

TRAVALLAS™ may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal crops; however, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2 to 4 leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential applications of TRAVALLAS™ with organophosphate insecticides (such as "Lorsban") may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application.

Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not apply TRAVALLAS™ within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.

Do not use TRAVALLAS™ plus Malathion because crop injury may result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing TRAVALLAS™ in fertilizer solution. TRAVALLAS™ must first be mixed with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the TRAVALLAS™ is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 0.5 to 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 to 0.25% v/v) based on local guidance.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with TRAVALLAS™ and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using TRAVALLAS™ in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or DuPont representative for guidance before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or DuPont representative for guidance before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur may increase crop response.

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

SPRAY ADJUVANTS - ALL CROPS OR USES

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of TRAVALLAS™. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. See TANK MIXTURES for additional information on adjuvant recommendations for certain tank mixtures. Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local DuPont fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with TRAVALLAS™ select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.25% v/v (0.5 to 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

CROP OIL CONCENTRATE (COC) - PETROLEUM OR MODIFIED SEED OIL (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution). MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified on local DuPont product literature or service policies.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

AMMONIUM NITROGEN FERTILIZER

- Use 2 qt/A of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/A of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/A UAN or 4 lb/A AMS under arid conditions.
- See TANK MIXTURES With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer for instructions on using fertilizer as a carrier in place of water.

SPECIAL ADJUVANT TYPES

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by DuPont product management. Consult separate DuPont technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Select a spray volume that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. If tank mixing with other herbicides, always consult the label of the tank mix partner(s) for minimum spray volume requirements and apply the tank mixture using a water volume recommended for all products.

1. Always start with a clean and empty sprayer tank.
2. Fill the tank with clean water one half of the required spray volume.
3. With the agitator running, **shake product well** then add the required amount of DuPont™ TRAVALLAS™ Herbicide. Continue to agitate for a minimum of 5 minutes to ensure that TRAVALLAS™ is **completely** dispersed.
4. If tank mixing TRAVALLAS™ with another herbicide, follow this mixing order: dry flowables and soluble granules, followed by liquids, TRAVALLAS™, then oil dispersions (OD) or emulsifiable concentrates (EC). Maintain continuous agitation.
5. Add the rest of the water.
6. If required for the tank mixture, add the appropriate adjuvant. If an antifoam agent is required, add last.
7. Continue agitation sufficient enough to maintain a uniform spray solution.
8. Refer to the tank mix sections of this booklet for mixing order and other mixing instructions Refer to the tank mix sections of this booklet for mixing order and other mixing instructions.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's instructions for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto non-target sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to the Spray Drift Management section of label.

GROUND APPLICATION

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

- Select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium spray droplets as defined by ASABE standard S572.1.
- Nozzles that deliver coarse spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height listed in manufacturers' specifications.
- Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.
- For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 8 gal/A (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30" spacing, use flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), a pressure of at least 30 psi and a spray volume of at least 10 GPA only. For 40" nozzle spacing, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacing use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.
- "Raindrop RA" nozzles are not recommended for TRAVALLAS™ applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

For aerial application, select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium or coarse spray and that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 3 to 5 GPA.

Use at least 3 GPA. **Do not** apply DuPont™ TRAVALLAS™ by air in the state of New York.

For aerial applications, **do not** apply during a temperature inversion, when wind speed is less than 3 mph or above 10 mph, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray drift.

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GENERAL TECHNIQUES

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

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 75 percent 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.
- **Wind Speed (ground)** - Avoid spraying when sustained wind speeds approach or exceed 10 mph. Avoid applications in gusty wind conditions.

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. For aerial application, **do not** apply when wind speed is less than 3 mph or above 10 mph.

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

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.

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

BEFORE SPRAYING DUPONT™ TRAVALLAS™

The spray equipment must be clean before TRAVALLAS™ is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the four steps outlined in the After Spraying TRAVALLAS™ section of this label.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

When multiple loads of TRAVALLAS™ herbicide are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

AFTER SPRAYING TRAVALLAS™ AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT AND BARLEY

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

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all bypass lines, for at least two minutes. If boom is equipped with multiple nozzle bodies, be sure to rotate through all nozzles to ensure clean water reaches all parts of these assemblies. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Visually inspect the tank to ensure removal of all visible herbicide residues. If necessary, repeat Step 2.
4. Fill the tank with clean water, and then add 1 gallon of a high pH sprayer tank cleaner, per 100 gallons of water, or an equivalent amount of household AMMONIA (containing minimum of 3% ammonia) per 100 gallons of water. A high pH tank cleaner or ammonia will not neutralize the herbicide, but helps dissolve any residual herbicide deposits.
5. Flush the solution through boom and hoses, and then add more water to completely fill tank. Allow to sit for at least 15 minutes with agitation.
6. Drain the tank and sump
7. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
8. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing water through the hoses and boom.
9. The rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) specified on this label. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
2. When TRAVALLAS™ is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
3. Follow any pre-cleanout guidelines recommended on other product labels.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE 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 Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons): 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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 Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): 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 Rigid 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.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with DuPont™ TRAVALLAS™ herbicide containing Metsulfuron Methyl, Thifensulfuron methyl and Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl ester 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 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.

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