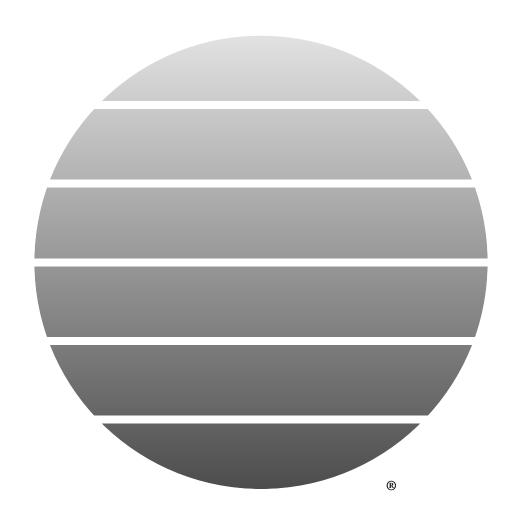


DuPontTM **Telar**[®] **DF**

herbicide



"....... A Growing Partnership With Nature"



DuPont[™] Telar[®] DF

herbicide

Dry flowable

Active Ingredient	By Weight
Chlorsulfuron	
2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-	
1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]	
benzenesulfonamide	75%
Inert Ingredients	25%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-522 EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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 further treatment advice.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- · Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

DuPontTM TELAR® DF should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published DuPont recommendations.

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

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

NON-CROP WEED CONTROL GENERAL INFORMATION

TELAR® DF herbicide is a dry flowable that is mixed in water and applied as a spray to control many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds on non-crop, industrial sites such as airports, military installations, fence rows, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, lumberyards, petroleum tank farms, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, pumping installations, railroads, storage areas, plant sites and other similar areas including governmental and private lands.

TELAR® DF is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

TELAR® DF can be applied as a preemergence or postemergence treatment. For best results, apply TELAR® DF before or during early stages of weed growth. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- · use rate
- · weed spectrum and size at application
- · environmental conditions at and following treatment

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

TELAR® DF is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. Two to 3 weeks after application to weeds, leaf growth slows, and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within 4 to 6 weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become discolored, and the growing points subsequently die.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment enhance the effectiveness of TELAR® DF since moisture carries TELAR® DF into weed roots, preventing roots from developing. Cold, dry conditions delay the activity of TELAR® DF. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress are less susceptible to TELAR® DF.

RESISTANCE

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

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to respray problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides. If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present, consider using another herbicide treatment or adjust the use rate of the TELAR® DF tank-mix partner to help control these biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

APPLICATION INFORMATION

NON-CROP, INDUSTRIAL SITES

TELAR® DF is recommended for control of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds in non-crop, industrial areas.

Application Timing

Apply TELAR® DF as a preemergent or early postemergent spray when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

Weeds Controlled

DuPontTM TELAR® DF effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® DF provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

1/4 to 1/2 oz per acre

A1	M 1
Annual sowthistle	Mayweed
Blue mustard	Miners lettuce
Common chickweed	Pineapple-weed
Common speedwell	Prostrate pigweed
Conical catchfly	Redroot pigweed
Fiddleneck (tarweed)	Shepherd's-purse
Field pennycress	Smooth pigweed
Flixweed*	Treacle mustard
Hempnettle	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Henbit	Wild mustard
London rocket	

1/2 to 1 oz per acre

Bouncingbet Bur beakchervil Buttercup Canada thistle*† Common lambsquarters Common sunflower Common speedwell* Dandelion* Goldenrod Groundsel Marestail Musk thistle Sweet clover* Tumble mustard Turkey mullein* Whitetop (hoary cress)†

- * Partial control only.
- † Prebloom to bloom and fall rosette are recommended timings.

1 to 3 oz per acre

Curly dock Yellow starthistle*	2 3 1	Annual ryegrass (Lolium spp)* Aster Bedstraw Black mustard Bull thistle Burclover Canada thistle Common cinquefoil Common mallow Common mullein Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Cow cockle	Dyer's woad Flixweed Foxtail (Setaria spp)* Horsetail (Equisetum spp) Pepperweed (perennial) Poison-hemlock Prostrate knotweed* Puncturevine Red clover Russian knapweed† Scotch thistle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild carrot Wild garlic/wild onion
2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Cow cockle Wild garlic/wild onion		Common yarrow	
Corn spurry Wild carrot Cow cockle Wild garlic/wild onion	Corn spurry Wild carrot	Common teasel	
Common yarrow White clover Corn spurry Wild carrot Cow cockle Wild garlic/wild onion	Common yarrow White clover Corn spurry Wild carrot		
Common teasel Tansymustard Common yarrow White clover Corn spurry Wild carrot Cow cockle Wild garlic/wild onion	Common teasel Tansymustard Common yarrow White clover Corn spurry Wild carrot	Common ragweed*	Scouringrush
Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Cow cockle (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild carrot Wild garlic/wild onion	Common tansy (Equisetum spp) Common teasel Tansymustard Common yarrow White clover Corn spurry Wild carrot	Common mullein	Scotch thistle
Common ragweed* Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Cow cockle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild carrot Wild garlic/wild onion	Common ragweed* Scouringrush Common tansy (Equisetum spp) Common teasel Tansymustard Common yarrow White clover Corn spurry Wild carrot	Common mallow	Russian knapweed†
Common mullein Common ragweed* Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Cow cockle Scotch thistle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild carrot Wild garlic/wild onion	Common mullein Common ragweed* Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Common willein Scotch thistle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild carrot	Common cinquefoil	Red clover
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Common cinquefoil Common mallow Common mullein Common ragweed* Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Cow cockle Red clover Russian knapweed† Scotch thistle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild carrot Wild garlic/wild onion	Common cinquefoil Common mallow Common mullein Common ragweed* Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Red clover Russian knapweed† Scotch thistle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild carrot		Prostrate knotweed*
Canada thistle Common cinquefoil Common mallow Common mullein Common ragweed* Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Cow cockle Puncturevine Red clover Russian knapweed† Scotch thistle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild carrot Wild garlic/wild onion	Canada thistle Common cinquefoil Common mallow Common mullein Common ragweed* Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Puncturevine Red clover Russian knapweed† Scotch thistle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild carrot	Bull thistle	
Burclover Canada thistle Common cinquefoil Common mallow Common mullein Common ragweed* Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Cow cockle Prostrate knotweed* Puncturevine Red clover Russian knapweed† Scotch thistle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild carrot Wild garlic/wild onion	Burclover Canada thistle Common cinquefoil Common mallow Common mullein Common ragweed* Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Prostrate knotweed* Puncturevine Red clover Russian knapweed† Scotch thistle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild carrot	Black mustard	
Bull thistle Burclover Canada thistle Common cinquefoil Common mallow Common ragweed* Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Cow cockle Poison-hemlock Prostrate knotweed* Ruscian knapweed* Scotch thistle Scotch thistle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild garlic/wild onion	Bull thistle Burclover Canada thistle Common cinquefoil Common mallow Common ragweed* Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Poison-hemlock Prostrate knotweed* Ruscian knapweed* Scotch thistle Scotch thistle Cequisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild carrot	Bedstraw	
Black mustard Bull thistle Burclover Canada thistle Common cinquefoil Common mallow Common ragweed* Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Cow cockle Pepperweed (perennial) Poison-hemlock Prostrate knotweed* Red clover Russian knapweed† Scotch thistle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild garlic/wild onion	Black mustard Bull thistle Burclover Canada thistle Common cinquefoil Common mallow Common ragweed* Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Pepperweed (perennial) Poison-hemlock Prostrate knotweed* Red clover Red clover Scotch thistle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild carrot	Aster	Foxtail (Setaria spp)*
Bedstraw Black mustard Bull thistle Burclover Canada thistle Common cinquefoil Common mallow Common ragweed* Common tansy Common yarrow Corn spurry Cow cockle Bed clover Red clover Russian knapweed† Scotch thistle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild garlic/wild onion	Bedstraw Black mustard Bull thistle Burclover Canada thistle Common cinquefoil Common mallow Common ragweed* Common tansy Common teasel Common yarrow Corn spurry Black mustard Pepperweed (perennial) Poison-hemlock Prostrate knotweed* Puncturevine Red clover Russian knapweed† Scotch thistle Scouringrush (Equisetum spp) Tansymustard White clover Wild carrot	(Lolium spp)*	111111000
Aster Foxtail (Setaria spp)* Bedstraw Horsetail (Equisetum spp) Black mustard Pepperweed (perennial) Bull thistle Poison-hemlock Burclover Prostrate knotweed* Canada thistle Puncturevine Common cinquefoil Red clover Common mallow Russian knapweed† Common ragweed* Scouringrush Common tansy (Equisetum spp) Common teasel Tansymustard Common yarrow White clover Corn spurry Wild carrot Cow cockle Wild garlic/wild onion	Aster Foxtail (Setaria spp)* Bedstraw Horsetail (Equisetum spp) Black mustard Pepperweed (perennial) Bull thistle Poison-hemlock Burclover Prostrate knotweed* Canada thistle Puncturevine Common cinquefoil Red clover Common mallow Russian knapweed† Common ragweed* Scouringrush Common tansy (Equisetum spp) Common teasel Tansymustard Common yarrow White clover Corn spurry Wild carrot		Dyer's woad

- * Partial control only.
- † Prebloom to bloom and fall rosette are recommended timings.

Specific Weed Problems

Dalmation Toadflax: Apply 2 to 3 ounces of TELAR® DF per acre as a high volume foliar spray using a minimum of 24 gallons of water per acre. Use of a surfactant, as directed on this label, is recommended.

Kochia, Russian Thistle, and Prickly Lettuce: Tank mix TELAR® DF with herbicides with different modes of action and apply postemergence before weeds form mature seed.

Tank Mixtures

For improved, broad spectrum control, tank mix TELAR® DF with "Karmex" DF herbicide or DuPontTM Krovar® I DF herbicide for preemergence to early postemergence treatments. Tank mix TELAR® DF with dicamba, 2,4-D, or glyphosate for postemergent applications. When tank mixing TELAR® DF, use the most restrictive label limitations for each product used in the mix.

Do not tank mix TELAR® DF with DuPont™ HYVAR® X-L herbicide.

Grass Replant Intervals

Following an application of TELAR® DF to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the minimum intervals recommended below.

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less observe the following replant intervals:

replant intervals.	TELAR® DF	Replant Interval
Species	Rate oz/acre	(Months)
Brome, Meadow	1/2-1	1
	1-2	2
Brome, Smooth	1/2-1	2
	1-2	4
Fescue, Alta	1/2	2
	1	3
	2	5
Fescue, Sheep	1/2-1	2
	1-2	4
Foxtail, Meadow	1/2	3
	1	4
	2	6
Green Needle	1/2-2	1
Orchardgrass	1/2	2
	1-2	3
Russian Wildrye	1/2-2	1
Swithgrass	1/2-2	3
Timothy	1/2	2
	1	4
	2	6
Wheatgrass, Western	1/2	1
	1	2
	2	4

For soils having a pH of 7.5 and greater observe the following minimum replant intervals:

	DuPont™ TELAR® DF	Replant Interval
Species	Rate oz/acre	(Months)
Alkali Sacaton	1/2	1
	1	3
	2	>3
Bluestern, Big Blue	1/2	3
Brome, Mountain	1/2	1
	1	2
	2	>3
Gramma, Blue	1/2	1
	1	2
	2	>3
Gramma, Sideoats	1-2	>3
Switchgrass	1-2	>3
Wheatgrass, Bluebunch	1 1/3	1
Wheatgrass, Crested	2/3	1
	1 1/3	1
Wheatgrass, Intermediate	1/13	1
Wheatgrass, Slender	1 1/3	1
Wheatgrass, Siberian	1 1/3	1
Wheatgrass, Streambank	1 1/3	1
Wheatgrass, Thickspike	1/2-2	1
Wheatgrass, Western	1/2	1
	1	2
	2	4

The recommended minimum intervals are for applications made in the Spring to early Summer. Because TELAR® DF degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late Summer or early Fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the Spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is a considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded onto areas treated with TELAR® DF. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with TELAR® DF a field bioassay should be performed, or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

INDUSTRIAL TURF (Unimproved Only)

TELAR® DF is recommended to control weeds on unimproved industrial turf, on roadsides, and on other noncrop sites.

Application Timing

Apply TELAR® DF when desirable grasses are well established, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction. For best results, treat turf at green-up.

Weeds Controlled

Refer to **Weeds Controlled** section under **NON-CROP** for rates to control various weeds. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® DF provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

TELAR® DF may be used on the following grasses when applied at the use rates shown below.

Note: The higher rates and/or the addition of surfactant may result in temporary chlorosis of desirable grasses.

1/4 to 1 oz

Orchardgrass
Wheatgrasses
(crested, intermediate
pubescent, slender,
streambank, tall, thick
spike, western)

1/2 oz

Bentgrass	Kleingrass
Bluestems	Lovegrasses
(big, little, plains, sand,	(sand, weeping)
ww spar)	Prairie sandreed
Buffalograss	Sand dropseed
Galleta	Sheep fescue
Green needlegrass	Sideoats grama
Green sprangetop	Switchgrass
Indiangrass	Wildrye grasses
Indian ricegrass	(beardless, Russian)

1/4 to 1/2 oz

Fescue Smooth brome

GROWTH SUPPRESSION AND SEEDHEAD INHIBITION

DuPont[™] TELAR® DF as a tank mix with other herbicides may be used to suppress grass growth (chemical mowing) and inhibit seedhead formation.

Application Timing

Apply TELAR® DF to turf at green-up and before seed heads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction.

Weeds Controlled

Refer to **Weeds Controlled** section under **NON-CROP** for rates to control various weeds. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® DF provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

TELAR® DF may be used on the following grasses when applied at the use rates shown below.

1/4 oz TELAR® DF + 1/4 - 1/2 pt "Embark" 2S

Fescue Bluegrass

1/2 oz TELAR® DF + 1/2 - 1 pt "Embark" 2S (PNW Only)

Fescue Smooth brome Annual bluegrass Orchardgrass Perennial ryegrass Reed canarygrass

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS (Industrial Turf Only)

- Do not use TELAR® DF or TELAR® DF in a tank mix with "Embark" on bahiagrass turf or turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature, or poor fertility, as injury may result.
- Do not apply TELAR® DF to turf less than 1 year old.
- Grass seed may be planted in treated areas 6 months after treatment, cultivation is recommended.
- For broadcast applications, do not exceed 1/2 oz TELAR® DF per acre within a 12-month period. For those weeds listed under the 1- to 3-oz recommendation in the Non-crop, Industrial Sites section of this label, spot treatment (at that rate) is recommended. Do not make broadcast applications to turf at 1- to 3-oz as this may cause excessive turf injury.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply TELAR® DF using ground equipment. Equipment used to apply TELAR® DF should not be used for application to crops following a TELAR® DF application, as even low rates of TELAR® DF can kill or severely injure most crops (except pasture, range, and small grains).

BROADCAST APPLICATION

Use 10 to 40 GPA when applying TELAR® DF as a broadcast application. Be sure to calibrate sprayers before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. When spraying industrial turf, avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

HANDGUN APPLICATION

Use 100 to 300 GPA when applying TELAR® DF as a broadcast application via handgun. Mix 1 oz TELAR® DF per 100 gal of water. Apply up to 300 gal of spray mix per acre.

INVERT SPRAY APPLICATION

Apply the high viscosity invert solution as a total volume of 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Mix 1/4 to 3 ounces of TELAR® DF per acre in the water phase of the invert solution. Refer to the Weeds Controlled sections of this label for selecting the appropriate use rate for the target weeds. Follow all use directions and cautionary statements appearing on the labels of the inverting oils and additives or listed in the operators manual of the inverting equipment by its manufacturer.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Nonionic Surfactants

Always include a nonionic surfactant when making postemergence applications of TELAR® DF (except for use on turf). Apply at a minimum rate (concentration) of 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution) or at the manufacturer's recommended rate based on spray area.

Use only EPA-approved surfactants containing at least 80% active ingredient.

Drift Control Agents

To minimize drift, a drift control agent may be added at the manufacturer's recommended rate.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
- 2. With the agitator running, add the proper amount of TELAR® DE
- 3. If using a companion product, add the recommended amount.
- 4. For postemergence applications, add the proper amount of spray adjuvants (i.e. surfactants, drift control agents, etc.).
- 5. Add the remaining water.
- 6. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

Use the spray preparation of TELAR® DF within 24 hours to avoid product degradation. If the spray preparation is left standing, agitate it thoroughly before using.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of DuPontTM TELAR® DF as follows:

- Drain tank; rinse interior surfaces of tank; then flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
- 2. Fill the tank with clean water and add the cleaning solution*. Flush the boom, hoses, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Allow them to sit for 15 minutes with agitation running, and then drain the tank.
- 3. Repeat Step 2.
- 4. Repeat Step 1.
- Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately. To remove traces of cleaning solution, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through the hoses and boom.
- * Use any of the following cleaning solutions:
 - One gal ammonia (containing 3% active) per 100 gal of water.
 - "Nutra-sol" (carefully read and follow "Nutra-sol" label directions).
 - Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner (carefully read and follow Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner label directions).
 - 4. "Tank-Aid" (carefully read and follow "Tank-Aid" label directions).

To reduce the amount of water required in the above procedure, see separate DuPont bulletin, "Reduced Volume Cleanout Procedure for Large Sprayers."

Note: This sprayer cleanup procedure is only effective for TELAR® DF and for general uses specified under "Directions for Use". Do not use the sprayer on food crops (except wheat, barley and oats), feed crops (except range land and pasture), fine turf, ornamentals and other desirable plants.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size - 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.

BOOM HEIGHT

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

WIND

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

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

PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from the following:

- If equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil and light, sandy soils when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to DuPontTM TELAR® DF may injure or kill most crops (except small grains). Injury may be more severe when crops are irrigated.
- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of TELAR® DF. Do not treat frozen soil. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for TELAR® DF movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- When TELAR® DF is applied at rates of 1 1/3 ounce/a and less there is no restriction on grazing or haying of forage grasses.

Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla, and Conejos.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, 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.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

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"Embark" is a registered trademark of PBI-Gordon Corp.

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