



DuPont™ Cinch® ATZ
herbicide

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

(GROUND AND SURFACE WATER CONCERNS)

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION. THIS PRODUCT IS A RESTRICTED-USE HERBICIDE DUE TO GROUND AND SURFACE WATER CONCERNS.



DuPont™ Cinch® ATZ

herbicide

For weed control in corn and grain or forage sorghum

Active Ingredients

Atrazine (CAS No. 1912-24-9)	33.0%
Atrazine related compounds07%
S-metolachlor (CAS No. 87392-12-9)26.1%

Other Ingredients 40.2%

TOTAL 100.0%

CINCH® ATZ contains 3.1 lbs. atrazine + relateds per gallon and 2.4 lbs. S-metolachlor active ingredient per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 352-624 EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container

Net: _____

OR

Refillable Container

Net: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

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 treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the Poison Control Center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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 medical emergencies involving this product.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. This product may cause skin sensitization reactions in some people.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options follow the instructions for Category A on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers not using engineering controls must wear:

- Coveralls over short sleeved shirt and short pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron, when cleaning equipment, mixing and loading or exposed to the concentrate.

See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

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. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands 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. 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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS cont'd ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications are required to use closed systems. The closed system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)]. When using the closed system, the mixers' and loaders' PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit in a manner that is consistent with the WPS for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)]. Pilots must wear the PPE required on this labeling for applicators, however, they need not wear chemical-resistant gloves when using an enclosed cockpit.

Flaggers supporting aerial applications must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition on the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection.

When applicators use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, 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 wash water or rinsate. This pesticide contains atrazine, which has been shown to be toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Runoff and drift from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

DuPont™ CINCH® ATZ contains both the active ingredients atrazine and S-metolachlor.

Atrazine can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can enter ground water which may be used as drinking water. Atrazine has been found in ground water. Users are advised not to apply atrazine to sand and loamy sand soils where the water table (ground water) 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 ground water.

S-metolachlor has the potential to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

S-metolachlor is known to contaminate surface water through ground spray drift. Under some conditions, S-metolachlor may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

MIXING/LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates.

Check-valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

This product may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft. of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft. 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 wash water, and rain water that may fall on the 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 at a minimum 110% 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% 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.

Additional State imposed requirements regarding well-head setbacks and operational area containment must be observed.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft. of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This product may not be applied aerially or by ground within 66 ft. of the points where field surface water runoff enters perennial or intermittent streams and rivers or within 200 ft. around natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. If this product is applied to highly erodible land, the 66 ft. buffer or setback from runoff entry points must be planted to crop, or seeded with grass or other suitable crop.

TILE-TERRACED FIELDS CONTAINING STANDPIPES

To ensure protection of surface water from runoff through standpipes with tile-outlets in terraced fields, one of the following options may be used:

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

ANY USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN AN AREA WHERE USE IS PROHIBITED IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW. Before using this product, you must consult the Atrazine Watershed Information Center (AWIC) to determine whether the use of this product is prohibited in your watershed. AWIC can be accessed through www.atrazine-watershed.info, or 1-866-365-3014. If use of this product is prohibited in your watershed, you may return this product to your point of purchase or contact DuPont for a refund.

DuPont™ CINCH® ATZ must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published supplemental labeling directions for 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.

Users must read and follow all precautionary statements and instructions for use in order to minimize potential for atrazine to reach ground and surface water.

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. 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.

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 over short sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical Resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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

Note: Not for sale, use, or distribution in Nassau County or Suffolk County, New York.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CINCH® ATZ is a selective herbicide that may be used before planting, before or after emergence (see directions) for control of most annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in corn. CINCH® ATZ can also be used before crop emergence for control of most annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in grain or forage sorghum, provided the sorghum seed has been properly treated by the seed company with “Concep” or “Screen”. This product may be tank mixed with other herbicides specified on this label for weed control in conventional, minimum-till, and no-till corn, grain sorghum, or forage sorghum.

Note: Tank mixtures are permitted only in those states where the tank mix partner is registered. Refer to and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions.

When tank-mixing or sequentially applying, atrazine or products containing atrazine to corn or sorghum, the total pounds of atrazine applied (lbs ai/A) must not exceed 2.5 lbs a.i. per year.

Maximum Broadcast Rates for Atrazine

- If no atrazine was applied prior to corn emergence, apply a maximum of 2 lb ai/A broadcast. If a postemergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied may not exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year.
- 2.0 lb ai/A as a single preemergence application on soils that are not highly erodible or on highly erodible if at least 30% of the soil is covered with plant residues, or
- 1.6 lb ai/A as a single preemergence application on highly erodible soils if < 30% of the surface is covered with plant residues, or 2.0 lb ai/A if only applied postemergence.
- If no atrazine was applied prior to corn emergence, apply a maximum of 2 lb ai/A broadcast.

Forage Interval: Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for the following intervals:

Field Corn	60 days after application
Sweet Corn	45 days after application
Sorghum	60 days after application

Following many years of continuous use of atrazine (one of the ingredients in CINCH® ATZ), and products chemically related to atrazine, biotypes of some of the weeds listed on this label which are controlled by the atrazine component have been reported to develop resistance to this and chemically related herbicides. Where this is known or suspected, and weeds controlled by this product are expected to be present along with resistant biotypes, we recommend the use of CINCH® ATZ in combination or in sequence with registered herbicides which do not contain triazines. Consult with your State Agricultural Extension Service for specific recommendations.

Precautions: (1) If sorghum seed is not properly pretreated with “Concep” or “Screen”, DuPont™ CINCH® ATZ will severely injure the crop. (2) Injury may occur to sorghum following the use of CINCH® ATZ under abnormally high soil moisture conditions during early development of the crop.

CINCH® ATZ alone or in tank mixture with “AAtrex”, “Balance”, CINCH®, or “Princep” may be applied early preplant, preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence on corn, in water or fluid fertilizer. Apply postemergence treatments of CINCH® ATZ to corn, alone or in combination, using water only as the carrier. CINCH® ATZ may be applied in tank mix combination with “Gramoxone” Inteon, “Landmaster” BW, “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax” (or other formulations of glyphosate) with or without the above herbicides preplant surface or preemergence to corn. CINCH® ATZ alone may also be applied on sorghum early preplant, preplant incorporated, preplant surface, or preemergence in water or in fluid fertilizer.

CINCH® ATZ may be applied in water by aircraft. Applications in fluid fertilizer should be only by ground equipment.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may result.

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

Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to nontarget areas.

To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

1. Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
2. Do not apply to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
3. Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops, unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled, partial control can either mean erratic control from good to poor or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

Dry weather following preemergence application of CINCH® ATZ or a tank mixture may reduce effectiveness. Cultivate if weeds develop in conventional tillage corn or sorghum.

Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixtures.

Thoroughly clean sprayer or other application device before using. Dispose of cleaning solution in a responsible manner. Do not use a sprayer or applicator contaminated with other

materials, or crop damage or sprayer clogging of the application device may occur.

Do not apply metolachlor containing products such as “Inter 8E II” herbicide or “Inter Plus II” herbicide in mixture or as sequential applications with CINCH® ATZ.

SOIL TEXTURE INFORMATION

Within rate ranges in all tables on this label, use the lower rate on soil relatively coarse-textured or low in organic matter; use the higher rate on soil relatively fine-textured or high in organic matter.

Directions are based upon soil textures, which are defined as follows:

COARSE	Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam
MEDIUM	Loam, silt loam, silt
FINE	Sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay

CINCH® ATZ APPLIED ALONE – CORN (ALL TYPES), GRAIN SORGHUM, OR FORAGE SORGHUM

Early Preplant, Preplant Surface-Applied, Preplant Incorporated, or Preemergence

Weeds Controlled

barnyardgrass (watergrass)	henbit
browntop panicum	jimsonweed
carpetweed	lambsquarters
chickweed	morningglory
cocklebur*	mustards
common purslane	nightshades
common ragweed	pigweed
crabgrass	prairie cupgrass
crowfootgrass	red rice
fall panicum	signalgrass (Brachiaria)*
Florida pusley	smartweed
foxtail millet	southwestern cupgrass
galinsoga	velvetleaf*
giant foxtail	waterhemp
giant ragweed*	witchgrass
goosegrass	yellow foxtail
green foxtail	yellow nutsedge*

Weeds Partially Controlled**

sandbur	sicklepod
seedling johnsongrass	volunteer sorghum
shattercane	woolly cupgrass

* Control of these weeds can be erratic, especially under dry weather conditions. Control escaped weeds with cultivation or application of an appropriate EPA-registered postemergence herbicide. On fine-textured soils, only partial control can be expected.

** Control may be improved by following these suggested procedures:

1. In corn, apply up to the maximum single application rate in Table 1 for your given soil texture and rate limitation based on your soil conservation practices.

2. Thoroughly till moist soil to destroy germinating and emerged weeds. If DuPont™ CINCH® ATZ is to be applied preplant incorporated, this tillage may be used to incorporate CINCH® ATZ if uniform 2-inch incorporation is achieved as recommended under **Application Procedures**.
3. Plant crop into moist soil **immediately after tillage**. If CINCH® ATZ is to be used preemergence, apply at planting or immediately after planting.
4. If available, **sprinkler irrigate** within 2 days after application. Apply 1/2-1 inch of water. Use lower water volume (1/2 inch) on coarse-textured soils and higher volume (1 inch) on fine-textured soils.
5. If irrigation is not possible and rain does not occur within 2 days after planting and application, weed control may be decreased. Under these conditions, a uniform, shallow cultivation should be completed as soon as weeds emerge.

CINCH® ATZ Rate Limitations – Corn and Sorghum*

* Where there are state/local requirements regarding atrazine use (including lower maximum rates and/or greater setbacks) which are different from the label, the more restrictive/protective requirements must be followed. Certain states may have established rate limitations within specific geographical areas. Consult your state lead pesticide control agency for additional information. It is a violation of this label to deviate from state use regulations.

Note: For purposes of calculating total atrazine active ingredient applied, CINCH® ATZ contains 3.1 lbs. a.i. atrazine + relateds per gal. (0.775 lb. a.i./qt.).

FOR ALL SOIL APPLICATIONS PRIOR TO CROP EMERGENCE

- **On Highly Erodible Land (as defined by the Natural Resource Conservation Service)**

If conservation tillage is practiced, leaving at least 30% of the soil covered with plant residues at planting, apply a maximum of 5.2 pt./A as a broadcast spray. Refer to "B" in tables following.

If the soil coverage with plant residue is less than 30% at planting, a maximum of 4.2 pt./A may be applied. Refer to "A" in tables following.

- **On Land Not Highly Erodible**

Apply a maximum of 5.2 pt./A as a broadcast spray. Refer to "B" in tables following.

FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION TO CORN

If no atrazine was applied prior to corn emergence, apply a maximum of 5.2 pt./A broadcast. If a postemergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied may not exceed 2.5 lbs. active ingredient (6.4 pt. of CINCH® ATZ) per acre per calendar year.

Rotational Crops

Do not rotate to food or feed crops other than those listed below:

(1) If treated crop is lost due to poor germination, hail, flood, insects, etc., corn may be replanted immediately or sorghum may be replanted immediately, provided the seed has been properly treated with "Concep" or "Screen". Do not make a second broadcast application. If the original application was banded and the second crop is planted in the untreated row middles, a second banded treatment may be applied. (2) Corn, sorghum, soybeans, cotton, or peanuts may be planted the spring following treatment. Do not graze or feed forage or fodder from cotton to livestock, or illegal residues may result. (3) Injury may occur to soybeans planted the year following application on soils having a calcareous surface layer. (4) In eastern parts of the Dakotas, KS, western MN, and NE, do not rotate to soybeans for 18 months following application if the rate applied to corn or sorghum was more than 2.0 lbs. a.i. of atrazine or equivalent band application rate, or soybean injury may occur. (5) If applied after June 10, do not rotate with crops other than corn or sorghum the next year, or crop injury may occur. (6) In the High Plains and Intermountain areas of the West, where rainfall is sparse and erratic or where irrigation is required, use only when corn or sorghum is to follow corn or sorghum, or a crop of untreated corn or sorghum is to precede other rotational crops. (7) Do not plant sugar beets, tobacco, vegetables (including dry beans), spring-seeded small grains, or small-seeded legumes the year following application, or injury may occur.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Early Preplant (Corn): Use on medium- and fine- textured soils with minimum-tillage or no-tillage systems in CO, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MN, MO, MT, ND, NE, SD, TN, WI, and WY. Apply 2/3 the specified rate of CINCH® ATZ as a split treatment 30-45 days before planting and the remainder at planting, using the rates in Table 1. Applications made less than 30 days prior to planting may be as either a split or single treatment. Use the lower rate for light expected weed infestations and the higher rate for heavy expected weed infestations. On coarse-textured soils, apply 4.2 pt./A not more than 2 weeks prior to planting. The above procedure may be followed if "AAtrex", CINCH®, or "Princep" is used in tank mixtures with CINCH® ATZ. Tank mixtures with "Balance" may be applied up to 14 days before planting field corn. Substitute a fluid fertilizer for some or all of the water carrier for burndown of existing annual weeds listed on this label up to the 2-leaf stage of development. The addition of crop oil concentrate to the spray mixture will enhance the burndown activity. If larger weeds are present at the time of treatment, apply in a tank mixture combination with a contact herbicide (for example, "Gramoxone" Inteon, "Touchdown" or "Roundup UltraMax"). Observe directions for use, precautions, and restrictions on the label of the contact herbicide.

On medium- and fine-textured soils with minimum- or no-tillage systems in DE, MD, MI, NY, OH, PA, VA, and WV, early preplant applications may be applied following the

directions for use above. If the amount of rainfall results in unsatisfactory length of weed control following the earlier treatment, a postemergence application of an appropriately labeled broadleaf and/or grass weed herbicide may be used, i.e., atrazine, DuPont™ BASIS®, BASIS GOLD®, ACCENT®, ACCENT GOLD®, STEADFAST® or dicamba. If the postemergence treatment includes the herbicide used early preplant, do not exceed the labeled rate for corn on a given soil texture. Observe all directions for use, precautions, and limitations on the label of the postemergent herbicide.

DuPont™ CINCH® ATZ may be used according to the above directions to control winter wheat planted as a cover crop in IN, KY, and OH, in addition to providing residual weed control. The wheat must be less than 6 inches tall (preferably still in a dormant or semi-dormant state coming out of winter) at the time of application. Depending on rainfall, 10-20 days may be required to completely kill the wheat. In the event that adequate rainfall does not occur, control of the winter wheat may be unsatisfactory and the application of a contact herbicide (i.e., “Gramoxone” Inteon, “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax”) may be required before planting the crop.

CINCH® ATZ may be applied in the fall, as a single application, for control of the winter weeds listed on this label within the ecofallow (no-till) production areas of NE and KS where wheat (or other small grain cereals) will be rotated to corn. The application must be made to untilled wheat stubble in the fall following wheat harvest, but before soil freeze-up. The ground must remain untilled through the establishment of the corn crop.

On medium- and fine-textured soils following final seedbed preparation in the Blacklands and Gulf Coast areas of TX, an early preplant application of CINCH® ATZ at 3.2-3.8 pt./A may be made 30-45 days before planting. Grass suppression of 2-3 weeks after planting can be expected as a result of this application. Do not incorporate or disturb the soil before planting, and avoid moving the soil during the planting operation. A follow-up application of CINCH® may be needed in fields with a history of heavy grass pressure. Apply after planting, but before corn and grass weeds emerge.

Notes: (1) If a follow-up application of CINCH® is needed, do not exceed a total of 1.6 lbs. a.i. of S-metolachlor per acre, including the preplant CINCH® ATZ application on medium- or fine-textured soils. On fine-textured soils with more than 3% organic matter, do not exceed 1.9 lbs. a.i. of S-metolachlor.

[To determine the total lbs. a.i. of S-metolachlor per acre, use the following 2-step method:

- A. Determine the lbs. a.i. of S-metolachlor applied as CINCH® ATZ (2.0 pt. = 0.6 lb. a.i. of S-metolachlor); then,
- B. If CINCH® is to be used, add the lbs. a.i. to be applied in these products to the lbs. in Step A above.]

(2) To the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.

Table 1: CINCH® ATZ – Early Preplant – Corn

Soil Texture	Single Application	Split Application*	
		30-45 DBP**	At Planting
COARSE Sand, loamy sand sandy loam	4.2 pt/A	DO NOT APPLY	
MEDIUM Loam, silt loam silt	A. 4.2 pt/A B. 4.2-5.2 pt/A	2.8 pt/A 2.8 pt/A to 3.5 pt/A	1.4 pt/A 1.4 pt/A to 1.8 pt/A
FINE Sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	A. 4.2 pt/A B. 5.2 pt/A	2.8 pt/A 3.5 pt/A	1.4 pt/A 1.8 pt/A

*Split applications can be made less than 30 days before planting if desired.

**DBP – Days before planting

A. Do not exceed this rate on highly erodible land with less than 30% plant residue cover. Control of certain weeds may be reduced and a tank mix partner or an application of a postemergence herbicide may be needed.

B. Use these rates for all other applications.

Early Preplant (Sorghum-Seed Treated with “Concep” or “Screen”): For minimum-tillage and no-tillage systems only, CINCH® ATZ may be applied up to 45 days before planting grain sorghum in IA, IL, eastern KS, MO, NE, and SD, using the rates in Table 2. Use only split applications for treatments made 30-45 days before planting with 2/3 the specified rate applied initially and the remaining 1/3 at planting. Applications made less than 30 days prior to planting may be made as either a split or single application.

Substitute a fluid fertilizer for some or all of the water carrier for burndown of existing annual weeds listed on this label up to the 2-leaf stage of development. The addition of crop oil concentrate to the spray mixture will enhance the burndown activity. If larger weeds are present at the time of treatment, apply in a tank mixture combination with a contact herbicide (for example, “Gramoxone” Inteon, “Landmaster” BW, “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax”). Observe directions for use, precautions, and restrictions on the label of the contact herbicide. Under dry conditions, irrigation after application is recommended to move CINCH® ATZ into the soil.

Note: To the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished. Do not use on coarse soils. Do not use on medium soils with less than 1.0% organic matter.

On medium- and fine-textured soils following final seedbed preparation in the Blacklands, Panhandle, and Gulf Coast areas of TX, an early preplant application of CINCH® ATZ at 3.2-3.8 pt./A may be made 30-45 days before planting. Grass suppression of 2-3 weeks after planting can be expected as a result of this application. Do not incorporate or disturb the soil

before planting, and avoid moving the soil during the planting operation. A follow-up application of a DuPont™ CINCH® product may be needed in fields with a history of heavy grass pressure. Apply after planting, but before sorghum and grass weeds emerge.

Notes: (1) Do not use on soils with a pH greater than 8.0 if grain sorghum is to be planted. (2) If a follow-up application of a CINCH® formulation is needed, do not exceed a total of 1.4 lbs. of S-metolachlor a.i. per acre, including the early preplant CINCH® ATZ application on medium-textured soils. On fine-textured soils, do not exceed 1.6 lbs. of S-metolachlor a.i. per acre.

[To determine the total lbs. a.i. of S-metolachlor per acre, use the following 2-step method:

- A. Determine the lbs. a.i. of S-metolachlor applied as CINCH® ATZ (2.0 pt. = 0.6 lb. a.i. of S-metolachlor); then,
- B. If CINCH® is to be used, add the lbs. a.i. to be applied in these products to the lbs. in Step A above.]

Preplant Surface, Preplant Incorporated, or Preemergence (Corn or Sorghum-Seed Treated with “Concep” or “Screen”): Apply CINCH® ATZ preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence, using the appropriate rates from Table 3 for corn, or from Table 4 for sorghum.

Preplant Surface: Apply uniformly to the soil surface within 14 days before planting. Where applications are made to coarse soils more than 7 days before planting, use the rates in Table 1 for corn.

Preplant Incorporated: Apply to the soil and incorporate into the top 2 inches of the soil within 14 days before planting, using a finishing disk, finishing harrow, rolling cultivator, or similar implement capable of providing uniform 2-inch incorporation. Use the preplant incorporated method if furrow irrigation is used or when a period of dry weather after application is expected. If crop is to be planted on beds, apply and incorporate after bed formation.

Preemergence: Apply to the soil surface at planting (behind the planter) or after planting, but before weeds or crop emerge.

Table 2: CINCH® ATZ – Early Preplant – Grain or Forage Sorghum (Seed treated with “Concep” or “Screen”)

Soil Texture	Organic Matter Content	Single Application	Split Application*	
			30-45 DBP**	At Planting
COARSE Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	any level	DO NOT USE	DO NOT USE	
MEDIUM Loam, silt loam, silt	A. more than 1.0%	4.2 pt./A	2.8 pt./A	1.4 pt./A
	B. less than 1.0%	DO NOT USE	DO NOT USE	
	B. more than 1.0%	4.2 pt./A to 4.66 pt./A	2.8 pt./A to 3.2 pt./A	1.4 pt./A to 1.6 pt./A
FINE Sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	A. more than 1.0%	4.2 pt./A	2.8 pt./A	1.4 pt./A
	B. 1.0%-1.5%	4.2 pt./A to 4.66 pt./A	2.8 pt./A to 3.2 pt./A	1.4 pt./A to 1.6 pt./A
	B. more than 1.5%	4.66 pt./A to 5.2 pt./A	3.2 pt./A to 3.5 pt./A	1.6 pt./A to 1.8 pt./A

*Split applications can be made less than 30 days before planting if desired.

**DBP – Days before planting

A. Do not exceed this rate on highly erodible land with less than 30% plant residue cover. Control of certain weeds may be reduced and a tank mix partner or an application of a postemergence herbicide may be needed.

B. Use these rates for all other applications.

Table 3: DuPont™ CINCH® ATZ – Preplant Surface, Preplant Incorporated, or Preemergence – Corn

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate Per Acre	
	Less Than 3% Organic Matter	3% Organic Matter or Greater
COARSE		
Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	2.6 pt.	3.2 pt.
MEDIUM		
Loam, silt loam, silt	3.2 pt.	4.2 pt.
FINE		
Sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	4.2 pt.	A. 4.2 pt. B. 4.2-5.2 pt.*
Muck or peat soils (more than 20% organic matter)	DO NOT USE	

*For cocklebur, yellow nutsedge, and velvetleaf control on fine-textured soils above 3% organic matter: Apply 5.2 pt. of CINCH® ATZ per acre.

A. Do not exceed this rate on highly erodible land with less than 30% plant residue cover. Control of certain weeds may be reduced and a tank mix partner or an application of a postemergence herbicide may be needed.

B. Use this rate for all other applications.

Notes: (1) In the event of escape of annual weeds following an early preplant, preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence treatment of CINCH® ATZ applied alone or in combination, follow with a postemergence application of an appropriately labeled broadleaf and/or grass weed herbicide, i.e., atrazine, DuPont™ BASIS®, BASIS GOLD®, ACCENT®, ACCENT GOLD®, STEADFAST® or dicamba. If the postemergence treatment includes the herbicide used in the earlier treatment, do not exceed the labeled rate for corn on a given soil texture. (2) If “AAtrex” or another product containing atrazine is used postemergence following application of CINCH® ATZ, do not exceed a total of 2.5 lbs. a.i./A of atrazine per year. (3) Substitute a fluid fertilizer for some or all of the water carrier for burndown of existing annual weeds listed on this label up to the 2-leaf stage of development. The addition of crop oil concentrate to the spray mixture will enhance the burndown activity. If larger weeds are present, add a contact herbicide as noted in the **CINCH® ATZ Combinations** section of this label.

Table 4: CINCH® ATZ – Preplant Surface, Preplant Incorporated, or Preemergence – Grain or Forage Sorghum* (Seed treated with “Concep” or “Screen”)

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate	
	Organic Matter	Per Acre
COARSE		
Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	any level	DO NOT USE
MEDIUM and FINE		
Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	less than 1.0% more than 1.0%	DO NOT USE 3.2 - 4.2 pt.

*Do not use in NM or TX, except in the TX Panhandle, Gulf Coast, and Blacklands areas. Do not apply preplant incorporated in AZ or the Imperial Valley of CA.

Note: Substitute a fluid fertilizer for some or all of the water carrier for burndown of existing annual weeds listed on this label up to the 2-leaf stage of development. The addition of crop oil concentrate to the spray mixture will enhance the burndown activity. If larger weeds are present at the time of treatment, add a contact herbicide as noted in the **CINCH® ATZ Combinations** section of this label.

Precautions: To avoid possible crop injury, (1) Do not apply CINCH® ATZ on highly alkaline soils (pH greater than 8.0) or on eroded areas where calcareous subsoils are exposed. (2) Do not apply CINCH® ATZ when sorghum is planted in deep furrows because heavy rains following application can cause excessive concentrations of herbicide in the furrow. (3) Do not apply to sorghum grown under dry mulch tillage. (4) Injury may occur if both CINCH® ATZ applied early preplant, preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence and an at-planting systemic insecticide applied in-furrow are used. (5) In addition, sorghum growing under stress caused by minor element deficiency may be injured by CINCH® ATZ.

2-Pass Grass Weed Control Programs - Corn

When used as a part of a 2-pass, preemergence followed by postemergence grass weed control program, CINCH® ATZ rates may be reduced to as low as 1.5 pt/A when followed with applications of full labeled rates of postemergence grass herbicides such as DuPont™ ACCENT®, ACCENT GOLD®, BASIS®, BASIS GOLD®, or STEADFAST®. Planned 2-pass weed control programs are the preferred method for managing difficult to control weeds such as woolly cupgrass, field sandbur, and wild proso millet. Consult the postemergence grass herbicide label for weeds controlled, use directions, precautions, and limitations.

Postemergence Broadcast – Corn

Weeds Controlled:

barnyardgrass (watergrass)	kochia
cocklebur	lambsquarters
common ragweed	morningglory
crabgrass	mustard
crowfootgrass	pigweed
fall panicum	prickly sida
flixweed	purslane
giant foxtail	smartweed
green foxtail	velvetleaf
yellow foxtail	waterhemp
jimsonweed	

Weeds Partially Controlled:

yellow nutsedge

Application: Apply early postemergence, using the appropriate rate from Table 5. Apply this treatment before grass and broadleaf weeds pass the 2-leaf stage and before corn exceeds 5 inches in height. Application to weeds larger than the 2-leaf stage will generally result in unsatisfactory control. Occasional corn leaf burn may result, but this should not affect later growth or yield. Do not apply postemergence in fluid fertilizer, or severe crop injury may occur.

Table 5: Postemergence Broadcast – Corn

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate Per Acre
COARSE	
Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	3.2 pt.
MEDIUM	
Loam, silt loam, silt	4.2 pt.
FINE	
Sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	4.2-5.2 pt.*

*For better residual control of cocklebur, velvetleaf, and yellow nutsedge on fine-textured soils above 3% organic matter, apply 5.2 pt. of DuPont™ CINCH® ATZ per acre.

Postemergence-Directed – Corn

CINCH® ATZ may be applied at 2.6-5.2 pt./A in a minimum of 15 gals. of water as a postemergence-directed treatment to corn to extend control of weeds listed in the **Early Preplant, Preplant Surface-Applied, Preplant Incorporated, Preemergence, or Postemergence Broadcast** section of the corn label. Apply using the appropriate rate from Table 6.

For best results, apply CINCH® ATZ to weed-free soil following use of a preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence herbicide, or following a lay-by cultivation. If weeds have emerged at the time of CINCH® ATZ application, apply before grass and broadleaf weeds exceed the 2-leaf stage. Application to weeds larger than the 2-leaf stage will generally give unsatisfactory control. Apply to corn not exceeding 12 inches in height. Minimize contact with corn leaves. Do not apply postemergence in fluid fertilizer, or severe crop injury may occur.

Table 6: Postemergence-Directed – Corn

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate Per Acre
COARSE	
Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	2.6 pt.
MEDIUM	
Loam, silt loam, silt	4.2 pt.
FINE	
Sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	4.2-5.2 pt.*

*For better residual control of cocklebur, velvetleaf, and yellow nutsedge on fine-textured soils above 3% organic matter, apply 5.2 pt. of CINCH® ATZ per acre.

Notes: (1) If another atrazine-containing product has been applied early preplant, preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence, do not exceed a total of 2.5 lbs. of atrazine per acre. (2) The maximum annual application rate for atrazine active ingredient is 2.5 pounds ai/acre/year.

Rotational Crops: Follow the preceding crop rotation instructions for **CINCH® ATZ – Early Preplant, Preplant Surface-Applied, Preplant Incorporated, or Preemergence.**

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Ground Application: Use sprayers that provide accurate and uniform application. Screens in nozzles and in suction and in-line strainers should be no finer than 50-mesh. Use a pump with capacity to: (1) maintain 35-40 psi at the nozzles, and (2) provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension. Unless otherwise specified, use a minimum of 10 gals. of spray mixture per acre. Rinse sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after use.

For band applications, calculate amount to be applied per acre as follows:

$$\frac{\text{band width in inches}}{\text{row width in inches}} \times \text{broadcast rate per acre} = \text{amount needed per acre of field}$$

Low Carrier Application (Broadcast Ground Application Only): Use sprayers, such as “Ag-Chem RoGator”, Hagie, John Deere “Hi-Cycle”, John Deere 4700 Sprayer, Melroe Spra-Coupe, Tyler Patriot™, or “Willmar Air Ride”, that provide accurate and uniform application. **Only water may be used as a carrier.** Screens in suction and in-line strainers should be 50-mesh. Manufacturers may require that tip screens as fine as 100-mesh be used with some nozzles. Use a pump with capacity to: (1) maintain up to 35-40 psi at the nozzles, and (2) provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension. Use a minimum of 5.0 gals. of spray mixture per acre. Maximum recommended sprayer speed is 15 mph. Maintain uniform travel speed while spraying. Rinse sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after each use.

Note: Low pressure nozzles are recommended to reduce drift and increase application accuracy. Care should be taken when using automatic rate controlling devices to spray the material within the rated working pressure and flow ranges of the nozzle selected. Nozzle screens should be used when recommended by the manufacturer. All nozzles should be placed on 20-inch centers, except flooding types which should be placed on 40-inch centers. When Flat Fan-type nozzles are used, angles of 80° or 110° are recommended. Always read and follow the manufacturer's directions for optimum setup and performance of their nozzles or tips.

Aerial Application (for DuPont™ CINCH® ATZ alone):

Use aerial application only where broadcast applications are specified. Apply a minimum of 1.0 gal. of water for each 1.0 gal. of this product applied per acre, but for rates below 1.0 gal./A, use in sufficient water to equal 2.0 gals./A of total spray. Avoid applications under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur. In order to assure that spray will be controllable within the target area when used according to the label directions, make applications at a maximum height of 10 ft., using low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi, and restrict application to periods when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. To assure that spray will not adversely affect adjacent sensitive nontarget plants, apply CINCH® ATZ by aircraft at a minimum upwind distance of 400 ft. from sensitive plants.

Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

Aerial Drift Management

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

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

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

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

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

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information **Information on Droplet Size**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and

control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

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

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for

evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures 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 an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide 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, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

MIXING PROCEDURES

Shake 2.5 gal. jugs well or thoroughly recirculate larger containers and bulk tanks before using. DuPont™ CINCH® ATZ is a liquid that may be mixed with water or fluid fertilizer and applied as a spray. CINCH® ATZ may also be sprayed onto dry bulk granular fertilizer and applied with the granular fertilizer.

Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizers

- 1) Impregnation of bulk fertilizer is restricted to commercial facilities. On-farm fertilizer impregnation is prohibited
- 2) No more than 500 tons of dry bulk fertilizer can be impregnated per day
- 3) No single facility may impregnate fertilizer with this product for more than 30 days per calendar year
- 4) The commercial facility impregnating the dry bulk fertilizer must inform, in writing, the user (applicator) of the dry bulk fertilizer that:
 - a. Applicators must wear overalls over short-sleeved shirt, short-pants, chemical-resistant footwear and socks
 - b. The restricted-entry interval is 48 hours.

Many dry bulk granular fertilizers may be impregnated or coated with CINCH® ATZ and used to control weeds in corn or “Concep”-treated sorghum.

When applying CINCH® ATZ with dry bulk granular fertilizers, follow all directions for use and precautions on the CINCH® ATZ label regarding target crops, rates per acre, soil texture, application methods, and rotational crops.

Impregnation of bulk fertilizer is restricted to commercial facilities. On-farm fertilizer impregnation is prohibited. No more than 500 tons of bulk fertilizer can be impregnated per day. No single facility may impregnate fertilizer with the product for more than 30 days per calendar year.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk granular fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the herbicide/fertilizer mixture.

Prepare the herbicide/fertilizer mixture by using any closed drum, belt, ribbon, or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender. Nozzles used to spray CINCH® ATZ onto the fertilizer must be placed to provide uniform spray coverage. Care should be taken to aim the spray onto the fertilizer only, avoiding the walls of the blender.

If the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is too wet, add a highly absorptive material, such as “Agsorb” FG or “Celatom MP-79”, or similar granular clay or diatomaceous earth materials, to obtain a dry, free-flowing mixture. Absorptive materials should be added only after the herbicide has been thoroughly blended into the fertilizer mixture. Best application results will be obtained by using a granule of 6/30 particle size or of a size similar to that of the fertilizer material being used. Generally, less than 2% by weight of absorptive material will be needed. Avoid using more than 5% absorptive material by weight.

Calculate the amount of CINCH® ATZ to be used by the following:

$$\frac{2,000 \text{ lbs. of fertilizer per acre}}{\text{pt. of CINCH® ATZ per acre}} \times \text{pt. of CINCH® ATZ per ton of fertilizer} = \text{pt. of CINCH® ATZ per ton of fertilizer}$$

Pneumatic (Compressed Air) Application

High humidity, high urea concentrations, low fertilizer use rates, and dusty fertilizer may cause fertilizer mixtures to build up or plug the distributor head, air tubes, or nozzle deflector plates. To minimize buildup, premix CINCH® ATZ with Exxon Aromatic 200 at a rate of 2.0-2.5 pts./gal. of CINCH® ATZ. Aromatic 200 is a noncombustible/nonflammable petroleum product. Aromatic 200 may be used in either a fertilizer blender or through direct injection systems. Drying agents should not be used when using Aromatic 200.

Notes: (1) Mixtures of CINCH® ATZ and Aromatic 200 must be used on dry fertilizer only. Poor results or crop injury may result if these mixtures are used in water or liquid fertilizer solutions for spraying applications. (2) When impregnating CINCH® ATZ in a blender before application, a drier mixture can be attained by substituting a drying agent for Aromatic 200. The use of “Agsorb” FG or another drying agent of 6/30 particle size is recommended. (3) Drying agents are not recommended for use with On-The-Go impregnation equipment.

Precautions: To avoid potential for explosion, (1) Do not impregnate DuPont™ CINCH® ATZ on ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate, either alone or in blends with other fertilizers. (2) Do not combine CINCH® ATZ with a single superphosphate (0-20-0) or treble superphosphate (0-46-0). (3) Do not use CINCH® ATZ on straight limestone, since absorption will not be achieved. Fertilizer blends containing limestone can be impregnated.

Application

Apply 200-700 lbs. of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture per acre. For best results, apply the mixture uniformly to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential in order to prevent possible crop injury or injury to subsequent rotational crops. Nonuniform application may also result in unsatisfactory weed control. In areas where conventional tillage is practiced, a shallow incorporation of the mixture into the soil is recommended to obtain satisfactory weed control. On fine- or medium-textured soils in areas where soil incorporation is not planned, i.e., reduced tillage situations or in some conventional till situations, make applications approximately 30 days before planting to allow moisture to move the herbicide/fertilizer mixture into the soil. On coarse-textured soils, make applications approximately 14 days prior to planting.

Precautions: (1) To help avoid rotational crop injury, make applications as early as possible, since CINCH® ATZ impregnated onto dry bulk granular fertilizers can be expected to last longer in the soil than when CINCH® ATZ is applied as a spray in water or fluid fertilizer. (2) To avoid potential crop injury, do not use the herbicide/fertilizer mixture on crops where planting beds are to be formed.

Application in Water or Fluid Fertilizers

CINCH® ATZ Alone: Fill the spray tank 1/2-3/4 full with water or fluid fertilizer, add the proper amount of CINCH® ATZ, then add the rest of the water or fluid fertilizer. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform suspension.

Tank Mixtures: Fill the spray tank 1/2-3/4 full with water or fluid fertilizer, add the proper amount of CINCH® ATZ, then add "AAtrex", "Balance", Linuron, or "Princep"; next add CINCH®; then add "Gramoxone" Inteon, "Landmaster" BW, "Touchdown" or "Roundup UltraMax" (glyphosate products), depending on the tank mix combination desired; and finally, add the rest of the water or fluid fertilizer. Only water may be used with CINCH® ATZ + "Liberty" herbicide when applied postemergence to corn designated as tolerant to "Liberty" (glufosinate); and with "Roundup UltraMax" or when applied postemergence to corn designated as tolerant to "Roundup UltraMax" (glyphosate). Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform suspension.

Compatibility Test

Complete a jar test before tank mixing to ensure compatibility of CINCH® ATZ with other pesticides. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gals/A. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the ingredients.

Note: Nitrogen solutions or complete fluid 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 suspensions of fertilizer and pesticides.

Test Procedure

1. Add 1.0 pt. of carrier (fertilizer or water) to each of 2 one pt. jars with tight lids. **Note:** 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 1/4 tsp. or 1.2 milliliters of a compatibility agent approved for this use, such as "Compex" or "Unite" (1/4 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 with dry pesticides first, flowables next, and emulsifiable concentrates last. 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 1/2 the compatibility agent to the fertilizer or water and the other 1/2 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.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

Rates listed for tank mix partners are for the specific products noted in this label. If other brands or formulations are used, rates of active ingredients should be adjusted to correspond to the products indicated.

Formulations of products other than those listed may not have been tested with CINCH® ATZ. Check with the manufacturer for information on tank mix compatibility prior to using (See **MIXING PROCEDURES - Compatibility Test**).

DuPont™ CINCH® ATZ COMBINATIONS – CORN*

Refer to “CINCH® ATZ APPLIED ALONE - CORN (ALL TYPES)” for CINCH® rate, use restriction, and weed control information when using this product in a tank mixture and/or as a part of a planned 2-pass weed control program

Always follow label instructions for tank mix products when mixing with CINCH® ATZ.

*When tank mixing CINCH® ATZ with atrazine formulations, refer to the General Information section for “Maximum Broadcast Rates for Atrazine”.

Tank Mixture with “AAtrex”, CINCH®, “Princep”, or “Balance”, – Conventional Tillage

Note: Check the compatibility of CINCH® ATZ tank mixtures with “Balance” before mixing in spray tank by using the procedure described under **Application in Water or Fluid Fertilizers**.

“AAtrex” (4L or “Nine-O”): Add up to 1.0 qt. of “AAtrex” 4L (1.1 lb. of “Nine-O”) per acre to the rate of CINCH® ATZ specified in Table 3 in the southeastern U.S. where high rainfall can shorten the duration of control of broadleaf weeds, and in all areas where heavy infestations of cocklebur, morningglory, velvetleaf, or other broadleaf weeds claimed are expected.

CINCH® Products: Add up to 0.33 pt. of CINCH® per acre to the rate of CINCH® ATZ specified in Table 3 when heavy infestations of yellow nutsedge, sandbur, or seedling johnsongrass are expected.

“Princep” (4L or “Caliber 90”): Add up to 2.0 pt. of “Princep” 4L (1.1 lbs. of “Caliber 90”) per acre to the rate of CINCH® ATZ specified in Table 3 where heavy infestations of crabgrass or fall panicum are expected or additional control of certain broadleafs is desired.

“Balance” (Field Corn Only): The tank mixture of CINCH® ATZ + “Balance” provides control of weeds listed on the CINCH® ATZ label, certain weed biotypes resistant to ALS-inhibitor herbicides and to triazine herbicides, velvetleaf, and others on the respective product labels. “Balance” will contribute to the control of problem grass and other broadleaf species on its label. Application may be preplant (surface applied up to 14 days before planting), preplant incorporated, or preemergence in conventional tillage, conservation tillage, and no-till systems. Refer to **Table 1: CINCH® ATZ – Early Preplant** for the early preplant application rate (8-14 days before planting) or refer to Table 3 for the appropriate rate for preplant (surface applied 0-7 days before planting), preplant incorporated, or preemergence application. Refer to the **Application Procedures** and **Tank Mix Directions** on the “Balance” label, but to reduce the potential for injury from “Balance” contact with corn, use 1.0 oz./A of “Balance” on coarse-textured soils and 1.0-1.5 oz./A on medium- and fine-textured soils in conventional, conservation, and no-tillage systems. For early preplant applications 8-14 days before planting, add 0.5 oz./A of “Balance” to the rates of “Balance” described above.

Observe all applicable directions, precautions, and limitations on the CINCH® ATZ and “Balance” labels when applying these products in tank mix combination in states where “Balance” is registered. Where difficult species and/or severe weed populations are expected, use the maximum rates of CINCH® ATZ and “Balance” where rate ranges are listed for this tank mixture.

Tank Mixture of CINCH® ATZ Alone or CINCH® ATZ + “AAtrex”, “Balance”, CINCH®, or “Princep”, with “Gramoxone” Inteon, “Landmaster” BW, “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax” for Minimum-Tillage or No-Tillage Systems

In minimum-tillage or no-tillage systems where corn is planted directly into a cover crop, stale seedbed, established sod, or previous crop residues, the contact herbicides “Gramoxone” Inteon, “Landmaster” BW, “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax” should be tank mixed with CINCH® ATZ alone or with CINCH® ATZ + “AAtrex”, “Balance”, CINCH® or “Princep”. When used as directed, the “Gramoxone” Inteon portion of the tank mixture controls most emerged annual weeds and suppresses many perennial weeds. “Landmaster” BW, “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax” combinations will control emerged annual and perennial weeds when applied as directed on its label. The CINCH® ATZ portion of the tank mixture provides preemergence control of the weeds listed on this label in the **CINCH® ATZ Alone** section for corn. The addition of “AAtrex”, “Balance”, CINCH®, or “Princep” offers the advantage indicated for each under **Conventional Tillage**.

Application: Apply before, during, or after planting, but before corn emerges, at the appropriate rate in Table 7. Up to 2.0 pt. of “AAtrex” 4L (1.1 lbs. of “Nine-O”), or 1.0-2.0 oz. of “Balance” (refer to **Tank Mixture with “Balance”** for specific rate), or 0.33 pt. of CINCH® or 2.0 pt. of “Princep” 4L (1.1 lbs. of “Caliber 90”) per acre may be added to the rate of CINCH® ATZ specified in Table 7. Add “Gramoxone” Inteon, “Landmaster” BW, “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax” at labeled rates. **Tank mixtures with “Balance” can be used only on field corn.**

Apply in 20-60 gal. of water per acre with conventional spray equipment.

Tank Mixture of CINCH® ATZ Alone or CINCH® ATZ + “AAtrex”, or “Balance”, with 2,4-D or 2,4-D + “Banvel” for Minimum-Tillage or No-Tillage Systems

In minimum-tillage or no-tillage systems where corn is planted directly into a cover crop, stale seedbed, established sod, or previous crop residues, CINCH® ATZ may be applied in combination with “AAtrex” or “Balance”. When used as directed, the CINCH® ATZ portion of the tank mixture provides preemergence control of the weeds listed on this label in the **CINCH® ATZ Alone** section for corn. The addition of “AAtrex” or “Balance” offers the advantage indicated for each under **Conventional Tillage**.

Application: Apply CINCH® ATZ before, during, or after planting, but before corn emerges, at the appropriate rate in Table 7. Up to 2.0 pt. of “AAtrex” 4L (1.1 lbs. of “Nine-O”), or 1.0-2.0 oz. of “Balance” (refer to **Tank Mixture with**

“Balance” for specific rate), per acre may be added to the rate of DuPont™ CINCH® ATZ specified in Table 7.

Where heavy crop residues exist, add an appropriately labeled 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester to the spray tank last and apply in a minimum of 25 gal. of carrier per acre.

As carriers, nitrogen solutions and complete liquid fertilizers, applied before corn emergence, enhance burndown of existing weeds, and therefore, are recommended instead of water. Add “X-77” surfactant at 2.0-4.0 pt./100 gal. of diluted spray, or another surfactant cleared for use on growing crops at its specified rate. Apply before weeds exceed 3 inches in height. If alfalfa is present, add “Banvel” to the spray mixture at 0.33-0.5 pt./A and apply before alfalfa exceeds 6 inches in height.

For fields with existing sod grasses (e.g., brome grass, orchard grass, rye, or timothy), when existing weeds exceed 3 inches in height or when very dry conditions exist, add “Gramoxone” Inteon at the rate of 3.125 pts./A in place of, or in addition to, 2,4-D as indicated above. Do not apply “Gramoxone” Inteon in suspension-type liquid fertilizer. Observe all directions for use, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels when applying these products in tank mix combination.

Table 7: CINCH® ATZ for Minimum-Tillage or No-Tillage Corn

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate Per Acre
COARSE	
Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	3.2 pt.
MEDIUM	
Loam, silt loam, silt	4.2 pt.
FINE	
Sandy clay loam,	A. 4.2 pt.
silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	B. 4.2-5.2 pt.*
Muck or peat soils	DO NOT USE

*For cocklebur, yellow nutsedge, and velvetleaf control on fine-textured soils above 3% organic matter, apply 5.2 pt. of CINCH® ATZ per acre.

A. Do not exceed this rate on highly erodible land with less than 30% plant residue cover. Control of certain weeds may be reduced and a tank mix partner or an application of a postemergence herbicide may be needed.

B. Use this rate for all other applications.

Tank Mixture with Linuron for Control of Lambsquarters and Pigweed

For prolonged control of lambsquarters and pigweed in DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA, VA, and WV, CINCH® ATZ may be applied preemergence in combination with linuron. Apply CINCH® ATZ according to the rates in Table 3 and linuron according to the following rates:

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate Per Acre
Sandy loam (1-3% organic matter)	0.67 lb. “Lorox”
Sandy loam (3-6% organic matter)	1.0 lb. “Lorox”
Medium- and fine-textured soils (1-6% organic matter)	1.0 lb. “Lorox”

Follow instructions and precautions on the CINCH® ATZ and “Lorox” labels when tank mixing these products.

Rotational Crops: Follow the crop rotation instructions in the CINCH® ATZ Alone section for corn.

TANK MIXTURES FOR POSTEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL IN CORN

For postemergence control of weeds in specific types of field corn, combined with residual preemergence control, the following combinations of CINCH® ATZ may be used.

Notes: (1) Follow all label directions, instructions, precautions, and limitations for each product used. (2) Do not use liquid fertilizer with these mixtures or corn injury may occur. (3) For each tank mixture, apply only to the specific field corn type specified on that product label.

CINCH® ATZ + POST GRASS HERBICIDES - For Additional Control of Crabgrass and Later Emerging Grasses in Field Corn Only

Postemergence grass herbicides such as DuPont™ ACCENT®, ACCENT GOLD®, BASIS®, BASIS GOLD®, and STEADFAST® may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of CINCH® ATZ for increased residual activity on later-emerging grasses such as smooth and large crabgrass. Postemergence grass herbicides may be applied in tank mix combination with CINCH® ATZ provided (1) the timing and method of application is the same as specified for CINCH® ATZ; and (2) tank mixing CINCH® ATZ is not prohibited by the label of the postemergence grass herbicide product; and (3) the tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a “jar test” described in the “MIXING INSTRUCTIONS - Compatibility Test” section of this label.

When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Application must be made before the crabgrass emerges and before other grass weeds on the postemergence grass herbicide label exceed their labeled sizes.

Tank mixes of CINCH® ATZ and postemergence grass herbicides may be broadcast applied postemergence to field corn before the crop exceeds the maximum heights listed on the CINCH® ATZ and postemergence grass herbicide labels.

CINCH® ATZ relies on activation from either rainfall or overhead sprinkler irrigation to move the herbicide into the grass weed germination zone and provide control. The amount of precipitation or irrigation required is dependent upon existing soil moisture, soil type and organic matter content. Normally, 1/2-3/4 inch is sufficient. If activating moisture is not received, cultivation may be required to control later emerging flushes of weeds.

Consult the postemergence grass herbicide label for weeds controlled, use directions, adjuvant recommendations, precautions, and limitations.

DuPont™ CINCH® ATZ + “Liberty” herbicide: Postemergence use in “LibertyLink” Corn or Corn Warranted by Aventis CropScience as being tolerant to “Liberty” herbicide

The tank mixture of CINCH® ATZ + “Liberty” herbicide can be applied postemergence to weeds and corn from seed designated as “LibertyLink” or corn warranted by Aventis CropScience as being tolerant to “Liberty” herbicide. “Liberty” provides postemergence control of a broad spectrum of grass and broadleaf weeds and the CINCH® ATZ provides residual control of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in the label section **CINCH® ATZ Applied Alone – Corn – Weeds Controlled**. For the proper rate of CINCH® ATZ applied postemergence with “Liberty”, refer to Table 3 and use the minimum rate per soil texture for season-long control. Refer to the “Liberty” label for the “Liberty” postemergence application rate according to weed species and their maximum height at the time of postemergence application. Where multiple weed species are present, use the highest “Liberty” rate specified to control the species and growth stages present.

Follow all applicable use directions, limitations, precautions, and information regarding application to corn on the CINCH® ATZ and “Liberty” herbicide labels.

CINCH® ATZ + “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax” for Postemergence Application to Corn with the “Roundup Ready” Gene

The tank mixture of CINCH® ATZ + “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax” can be applied postemergence to weeds and to corn designated as containing the “Roundup Ready” Gene. Application may be applied postemergence to “Roundup Ready” corn up to 12 inches in height. This mixture will provide postemergence control of weed species on the “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax” label, and also residual control of weed species on the CINCH® ATZ label. Use the minimum CINCH® ATZ rate postemergence with “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax” in “Roundup Ready” corn as specified in **Table 3** of this label according to soil texture. Refer to the **Supplemental Labeling of “Roundup UltraMax” for Postemergence Application to Corn with the “Roundup Ready” Gene** and to each product label and follow all appropriate use directions, application procedures, precautions, and limitations. Apply 24-32 fl. oz./A of “Roundup UltraMax” for control of labeled broadleaf and grass weeds. Refer to the “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax” label for directions to control problem species.

Follow all applicable use directions, limitations, precautions, and information regarding application to corn on the CINCH® ATZ, “Touchdown” and “Roundup UltraMax” labels, and on the **Supplemental Labeling of “Roundup UltraMax” for Postemergence Application to Corn with the “Roundup Ready” Gene**. Where difficult species and/or severe weed populations are expected, use the maximum rate where rate ranges are listed.

Notes: Do not use fertilizer or crop oil concentrate with these mixtures or injury to field corn may occur. The combination of CINCH® ATZ with other products for postemergence weed control in corn is generally not recommended. **These combinations may cause injury and/or weed control concerns that would not exist when the products are used separately.**

Precautions: (1) Follow all label instructions, precautions, and rotational restrictions for individual products when making these applications to field corn. When CINCH® ATZ is applied after June 10, crop injury may occur the following year if you rotate to crops other than corn or sorghum. (2) In-row weed control may be reduced because of lack of coverage when applied to corn over 4 inches tall.

CINCH® ATZ COMBINATIONS – GRAIN SORGHUM (SEED TREATED WITH “CONCEP” OR “SCREEN”)

Tank Mixture of CINCH® ATZ with “Gramoxone” Inteon, “Landmaster” BW, “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax” for Minimum-Tillage or No-Tillage Systems

In minimum-tillage or no-tillage systems where grain sorghum is planted directly into a cover crop, stale seedbed, established sod, or previous crop residues, the contact herbicides “Gramoxone” Inteon, “Landmaster” BW, “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax” may be tank mixed with CINCH® ATZ. When used as directed, the “Gramoxone” Inteon portion of the tank mixture controls most emerged annual weeds and suppresses many perennial weeds. “Landmaster” BW, “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax” combinations will control emerged annual and perennial weeds when applied as directed on its label. The CINCH® ATZ portion of the tank mixture provides preemergence control of the weeds listed on this label in the **CINCH® ATZ Applied Alone** section.

Refer to the label of each product used in combination and observe the planting details, restrictions, and all other precautions and limitations.

Application: Apply before, during, or after planting, but before grain sorghum emerges, at the appropriate rate in Table 8. Add “Gramoxone” Inteon, “Landmaster” BW, “Touchdown” or “Roundup UltraMax” at labeled rates.

Apply in a minimum of 20 gal. of water per acre with conventional spray equipment.

Table 8: DuPont™ CINCH® ATZ for Minimum-Tillage or No-Tillage Grain Sorghum* (Seed treated with “Concep” or “Screen”)

Soil Texture	Organic Matter	Broadcast Rate Per Acre
COARSE		
Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	any level	DO NOT USE
MEDIUM and FINE		
Loam silt loam, silt,	less than 1.0%	DO NOT USE
sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam,	1.0-1.5%	3.2 pt.
sandy clay, silty clay, clay	more than 1.5%	3.6-4.2 pt.

*Do not use in NM or TX, except in the TX Panhandle, Gulf Coast, and Blacklands areas. Do not apply preplant incorporated in AZ or the Imperial Valley of CA.

Precautions: To avoid possible crop injury, (1) Do not apply CINCH® ATZ on highly alkaline soils (pH greater than 8.0) or on eroded areas where calcareous subsoils are exposed. (2) Do not apply CINCH® ATZ when sorghum is planted in deep furrows because heavy rains following application can cause excessive concentrations of herbicide in the furrow. (3) Do not apply to sorghum grown under dry mulch tillage. (4) Injury may occur if both CINCH® ATZ applied early preplant, preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence and an at-planting systemic insecticide applied in-furrow are used. (5) In addition, sorghum growing under stress caused by minor element deficiency may be injured by CINCH® ATZ.

Rotational Crops: Follow the crop rotation instructions in the **CINCH® ATZ Alone** section.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool and dry place. Do not irradiate with direct sunlight.

Pesticide Disposal: Open dumping is prohibited. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state, or local procedures. For guidance in proper disposal methods, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office.

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™ CINCH® ATZ containing atrazine + relateds and S-metolachlor 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.

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

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