

## VOLATILITY-REDUCING AGENT

### What factors contribute to volatility?

The availability of protons (H+) in a solution significantly increases the potential for dicamba acid to be formed. Dicamba acid is the volatile form and can potentially volatilize. The availability of protons is influenced by a number of factors including salt of dicamba, tank-mix partners, and overall solution pH. Therefore, it is important to only utilize approved low-volatility dicamba and approved tank-mix partners for applications.

### How does VaporGrip® Technology work?

VaporGrip Technology buffers against significant changes in solution pH and prevents the formation of dicamba acid by scavenging extraneous protons.

### What is Delta Lock, A VaporGrip Xtra Agent?

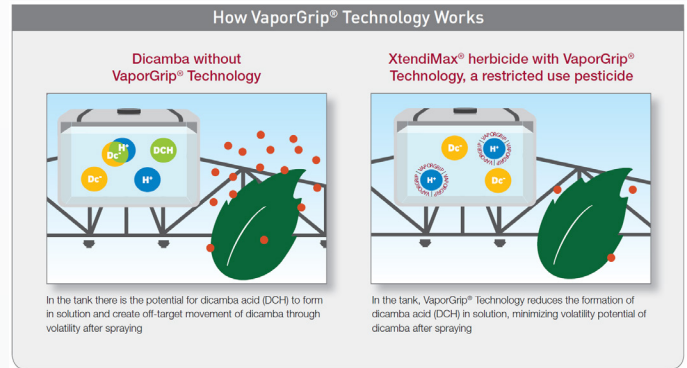
Delta Lock is a tank mix adjuvant that delivers additional VaporGrip Technology to spray tanks for further reduction of potential dicamba volatility.

### What is the use rate of Delta Lock?

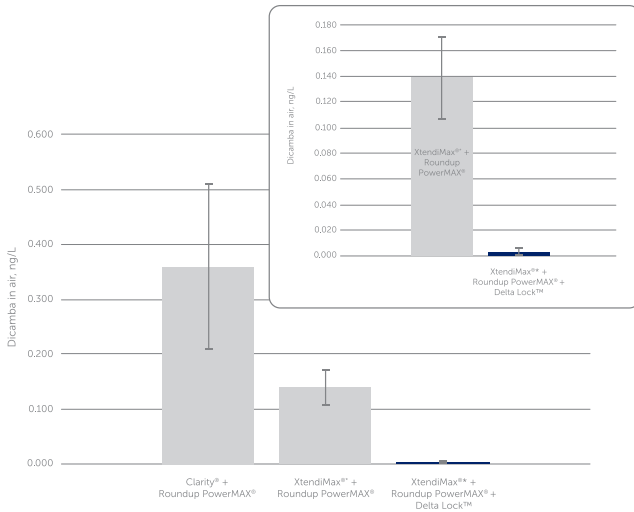
Delta Lock should be used at a minimum rate of 20 oz/A.

### Has Delta Lock been tested?

Delta Lock has been thoroughly tested\* in field trials by Bayer and US academic weed scientists.



## Humidome\*\* Trials Delta Lock, A VaporGrip Xtra Agent Performance



Brackets in the middle of the bars represent error bars that take into account the differences between various measurements and replications in each test to assign levels of confidence to the results.

Humidome\*\* studies measuring the air concentration of dicamba demonstrate that Delta Lock provides additional volatility reduction.

\* Testing of Delta Lock, A VaporGrip Xtra Agent was done in combination with XtendiMax® Herbicide with VaporGrip® Technology. Expect similar trends with other dicamba products. As of August 11, 2020, XtendiMax herbicide is not a registered product.

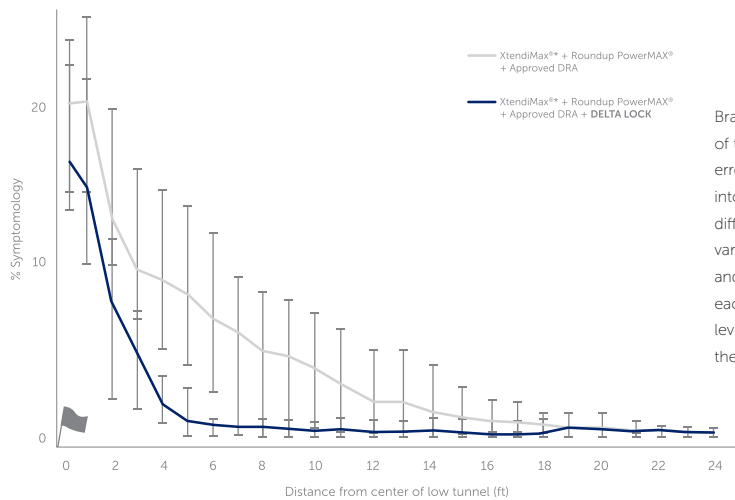
\*\* Gavlick, W.K., D.R. Wright, A. MacInnes, J.W. Hemminghaus, J.K. Webb, V.I. Yermolenka, W. Su. 2016. A method to Determine the Relative Volatility of Auxin Herbicide Formulations, Pesticide Formulation and Delivery Systems: 35th Volume, ASTM STP1587, pp 24-32G. R. Goss, Ed. ASTM International, West Conshohocken, PA.

## Delta Lock Performance Validated Through Low-Tunnel Trials - Conducted in cooperation with US academic weed scientists across key soybean growing areas

- Low-tunnel trials provide field evaluation of soybean plant response due to dicamba volatility
- The method was developed and executed by Bayer and US academic weed scientists
- Treatments are conducted at 4X field use rate to separate low-volatility treatments (see detail below)
- Each treatment was applied to 2 flats of soil
- Soil was treated at a remote location and transported to the test site
- Soil flats wetted to field capacity the night before the trial
- Flats exposed to the crop for 48 hours
- Crop injury ratings taken 14 and 28 days after treatment
- Temperature under the hoop house monitored with a weather station (in many cases, air temperature was 100-120 degrees)

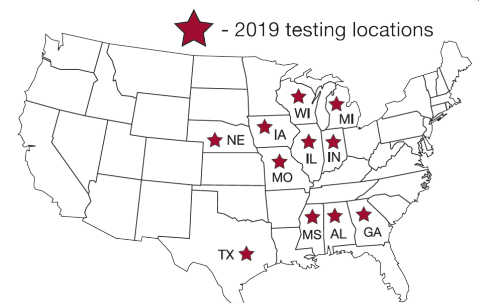


### LOW-TUNNEL TRIALS 14 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT Trials conducted by US Academic Weed Scientists



#### 4x Use Rate Detail

- 128 oz/A: Roundup PowerMAX® Herbicide
- 88 oz/A: XtendiMax® Herbicide with VaporGrip® Technology
- 2% v/v: Approved DRA
- 80 oz/A: Delta Lock



To learn about the Roundup Ready® Xtend Crop System and education opportunities, visit [RoundupReadyXtend.com](http://RoundupReadyXtend.com) or contact your Bayer representative or retailer.

\*Testing of Delta Lock was done in combination with XtendiMax Herbicide with VaporGrip Technology. Expect similar trends with other dicamba products. As of August 11, 2020, XtendiMax Herbicide is not a registrant. No dicamba may be used in-crop with seed in the Roundup Ready® Xtend Crop System unless and until approved by the U.S. EPA and the appropriate state agency for such use. As of August 11, 2020, no dicamba formulations are currently registered by the U.S. EPA for in-crop use with seed in the Roundup Ready® Xtend Crop System in the 2021 season. Performance may vary, from location to location and from year to year, as local growing, soil and weather conditions may vary. Growers should evaluate data from multiple locations and years whenever possible and should consider the impacts of these conditions on the grower's fields.