August 25, 2017

As you may have heard, Monsanto claimed that its internal lab tested an unidentified number of Interline® herbicide samples for the presence of dicamba using an unidentified methodology. According to Monsanto, all but one of the Interline samples were negative for dicamba. Given that UPI does not manufacture or sell dicamba, we did not believe this alleged lone finding of dicamba to be credible. We also found Monsanto's circulation of vague information about testing Monsanto claimed to have performed to be very irresponsible. Monsanto refused our request to share any test results that support its claim that a sample of Interline tested positive for dicamba.

After the internal testing, Monsanto sent samples of Interline from the same lot to a third party laboratory for verification testing. As UPI expected, the independent laboratory was unable to verify the presence of dicamba in Interline. Monsanto provided UPI with a copy of a report from the independent lab, EAG Laboratories, which confirms that dicamba, and five other pesticide active ingredients tested, were not found in the Interline samples. A copy of the EAG results are attached.

EAG's findings are consistent with testing of Interline samples by UPI and another independent lab. Dicamba was not detected in any of this testing. This is not surprising because UPI does not manufacture, formulate or sell any dicamba products. UPI's Interline products are made in dedicated facilities that produce and formulate glufosinate exclusively.

It is important that our customers receive accurate information about the brands we manufacture and you sell.

If you have any questions or concerns related to these issues, please contact Bob Kostic at 610-491-2855.

Sincerely,

Bob Kostic
Product Manager
Quantitative Analysis of Acid Herbicides from Interline™ Samples

August 23, 2017
Study Objective: The objective of this study was to analyze Interline™ samples to determine if quantifiable levels of any of 6 acid herbicides were detected. These acid herbicides include: Dicamba, 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Diflufenzopyr, MCPA, Mecoprop, and Triclopyr.

Study Results:

The limit of quantitation in sample was established at 0.1 ppm for Dicamba, 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Diflufenzopyr, MCPA, Mecoprop, and Triclopyr.

**Table 1: First Interline™ Sample, Lot # LN3GFS2818**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyte Name</th>
<th>ppm found(^1,2)</th>
<th>%RSD(^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dicamba</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diflufenzopyr</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCPA</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecoprop</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triclopyr</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Average of duplicate preparations injected in duplicate (4 values); \(^2\) ppm = parts per million and ND = Non-detect (value of 0); \(^3\) %RSD = percent relative standard deviation

**Table 2: Second Interline™ Sample, Lot # LN3GFS2818**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyte Name</th>
<th>ppm found(^1,2)</th>
<th>%RSD(^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dicamba</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diflufenzopyr</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCPA</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecoprop</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triclopyr</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Average of duplicate preparations injected in duplicate (4 values); \(^2\) ppm = parts per million and ND = Non-detect (value of 0); \(^3\) %RSD = percent relative standard deviation

EAG Analyst

Date

EAG Management

Date

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