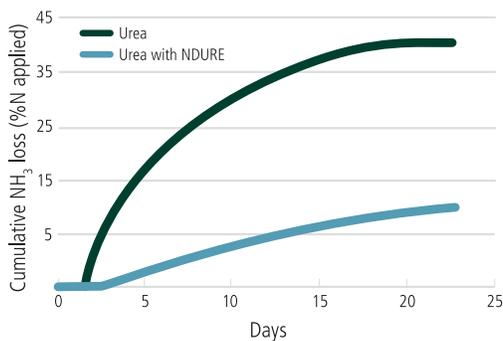




NDURE® 2.0 slows down nitrogen loss, giving more time for urea to be incorporated into the soil. **NDURE 2.0** prevents urea hydrolysis and the rapid pH spike caused by ammonia, minimizing NH₃ gas formation and maximizing the nitrogen growers pay.

Data shows up-to 40% of surface-applied urea can be lost. **NDURE** treated urea vs. untreated urea is no comparison in the data below, proving **NDURE 2.0** protected urea over 21 days, keeping 30% more nitrogen in the soil and ready for plant uptake.



* Sources: Franzen et al., 2010; Kelly, 2009; Holcomb et al., 2010; and Holt, 2008. Neither the research institution nor the individual researcher endorse or recommend any product or service.

Guaranteed Analysis:

CONTAINS NON-PLANT FOOD INGREDIENTS:

30.00% N-(n-butyl)-thiophosphoric triamide (NBPT) (CAS RN 94317-64-3)

Inactive Ingredients:

70.00% N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (CAS RN 872-50-4), propylene glycol (CAS RN 57-55-6), triethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS RN 143-22-6), dyes

Rate Card:

UREA	2 qt per ton
UAN (28-32%)	1 qt per ton

An innovative, patented liquid formulation with optimized cold weather handling properties and quicker drying time when applied to urea. The proprietary formulation allows for a reduced application rate, minimizing the potential for buildup and allowing retailers to treat faster and store less product.

Proven Performance and ROI with Flexible Application Timing



NDURE has a proven yield benefit of 20 bu/acre on corn and 4 bu/acre on wheat when nitrogen loss is the limiting factor. **



Don't wait for the rain. **NDURE** technology provides flexibility for application timing, protecting nitrogen well past 14 days.*



NDURE technology has been applied to millions of acres and the active ingredient is defined by AAPFCO as a urease inhibitor.

* Sources: Franzen et al., 2010; Kelly, 2009; Holcomb et al., 2010; and Holt, 2008. Neither the research institution nor the individual researcher endorse or recommend any product or service.

** Compared to untreated urea and based on corn data collected from 2010-2013, wheat data collected from 2006-2013 when nitrogen loss was the limiting factor. Actual results may vary based on a number of factors, including environmental conditions.