Everest®

Flush after flush®

70% Water Dispersible Granular Herbicide

FOR POST-EMERGENCE CONTROL OF WILD OAT, GREEN FOXTAIL AND OTHER GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS IN SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	By wt.
Flucarbazone-sodium*, 4,5-Dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-*N*-[[2-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]sulfonyl]-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-1-carboxamide, sodium salt	70.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS	30.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

* 66% Flucarbazone acid equivalent

Read entire label before use.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Manufactured for:
ARYSTA LIFESCIENCE NORTH AMERICA, LLC
15401 Weston Parkway, Suite 150
Cary, North Carolina 27513

AD022708-A
100794

EPA Registration No. 66330-49
EPA Est. No. 011800-ND-001(KK), 352-IL-001(DE)
Superscript corresponds to production site code

Arysta LifeScience®

NET WEIGHT: 20 OUNCES

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have an EVEREST container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor. **Note To Physician:** No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically.	
FOR 24-HOUR MEDICAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CALL PROSAR: 1-866-303-6952 or 1-651-632-8946	
FOR 24-HOUR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leaks, fire, exposure or accident call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887	
FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION: 1-866-761-9397	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves (Category A) made of materials such as butyl rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR §170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

User should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants.

Important: Read these entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE and CONDITIONS OF SALE before using EVEREST.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with 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 12 hours following application. *(continued)*

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS *(continued)*

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, chemical-resistant gloves (Category A) made of materials such as butyl rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, shoes plus socks.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

EVEREST is a selective herbicide for the control of wild oat, green foxtail, Italian ryegrass, windgrass, cheat, barnyardgrass, Japanese brome and numerous broadleaf weeds, including redroot pigweed, wild mustard and shepherd's purse, in spring, durum and winter wheat. EVEREST also suppresses additional grass and broadleaf weeds, including yellow foxtail, downy brome, and wild buckwheat.

EVEREST is absorbed by foliage and roots of susceptible weeds, which cease growth soon after application. Weed emergence is not necessary for control due to the soil residual activity provided by EVEREST. However, maximum weed control may not be seen for one to two weeks, though susceptible weeds will stop growing and will no longer be competitive. For broader spectrum activity, EVEREST may be tank mixed with a broadleaf herbicide listed on this label. See *"TANK MIXES"* section for recommended products.

EVEREST is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor, and will therefore control weed biotypes which have developed target site resistance to certain classes of herbicides, including ACCase inhibitors, dinitroanilines and triallates. See *"RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT"* section for additional information.

Read the entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE before using EVEREST.

GENERAL USE RESTRICTIONS

1. For use only in wheat. Treated wheat fields may be grazed at any time.
2. Do not mix, load or clean spray equipment within 33 feet of well-heads or aquatic systems, including marshes, ponds, ditches, streams, lakes, etc. Do not apply within 50 feet of well-heads or the above mentioned aquatic systems.
3. Do not apply postemergence when rain is expected within the next hour.
4. Do not allow this chemical to drift onto other crops.
5. Observe minimum interval to harvest of 60 days after treatment.
6. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
7. Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate EVEREST.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure the spray tank is clean. In-line strainers and nozzle screens should be clean and 50 mesh or coarser.

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with clean water and begin agitation or bypass.
2. Add the appropriate rate of EVEREST directly to the spray tank.
3. Add the broadleaf weed herbicide.
4. Add the surfactant.
5. Add micronutrients (if needed).
6. Fill the spray tank to the required level.
7. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application of EVEREST.

POST-EMERGENCE USE DIRECTIONS FOR SPRING, DURUM AND WINTER WHEAT

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Best weed control is observed when environmental conditions support vigorous growth of crop and weeds. Research has demonstrated that optimum wheat yield is obtained by early removal of grassy weeds. Apply EVEREST to spring wheat prior to jointing, when the majority of plants have from one leaf to a maximum of 4 leaves on the main stem plus two tillers. For winter wheat, apply either in the fall or spring when the majority of plants have one leaf to full tillering, but prior to jointing.

EVEREST should not be applied after jointing begins to avoid the risk of crop injury.

Do not apply more than 0.6 ounce/acre of EVEREST (0.018 lbs. acid equivalent (a.e.)/acre flucarbazone) per growing season.

If PRE-PARE™ Herbicide has been applied either pre-plant or pre-emergence to the crop, do not exceed a combined total of 0.42 ounce of active ingredient/acre of both products per growing season, which is equivalent to 0.6 ounce/acre of EVEREST.

Do not make more than one post-emergence application of EVEREST per growing season.

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply in a spray volume of 5 to 10 gallons/acre (or 50 to 100 liters/hectare) at 30 to 50 psi to ensure proper weed coverage. Flat fan nozzles of 80 or 110 degrees are recommended for optimum coverage. Do not use floodjet or control droplet application equipment. Nozzles may be oriented 45 degrees forward to enhance crop penetration and to give better weed coverage.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply in water using a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons/acre (or 30 liters/hectare). For best results, use a minimum of 5 gallons/acre (or 50 liters/hectare) under dry conditions or heavy weed infestations. Use nozzles that provide 200 to 350 micron size droplets for best results and to insure uniform spray coverage. Aerial applications with EVEREST should be made with low drift nozzles at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop and at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Do not apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops, as injury or loss may occur.

See the *"AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION"* section of this label for additional information on how to reduce drift during aerial application.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

To avoid adverse effects on endangered dicot plant species, the following measures will be required where endangered plant species occur in the counties listed in the table below:

State	County	State	County	State	County
Idaho	Idaho Lewis Nez Perce	Oregon	Benton Clackamas Lane Linn Marion Polk Union Wallowa Washington Yamhill	Washington	Asotin Chelan Cowlitz Lewis Lincoln Spokane Whitman
Minnesota	Brown Cottonwood Goodhue Jackson Renville				
Montana	Flathead Lake			Wyoming	Laramie

For ground applications, the applicator must:

1. Apply when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
2. Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets, OR
3. Leave a 50 foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities.

For aerial applications, the applicator must:

1. Apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
2. Leave a 350 foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities.

USE RATES AND TIMING OF APPLICATION

Timing of Post-emergence Application to Wheat	
Crop	**Growth Stage**
Spring & Durum Wheat	Apply prior to jointing, from 1 leaf to a maximum of 4 leaves on the main stem plus 2 tillers.
Winter Wheat	Fall application: minimum of 1 leaf.
	Spring application: apply as soon as wheat growth resumes, from 1 leaf minimum to full tillering but before jointing begins.

Wheat exposed to water logged or saturated soils or temperature extremes such as hot or freezing weather, drought, low fertility or plant disease immediately prior to or after application could result in unacceptable injury symptoms. Weed control may also be reduced by these same conditions.

Recommended Rates of Application for Grass & Broadleaf Weeds		
Rate	**Target Weeds**	**Growth Stage & Remarks**
0.3 oz/A	Green Foxtail *(Setaria viridis)*	1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Redroot Pigweed *(Amaranthus retroflexus)*	
	Wild Mustard *(Brassica kaber)*	
0.4 oz/A	**All weeds listed at the 0.3 oz/A rate and the following:**	
	Wild Oat *(Avena fatua)*	Low to moderate infestations 1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Volunteer Tame Oat *(Avena sativa)*	Low to moderate infestations 1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Barnyardgrass *(Echinocloa crus-galli)*	1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Windgrass *(Apera spica-venti* and *Apera interrupta)*	1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Black Mustard *(Brassica nigra)*	

Recommended Rates of Application for Grass & Broadleaf Weeds		
Rate	**Target Weeds**	**Growth Stage & Remarks**
0.4 oz/A	**All weeds listed at the 0.3 oz/A rate and the following:** *(cont.)*	
	Blue Mustard *(Chorispora tenella)*	
	Curly Dock *(Rumex crispus)*	
	Field Pennycress *(Thlaspi arvense)*	
	Ladysthumb *(Polygonum persicaria)*	
	Pennsylvania Smartweed *(Polygonum pensylvanicum)*	
	Shepherd's Purse *(Capsella bursa-pastoris)*	
	Tansy Mustard *(Descurania pinnata)*	
	Tumble Mustard *(Sisymbrium altissimum)*	
	Volunteer Canola (conventional) *(Brassica rapa* ssp. *Canola)*	
	Wild Turnip *(Brassica rapa* ssp. *Slyvestris)*	
0.6 oz/A	**All weeds listed at the 0.3 oz/A and 0.4 oz/A rates and the following:**	
	Wild Oat *(Avena fatua)*	High infestations or when tank mixed with dicamba[2] 1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Cheat (True Cheat) *(Bromus secalinus)*	Apply when actively growing. Fall Application: Control Spring Application: Control[3] or Suppression

Recommended Rates of Application for Grass & Broadleaf Weeds		
Rate	**Target Weeds**	**Growth Stage & Remarks**
0.6 oz/A	**All weeds listed at the 0.3 oz/A and 0.4 oz/A rates and the following:** *(cont.)*	
	Japanese Brome *(Bromus japonicus)*	Apply when actively growing. Fall Application: Control Spring Application: Control[3] or Suppression
	Downy Brome *(Bromus tectorum)*	Suppression[4] Apply when actively growing.
	Italian Ryegrass *(Lolium multiflorum)*	Control[3] or Suppression 1 leaf to tillering[5]
	Persian Darnel *(Lolium persicum)*	Suppression 1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Foxtail Barley *(Hordeum jubatum)*	Suppression 1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Yellow Foxtail *(Setaria glauca)*	Suppression 1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Flixweed *(Descurania sophia)*	
	Small Seeded False Flax *(Camelina microcarpa)*	
	Burr Buttercup *(Ranunculus testiculatus)*	Suppression
	Common Waterhemp *(Amaranthus tamariscinus)*	Suppression
	Tall Wormseed Wildflower *(Erysimum cheiranthoides)*	Suppression
	Wild Buckwheat *(Polygonum convolvulus)*	Suppression

[1] 1 leaf to 4 leaves on main stem plus 2 tillers

[2] If EVEREST is applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

[3] Control is achieved by using 1 quart of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25 %v/v) + either liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2 qt/A and up to 50% of spray solution volume) OR ammonium sulfate fertilizer (nitrogen rate equivalent to 1.5 lb/A) **in winter wheat only**. Applications of liquid nitrogen fertilizer may result in temporary leaf burn or discoloration.

[4] Suppression is achieved by using 1 quart of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25 %v/v) + either liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2 qt/A and up to 50% of spray solution volume) OR ammonium sulfate fertilizer (nitrogen rate equivalent to 1.5 lb/A) **in winter wheat only**. Applications of liquid nitrogen fertilizer may result in temporary leaf burn or discoloration.

[5] 1 leaf to 4 leaves on main stem until end of tillering

ADJUVANT USE RATES

EVEREST 70 WDG as a standalone or tank mix treatment may be mixed with adjuvants according to the following recommendations. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant is recommended:

Recommended Adjuvant Use Rates For Spring and Durum Wheat	
EVEREST alone or with amine water soluble herbicides	• Use 1 quart of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons (0.25% v/v) OR • A high quality basic blend at 2 quarts per 100 gallons (0.5% v/v) OR • A methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1.5 pt/A + ammonium sulfate fertilizer (AMS) at 1.5 lb/A.
EVEREST with ester or EC base herbicides	• Do not add surfactant.
EVEREST with sulfonylurea herbicides + 2,4-D or dicamba[1]	• Use 1 pint of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons (0.125% v/v). • Do not add surfactant if mixing with an ester or EC base 2,4-D.

[1] If EVEREST is applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

Recommended Adjuvant Use Rates for Winter Wheat	

EVEREST alone or with any recommended herbicide tank mix	• Use 0.5 – 1 quart of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons (0.125 – 0.25% v/v)
	  • For improved performance on susceptible weeds, the following may be used with non-ionic surfactant:
	  • liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2 qt/A and up to 50% of total spray solution[1,2]) OR
	  • ammonium sulfate fertilizer (nitrogen rate equivalent to 1.5 lb/A)
	OR
	• A high quality basic blend at 2 quarts per 100 gallons (0.5% v/v) OR
	• A methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1.5 pt/A + ammonium sulfate fertilizer (AMS) at 1.5 lb/A may be used with all tank mixes excluding sulfonylurea herbicides.

[1] For fall applications to winter wheat, use liquid nitrogen fertilizer at a rate of 2 qt/A. For spring applications, use 2 qt/A and up to 50% of total spray solution.

[2] Applications of liquid nitrogen fertilizer may result in temporary leaf burn or discoloration.

TANK MIXES

For broader spectrum control of broadleaf weeds, EVEREST may be mixed with the broadleaf herbicides listed in the following table. Depending on the tank mix partner, an adjuvant may be included in the spray solution. See *"ADJUVANT USE RATES"* section.

With all tank mix partners, read and follow the use directions, rates, precautions, timing, recropping restrictions, grazing interval restrictions and recommendations on broadleaf herbicide and surfactant labels. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions for all pesticides used.

EVEREST Tank Mix Partners	Rate Per Acre
2,4-D Amine (4 lbs/gal)	0.5 to 1.5 pt
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester (4 lbs/gal)	0.5 to 1 pt
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester (6 lbs/gal)	0.33 to 0.67 pt
Agsco B-4	1.1 to 1.5 pt
Aim	0.33 to 1.24 oz
Aim EW	0.5 fl oz
Bromoxynil (2 lbs/gal)	1 to 2 pt
Bromoxynil + MCPA (2 + 2 lbs/gal)	1 to 2 pt
Bronate Advanced	12.8 fl oz
Curtail	2 to 2.67 pt
Curtail M	1.75 pt
Dicamba (4 lbs/gal)[1]	2 to 4 fl oz
Double-Up B+D	0.75 to 1 pt
MCPA Amine or Ester[2] (3.7 lbs/gal)	0.5 to 1 pt
Starane	0.5 to 0.67 pt
Stinger	0.25 to 0.33 pt
Weco Max	16 oz
WideMatch	1 to 1.33 pt

[1] If EVEREST is applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

[2] Do not apply EVEREST in combination with MCPA/MCPA Ester (MCPE) within 72 hours of frost.

If one of the sulfonylurea herbicides in the following table is included with EVEREST for broadleaf control, 2,4-D or dicamba[1] is required in spring and durum wheat at the rate range listed in the table below. The addition of 2,4-D or dicamba[1] is not required in winter wheat. For adjuvant recommendations, see *"ADJUVANT USE RATES"* section.

Recommended Rates For EVEREST + Sulfonylurea Tank Mixes		
Sulfonylurea Tank Mix Partner	**Rate Per Acre**	**In Spring and Durum Wheat, Add 2,4-D Or Dicamba[1] At The Following Rate Per Acre**
Affinity TankMix	0.6 oz	2,4-D Amine or LV Ester (4 lbs/gal): 0.25 – 0.75 pt 2,4-D LV Ester (6 lbs/gal): 0.17 – 0.5 pt Dicamba[1] (4 lbs/gal): 2 – 4 fl oz
Affinity BroadSpec	0.4 to 0.6 oz	
Ally	0.1 oz	
Ally Extra	0.2 to 0.4 oz	
Amber	0.28 to 0.47 oz	
Express	0.17 to 0.33 oz	
Finesse	0.2 to 0.4 oz	
Harmony Extra	0.3 to 0.6 oz	
Harmony GT	0.3 to 0.6 oz	
Peak	0.38 to 0.5 oz	

[1] If EVEREST is applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SPRAYER CLEAN-UP

Clean sprayer using the following procedures:

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom and hoses with clean water especially all visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with water and add household ammonia to make a 1% v/v solution. (1 gal/100 gal). Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Circulate for at least 15 minutes. Flush hoses, boom and nozzles once more and then drain the tank.
3. Clean nozzles and screens in a separate container using the 1% v/v solution of ammonia and water.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Rinse tank and flush boom and hoses with clean water.

Do not clean sprayer near desirable vegetation, wells or other water sources:

1. Dispose of all rinsate in accordance with pertinent regulations.
2. Check tank mix partner label for any additional clean-up procedures.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

EVEREST is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibiting herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to a herbicidal mode of action. Resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population if herbicides with an identical mode of action are used repeatedly in the same field and weed control may fail. Where possible, rotate the use of EVEREST with herbicides that have a different mode of action.

Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. The use of EVEREST should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. Consult your agricultural advisor for resistance management strategies and recommended pest management practices for your area.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

Interval	Crops
0 Days	Spring and Winter Wheat
4 Months	Durum Wheat
6 Months	STS Soybeans
9 Months	Barley
	Canola
	Dry Edible Beans
	Flax
	Potatoes
	Safflower
	Soybeans
	Sugarbeets
	Sunflowers
11 Months	Corn
	Field Peas
24 Months	Lentils
	Mustard

As EVEREST is degraded by soil microbes, environmental conditions that decrease microbial activity must be considered when making rotational cropping decisions. These environmental conditions include prolonged drought and/or cold temperatures within and following the cropping season, as well as soils with both low OM (less than 2%) and high pH (greater than 7.5). If these conditions exist, a soil bioassay may be necessary to ensure rotational crop safety.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determines 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 outer most 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 downwards more than 45 degrees.

When applying EVEREST in a tank mix with other herbicides (e.g. 2,4-D, bromoxynil, dicamba, MCPA, sulfonylurea herbicides) in eastern Washington, observe all applicable Washington State Department of Agriculture herbicide rules.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the 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 feet 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 to 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 in 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully sweep material into a pile. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Dispose of pesticide as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC (703) 527-3887 or (800) 424-9300.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: 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 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. Offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Arysta LifeScience North America Corporation, ("Arysta") warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label only when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Arysta.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ARYSTA DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE MANUFACTURE, SALE, DELIVERY, USE, HANDLING OR STORAGE OF THIS PRODUCT. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, SELLER'S LIABILITY SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE REFUND OF THE PURCHASE PRICE. ARYSTA DOES NOT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTY, GUARANTEE OR REPRESENTATION CONCERNING THIS PRODUCT.

Critical and unforeseeable factors beyond the control of Arysta prevent Arysta from eliminating all risks in connection with the use of this product. Such risks include, but are not limited to, damage to plants and crops to which product is applied, lack of complete control, and damage caused by drift to other plants or crops. Such risks occur even though the product is reasonably fit for the use stated on the label and even though label directions are followed. Except as stated above, to the extent permitted by law, by purchasing, accepting and using this product, the buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks and liabilities resulting from handling, storage, and use of this product.

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