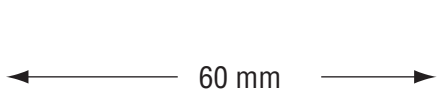




3904052 (091214C) LABMC OLYMPUS 27 OZ. - 06/01/10

70% Water Dispersible Granular Herbicide

Net Contents:
1 lb. 11 ozs. (27ozs.)

For post-emergence control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds in wheat and triticale.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Propoxycarbazone-sodium*.....	70%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	30%
*CAS Number 181274-15-7	TOTAL: 100%

EPA Reg. No. 264-809 EPA Est. No. 000264-DEU-001

STOP - Read the label before use
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

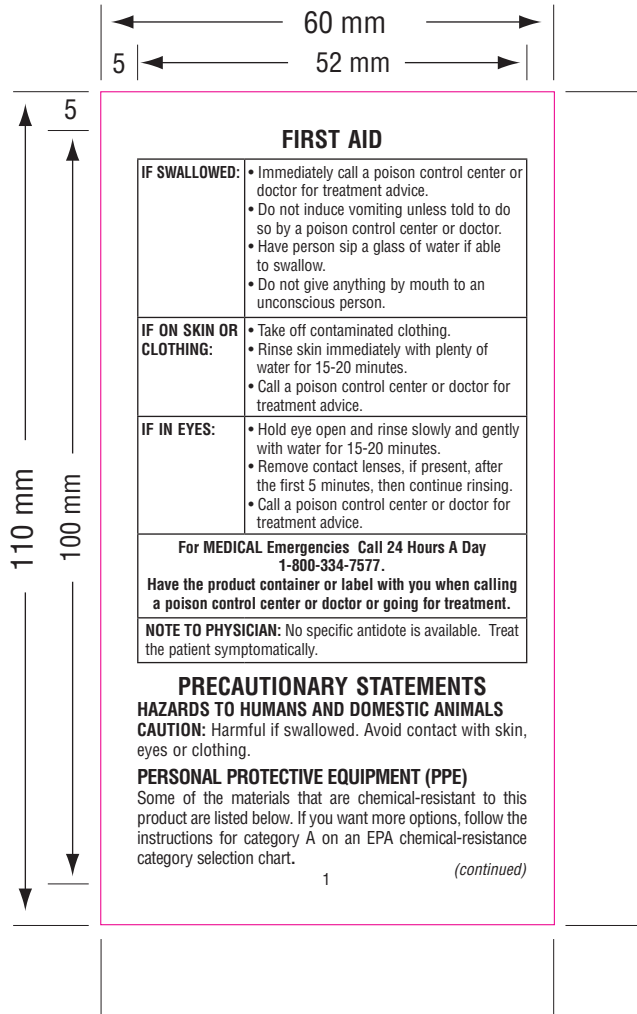
*FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
See Inside Booklet.*

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call
1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)
For **MEDICAL** And **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY**
Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

Produced for:
Bayer CropScience LP
P.O. Box 12014, 2 T.W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709
OLYMPUS is a trademark of Bayer.
©2010 Bayer CropScience

US05768399E

3904052 091214C 06/10



FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<p align="center">For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577.</p>	
<p align="center">Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.</p>	
<p>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically.</p>	

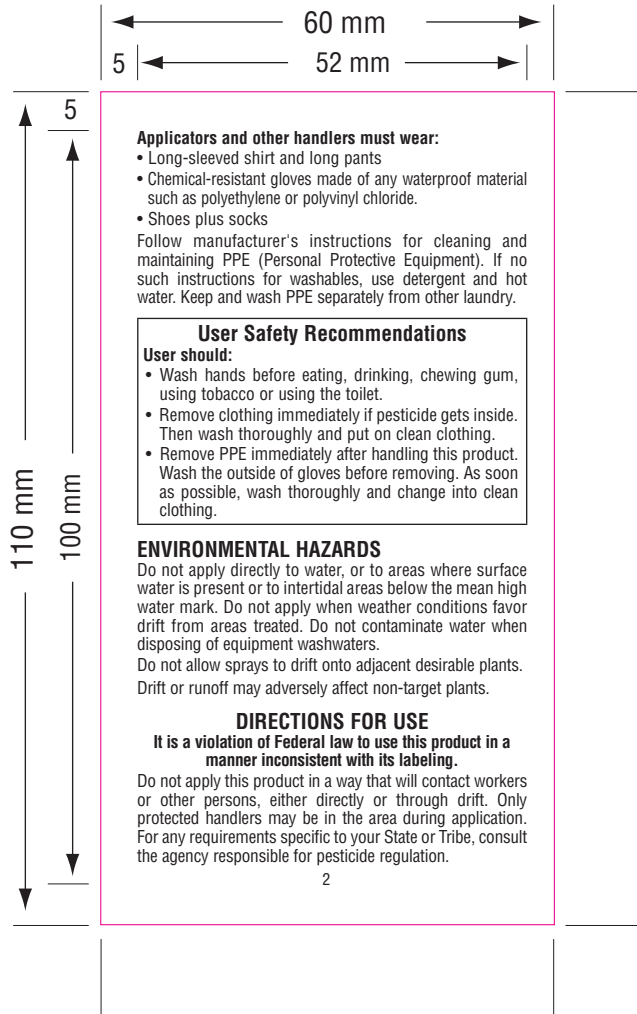
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

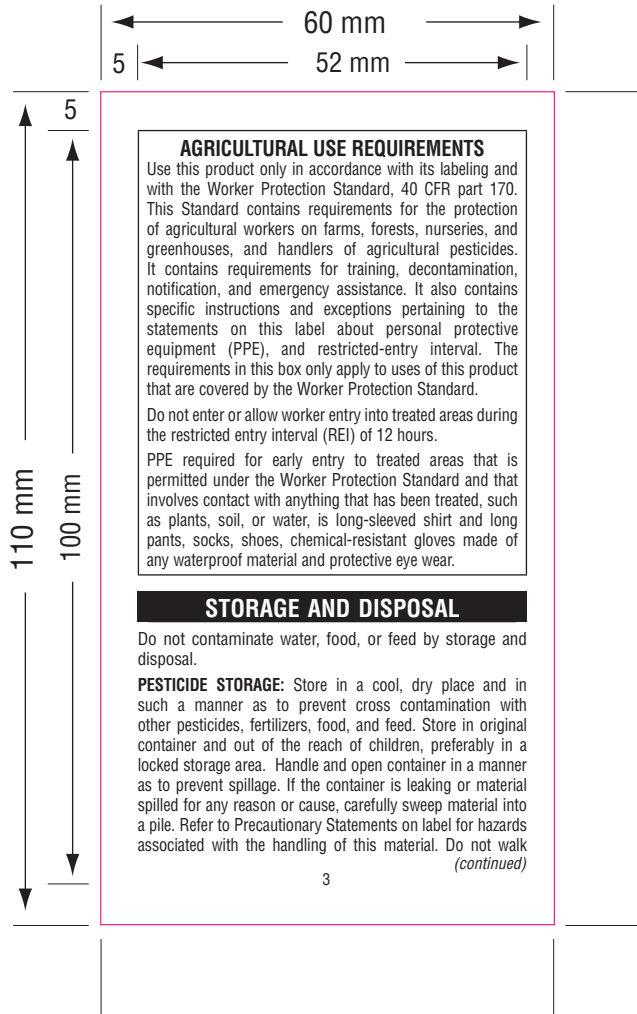
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

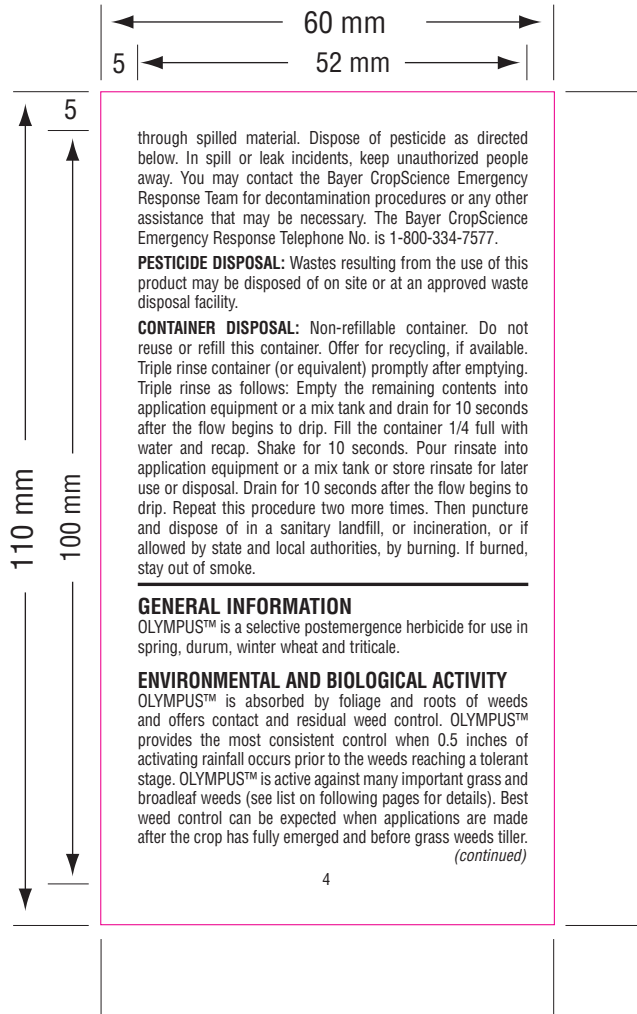
CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

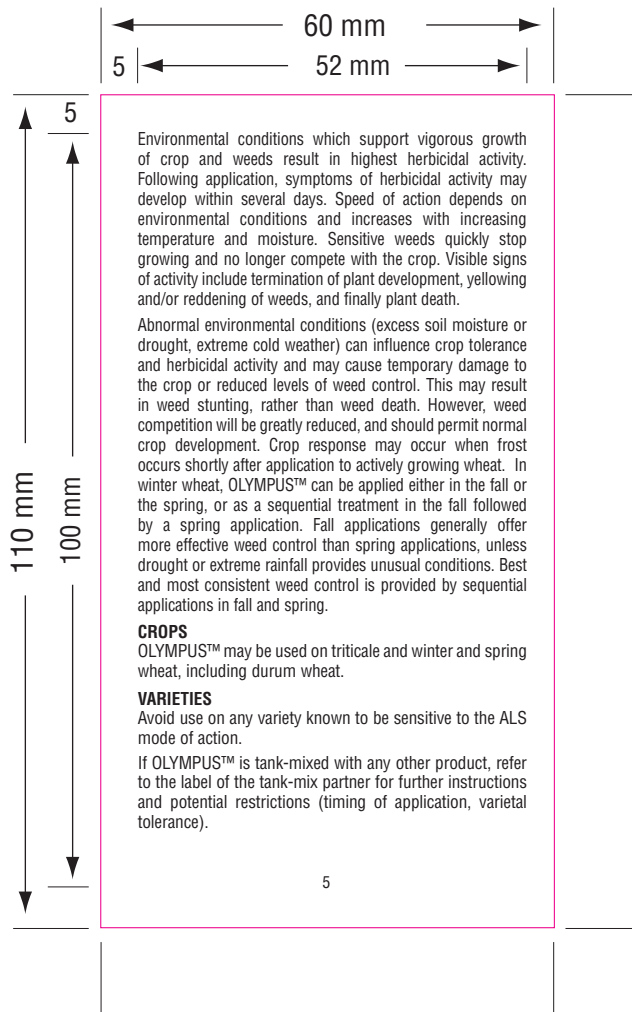
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

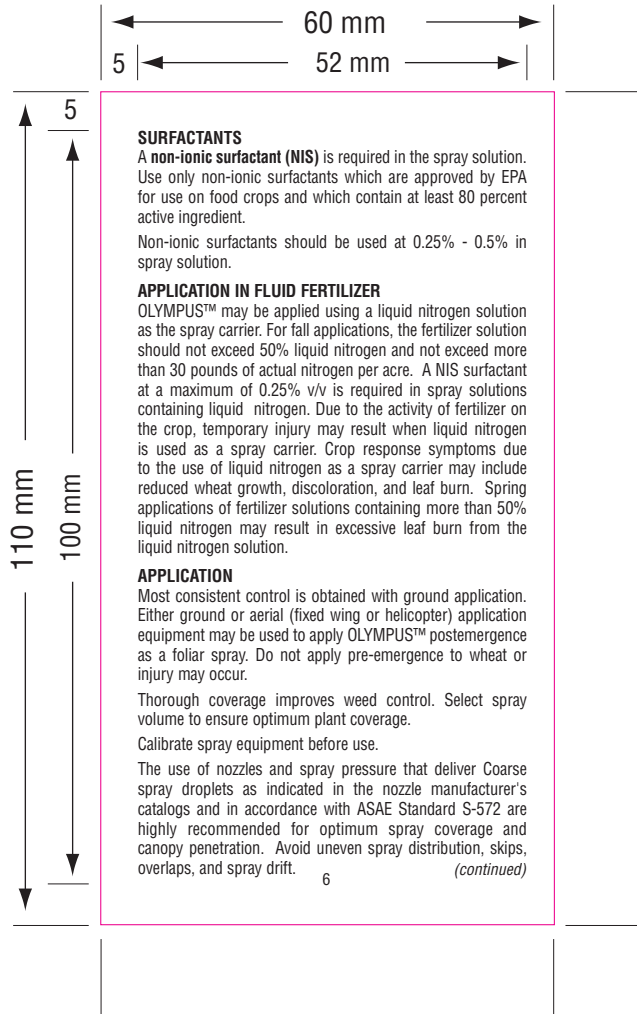
Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.











SURFACTANTS

A **non-ionic surfactant (NIS)** is required in the spray solution. Use only non-ionic surfactants which are approved by EPA for use on food crops and which contain at least 80 percent active ingredient.

Non-ionic surfactants should be used at 0.25% - 0.5% in spray solution.

APPLICATION IN FLUID FERTILIZER

OLYMPUS™ may be applied using a liquid nitrogen solution as the spray carrier. For fall applications, the fertilizer solution should not exceed 50% liquid nitrogen and not exceed more than 30 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre. A NIS surfactant at a maximum of 0.25% v/v is required in spray solutions containing liquid nitrogen. Due to the activity of fertilizer on the crop, temporary injury may result when liquid nitrogen is used as a spray carrier. Crop response symptoms due to the use of liquid nitrogen as a spray carrier may include reduced wheat growth, discoloration, and leaf burn. Spring applications of fertilizer solutions containing more than 50% liquid nitrogen may result in excessive leaf burn from the liquid nitrogen solution.

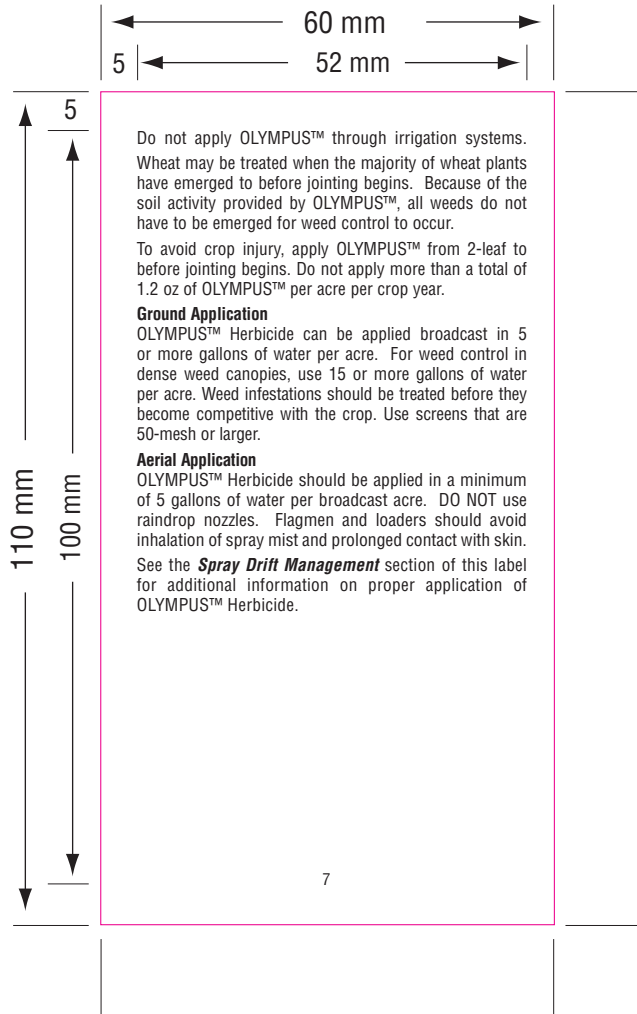
APPLICATION

Most consistent control is obtained with ground application. Either ground or aerial (fixed wing or helicopter) application equipment may be used to apply OLYMPUS™ postemergence as a foliar spray. Do not apply pre-emergence to wheat or injury may occur.

Thorough coverage improves weed control. Select spray volume to ensure optimum plant coverage.

Calibrate spray equipment before use.

The use of nozzles and spray pressure that deliver Coarse spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572 are highly recommended for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Avoid uneven spray distribution, skips, overlaps, and spray drift.



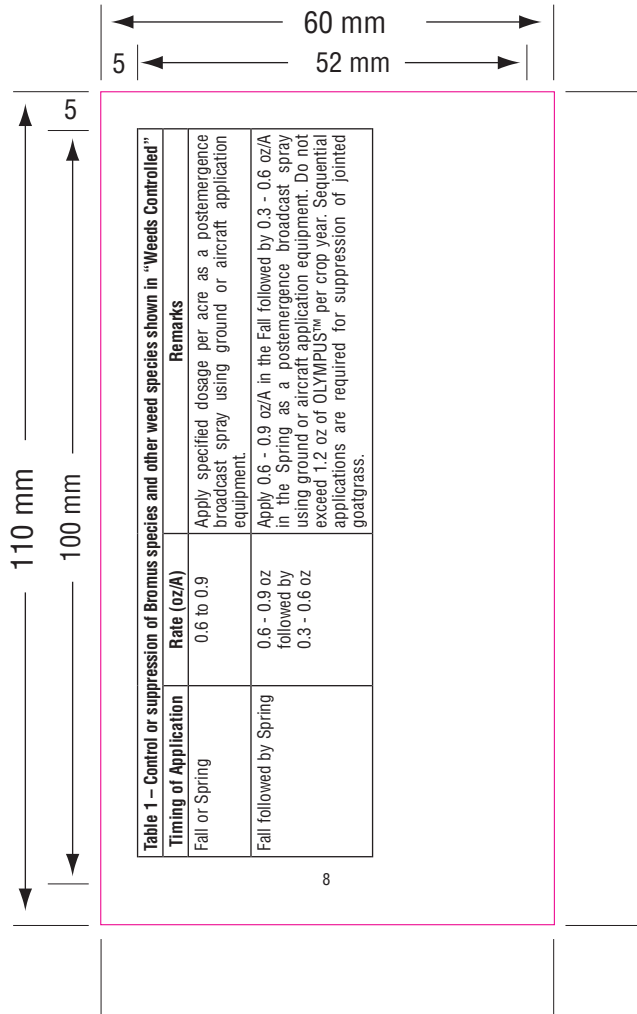


Table 1 – Control or suppression of Bromus species and other weed species shown in “Weeds Controlled”

Timing of Application	Rate (oz/A)	Remarks
Fall or Spring	0.6 to 0.9	Apply specified dosage per acre as a postemergence broadcast spray using ground or aircraft application equipment.
Fall followed by Spring	0.6 - 0.9 oz followed by 0.3 - 0.6 oz	Apply 0.6 - 0.9 oz/A in the Fall followed by 0.3 - 0.6 oz/A in the Spring as a postemergence broadcast spray using ground or aircraft application equipment. Do not exceed 1.2 oz of OLYMPUS™ per crop year. Sequential applications are required for suppression of jointed goatgrass.

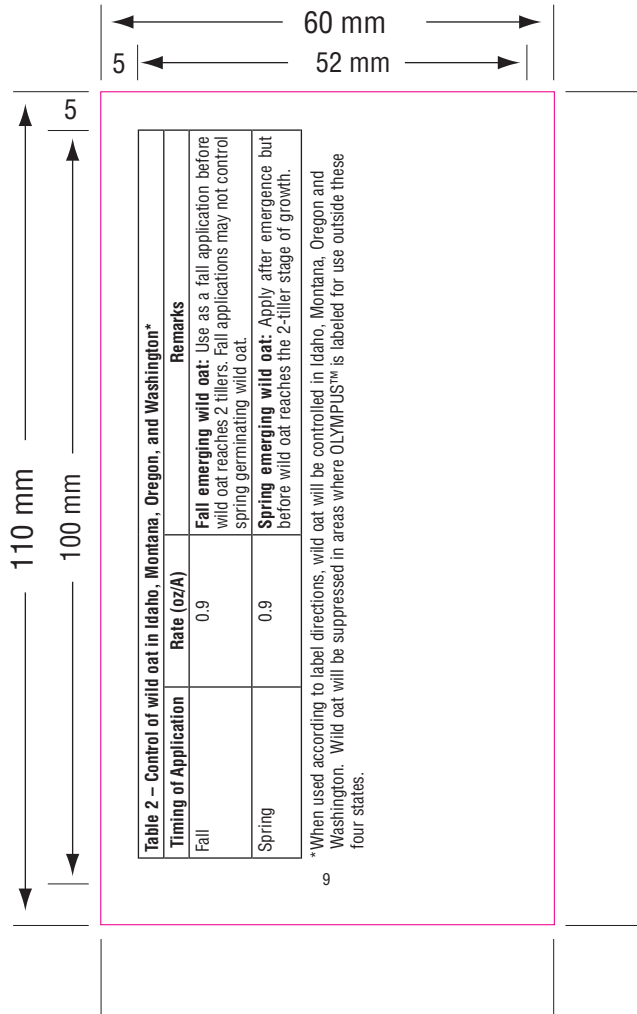
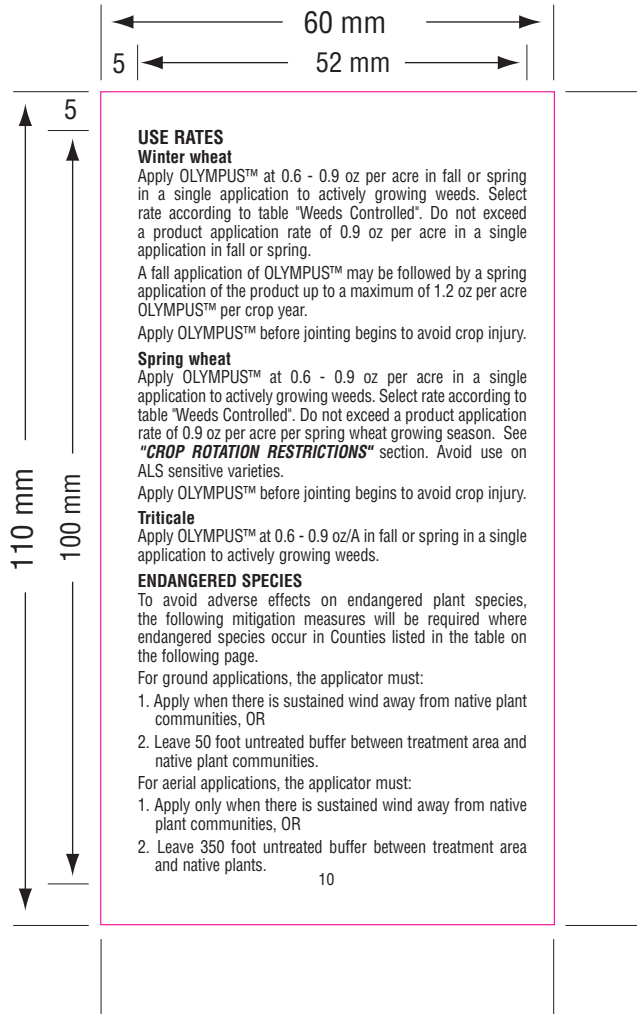


Table 2 – Control of wild oat in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington*

Timing of Application	Rate (oz/A)	Remarks
Fall	0.9	Fall emerging wild oat: Use as a fall application before wild oat reaches 2 tillers. Fall applications may not control spring germinating wild oat.
Spring	0.9	Spring emerging wild oat: Apply after emergence but before wild oat reaches the 2-tiller stage of growth.

*When used according to label directions, wild oat will be controlled in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington. Wild oat will be suppressed in areas where OLYMPUS™ is labeled for use outside these four states.



USE RATES

Winter wheat

Apply OLYMPUS™ at 0.6 - 0.9 oz per acre in fall or spring in a single application to actively growing weeds. Select rate according to table "Weeds Controlled". Do not exceed a product application rate of 0.9 oz per acre in a single application in fall or spring.

A fall application of OLYMPUS™ may be followed by a spring application of the product up to a maximum of 1.2 oz per acre OLYMPUS™ per crop year.

Apply OLYMPUS™ before jointing begins to avoid crop injury.

Spring wheat

Apply OLYMPUS™ at 0.6 - 0.9 oz per acre in a single application to actively growing weeds. Select rate according to table "Weeds Controlled". Do not exceed a product application rate of 0.9 oz per acre per spring wheat growing season. See "**CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS**" section. Avoid use on ALS sensitive varieties.

Apply OLYMPUS™ before jointing begins to avoid crop injury.

Triticale

Apply OLYMPUS™ at 0.6 - 0.9 oz/A in fall or spring in a single application to actively growing weeds.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

To avoid adverse effects on endangered plant species, the following mitigation measures will be required where endangered species occur in Counties listed in the table on the following page.

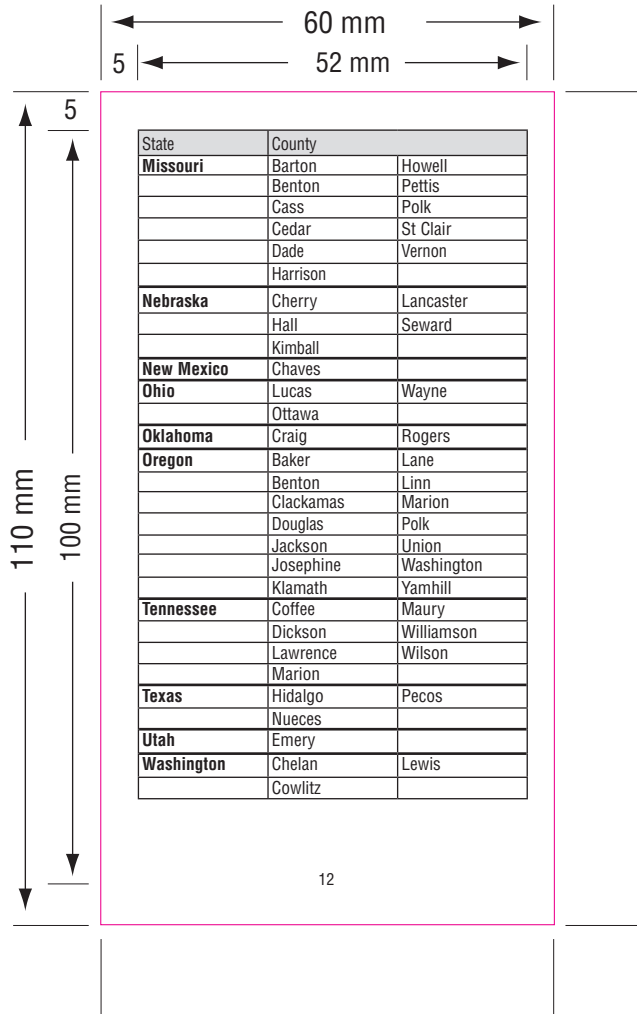
For ground applications, the applicator must:

1. Apply when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
2. Leave 50 foot untreated buffer between treatment area and native plant communities.

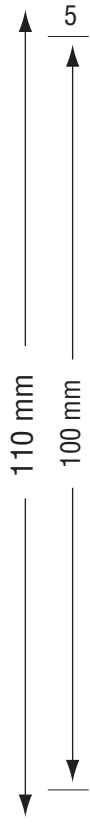
For aerial applications, the applicator must:

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

State	County	
Colorado	Morgan	Weld
Illinois	Alexander	Mason
	Brown	Massac
	Bureau	Monroe
	Calhoun	Morgan
	Cass	Ogle
	Cook	Peoria
	Du Page	Pike
	Ford	Putnam
	Fulton	Randolph
	Greene	Saline
	Grundy	Schuyler
	Jackson	Scott
	Jersey	St Clair
	La Salle	Tazewell
	Lee	Union
	Madison	Winnebago
	Marshall	Woodard
Kansas	Allen	Leavenworth
	Anderson	Linn
	Bourbon	Lyon
	Coffey	Miami
	Crawford	Neosho
	Douglas	Osage
	Franklin	Pottawatomie
	Jackson	Riley
	Jefferson	Shawnee
	Johnson	
Kentucky	Barren	Hardin
	Edmonson	Hart
	Fleming	Nicholas
	Grayson	



State	County	
Missouri	Barton	Howell
	Benton	Pettis
	Cass	Polk
	Cedar	St Clair
	Dade	Vernon
	Harrison	
Nebraska	Cherry	Lancaster
	Hall	Seward
	Kimball	
New Mexico	Chaves	
Ohio	Lucas	Wayne
	Ottawa	
Oklahoma	Craig	Rogers
Oregon	Baker	Lane
	Benton	Linn
	Clackamas	Marion
	Douglas	Polk
	Jackson	Union
	Josephine	Washington
	Klamath	Yamhill
Tennessee	Coffee	Mauzy
	Dickson	Williamson
	Lawrence	Wilson
	Marion	
Texas	Hidalgo	Pecos
	Nueces	
Utah	Emery	
Washington	Chelan	Lewis
	Cowlitz	



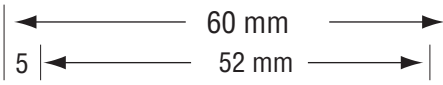
WEEDS CONTROLLED
 OLYMPIUS™ effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the rates and application timings shown and weeds are actively growing. Best control is achieved when grass weeds are treated at the 2-leaf to 2-tiller stage of growth and before broadleaf weeds are larger than 2 inches in diameter.

Common name	Scientific name	Fall		Spring	
		Application Rates	Application Rates	Application Rates	Application Rates
Grasses		0.6 oz/A	0.9 oz/A	0.6 oz/A	0.9 oz/A
Cheat (true cheat) ²	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	C	C	C	C
Dense silky-bent (Windgrass)	<i>Apera spica-venti</i>	C	C	C	C

Note: C means Control S means Suppression
 Suppressed weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas but performance will not be commercially acceptable.

²For field infestations consisting of Cheat (true cheat) only, control may be achieved up to a maximum growth stage of 6-tillers.

(continued)



WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

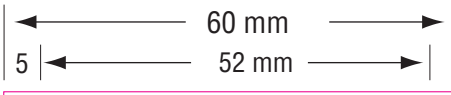
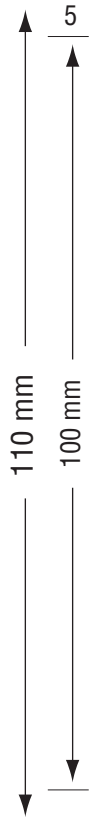
Common name	Scientific name	Fall Application Rates		Spring Application Rates	
		0.6 oz/A	0.9 oz/A	0.6 oz/A	0.9 oz/A
Grasses					
Downy brome ³	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	S	C	S	S
Foxtail barley	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	C	C	C	C
Hood canarygrass	<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>	C	C	C	C
Japanese brome ¹	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	C	C	C	C

Note: C means Control S means Suppression

Suppressed weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas but performance will not be commercially acceptable.

¹ For field infestations consisting of Japanese brome only, control may be achieved up to a maximum growth stage of 6-tillers.

³ When weeds are exposed to unfavorable environmental conditions (severe weather conditions, drought, extreme temperatures, etc.), control may be reduced. Applications should be made to actively growing weeds. (continued)



WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

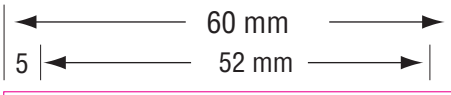
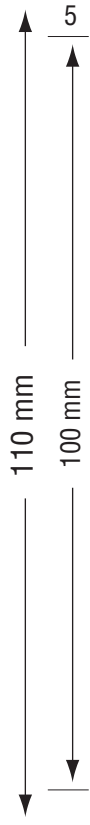
Common name	Scientific name	Fall Application Rates		Spring Application Rates	
		0.6 oz/A	0.9 oz/A	0.6 oz/A	0.9 oz/A
Grasses					
Jointed goatgrass ⁵	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	-	S	-	S
Littleseed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	C	C	C	C
Quackgrass	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	S	S	S	S
Rattail fescue	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	S	S	S	S
Rescuegrass	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	-	S	-	S

Note: C means Control S means Suppression

Suppressed weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas but performance will not be commercially acceptable.

⁵Fall and Spring sequential applications required. See Table 1 application information.

(continued)



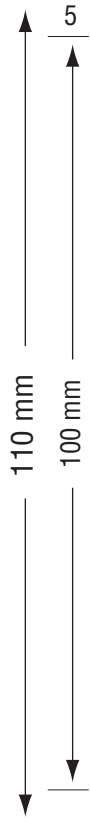
WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

Common name	Scientific name	Fall Application Rates		Spring Application Rates	
		0.6 oz/A	0.9 oz/A	0.6 oz/A	0.9 oz/A
Grasses					
Ripout brome	<i>Bromus rigidus</i>	S	C	S	C
Soft chess	<i>Bromus commutatus</i>	C	C	C	C
Wild oat ⁴	<i>Avena fatua</i>	S	C	S	C
Windgrass	<i>Apera interrupta</i>	C	C	C	C

Note: C means Control S means Suppression
 Suppressed weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas but performance will not be commercially acceptable.

⁴When used according to label directions, wild oat will be controlled in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington. Wild oat will be suppressed in areas where OLYMPUS™ is labeled for use outside these four states.

(continued)

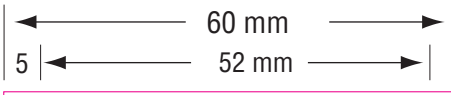
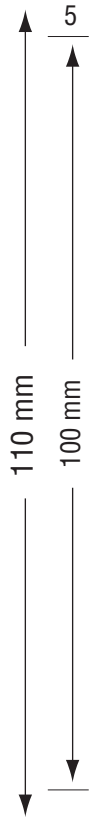


WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

Common name	Scientific name	Fall Application Rates		Spring Application Rates	
		0.6 oz/A	0.9 oz/A	0.6 oz/A	0.9 oz/A
Broadleaves					
Black mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	C	C	C	C
Blue mustard	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>	C	C	S	C
Burr buttercup	<i>Ranunculus testiculatus</i>	C	C	C	C
Bushy wallflower	<i>Erysimum repandum</i>	S	C	S	C
Field pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	C	C	C	C
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	C	C	C	C
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	S	S	-	S

Note: C means Control S means Suppression
 Suppressed weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas but performance will not be commercially acceptable.

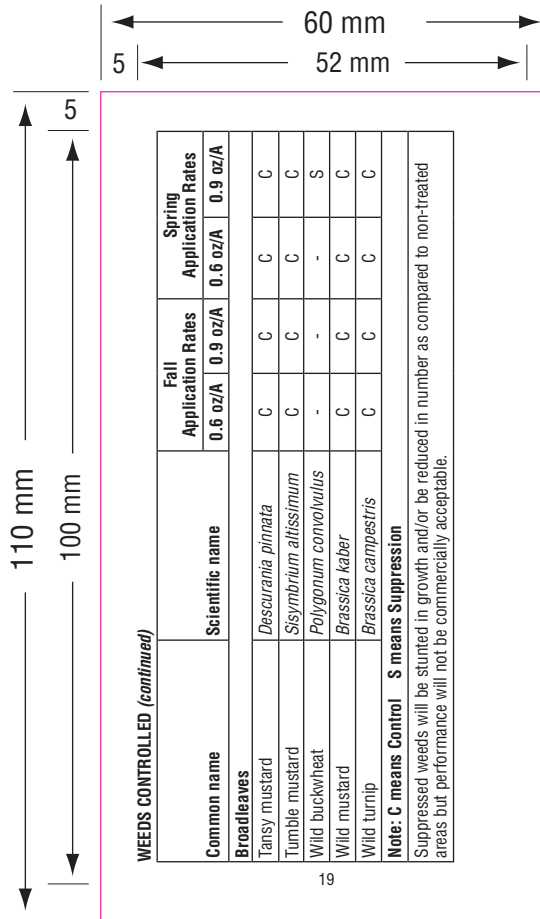
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WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

Common name	Scientific name	Fall Application Rates		Spring Application Rates	
		0.6 oz/A	0.9 oz/A	0.6 oz/A	0.9 oz/A
Broadleaves					
Mouseear chickweed	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	S	C	-	-
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	-	S	C	C
Rape (Volunteer)	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	C	C	C	C
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	C	C	C	C
Small seeded falseflax	<i>Camelina micropora</i>	C	C	C	C
Tail wormseed wallflower	<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>	C	C	C	C
Note: C means Control S means Suppression					
Suppressed weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas but performance will not be commercially acceptable.					

(continued)



WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

Common name	Scientific name	Fall Application Rates		Spring Application Rates	
		0.6 oz/A	0.9 oz/A	0.6 oz/A	0.9 oz/A
Broadleaves					
Tansy mustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	C	C	C	C
Tumble mustard	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	C	C	C	C
Wild buckwheat	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	-	-	-	S
Wild mustard	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	C	C	C	C
Wild turnip	<i>Brassica campestris</i>	C	C	C	C

Note: C means Control S means Suppression

Suppressed weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas but performance will not be commercially acceptable.

60 mm

52 mm

5

5

110 mm

100 mm

TANKMIXES

For broad-spectrum control of both annual grasses and broadleaf weeds, OLYMPUS™ may be mixed with broadleaf herbicides. With all tank-mix partners, read and follow use directions, rates, precautions, timing and growth stage limitations, recropping restrictions, grazing interval restrictions and recommendations on the broadleaf herbicide and surfactant labels. A non-ionic surfactant is always required with Olympus™ (see **"SURFACTANT"** section).

Possible tank-mix partners include:

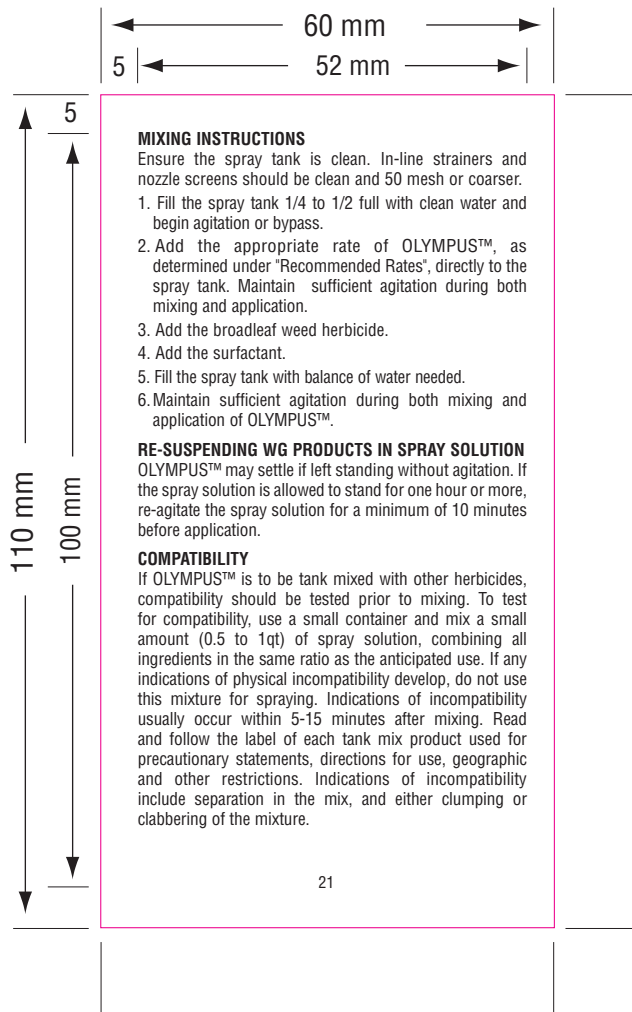
Amber®	HUSKIE™
Aim™	Harmony® GT, Harmony® Extra
Ally®, Ally Extra®	
Affinity Tankmix, Affinity	MCP Amine or Ester
Broadspec®	Peak®
Banvel® **	Rave™
BRONATE ADVANCED™	SENCOR® *
BUCTRIL®	Starane™, Starane Ultra™, Starane NXT™
Clarity®	
Curtail®, Curtail® M	2,4-D Amine or Ester **
Finesse®	WideMatch®

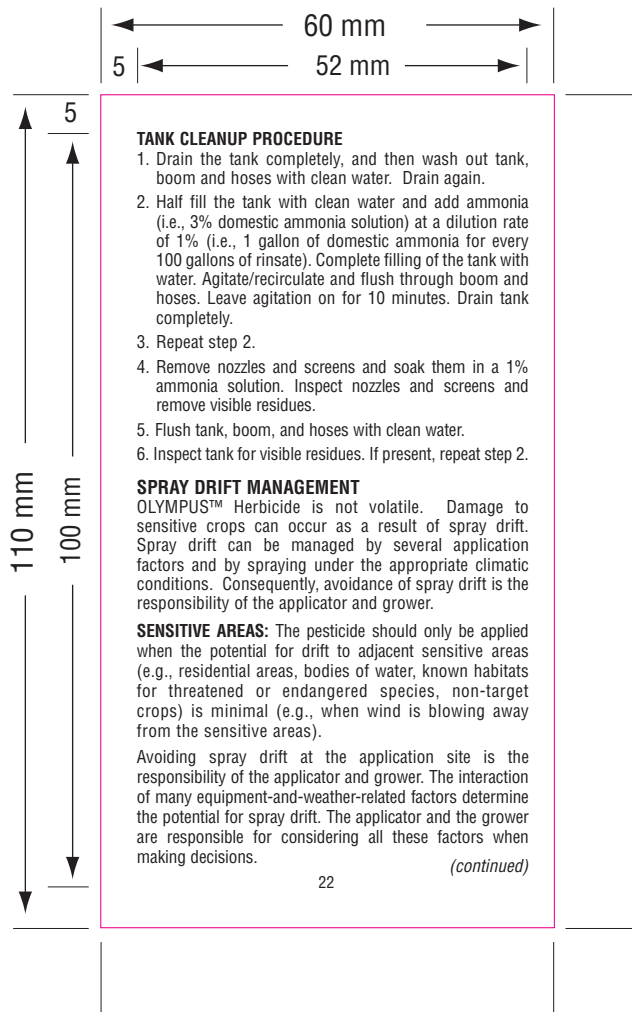
* Spring application in tank-mix combination with SENCOR® may result in reduced control of wild oat.

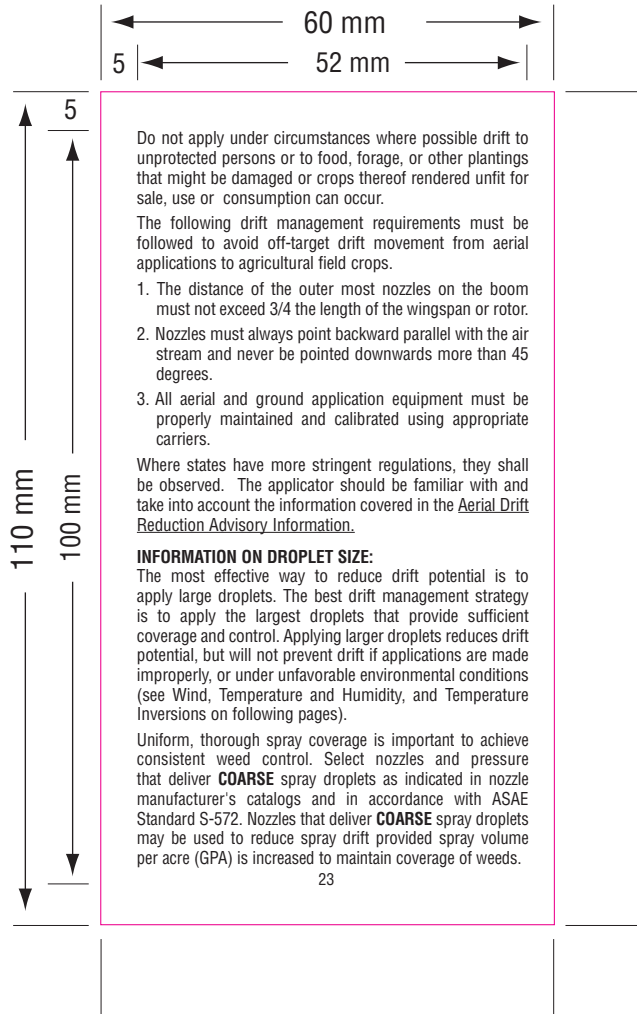
** Applications with Banvel® or Clarity® (dicamba), Curtail® or 2,4-D Amine or Ester may result in reduced downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*) control.

Do not apply OLYMPUS™ in tankmixture with malathion, mancozeb, phosphorodithioate (Di-Syston®), chlorpyrifos (Lorsban™), or methyl parathion as unacceptable crop response may occur.

20







Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

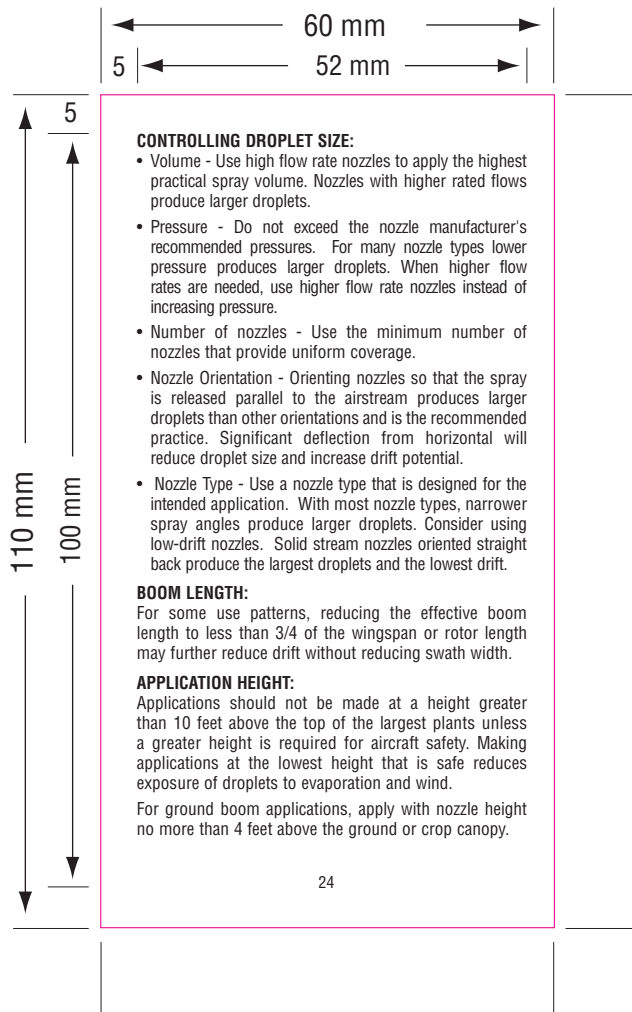
1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

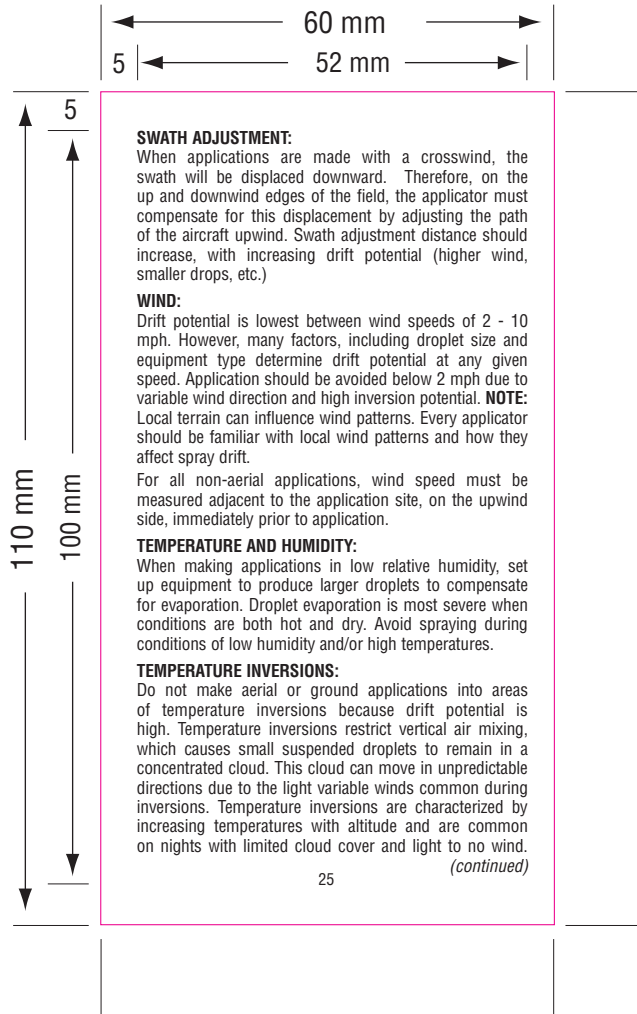
Where states have more stringent regulations, they shall be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information](#).

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 on following pages).

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Select nozzles and pressure that deliver **COARSE** spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. Nozzles that deliver **COARSE** spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of weeds.





SWATH ADJUSTMENT:

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. 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.

For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site, on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

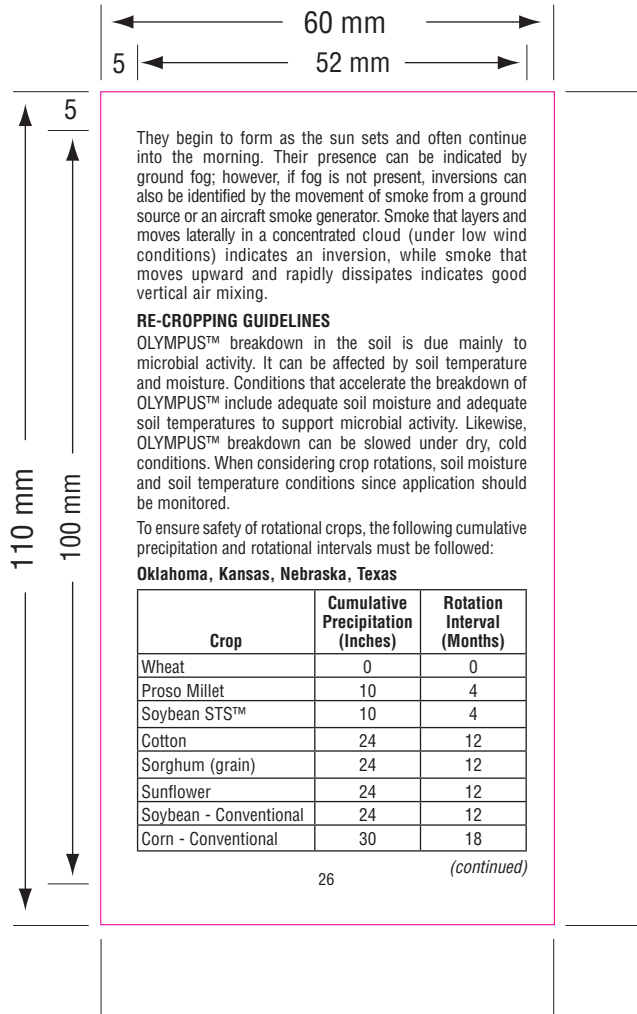
TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:

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. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:

Do not make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions 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.

(continued)



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.

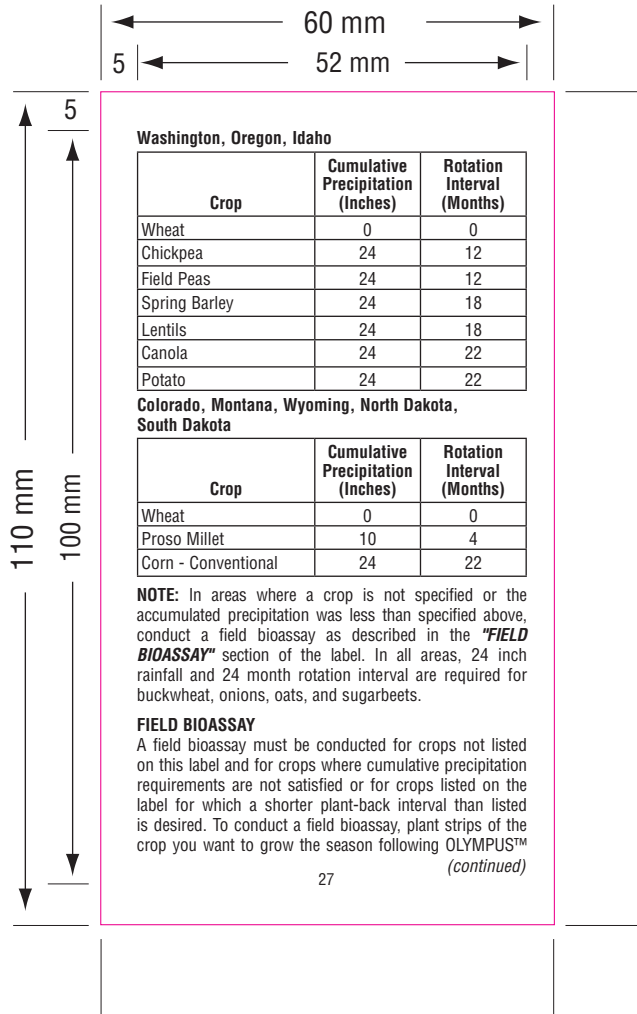
RE-CROPPING GUIDELINES

OLYMPUS™ breakdown in the soil is due mainly to microbial activity. It can be affected by soil temperature and moisture. Conditions that accelerate the breakdown of OLYMPUS™ include adequate soil moisture and adequate soil temperatures to support microbial activity. Likewise, OLYMPUS™ breakdown can be slowed under dry, cold conditions. When considering crop rotations, soil moisture and soil temperature conditions since application should be monitored.

To ensure safety of rotational crops, the following cumulative precipitation and rotational intervals must be followed:

Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas

Crop	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Wheat	0	0
Proso Millet	10	4
Soybean STS™	10	4
Cotton	24	12
Sorghum (grain)	24	12
Sunflower	24	12
Soybean - Conventional	24	12
Corn - Conventional	30	18



Washington, Oregon, Idaho

Crop	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Wheat	0	0
Chickpea	24	12
Field Peas	24	12
Spring Barley	24	18
Lentils	24	18
Canola	24	22
Potato	24	22

Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota

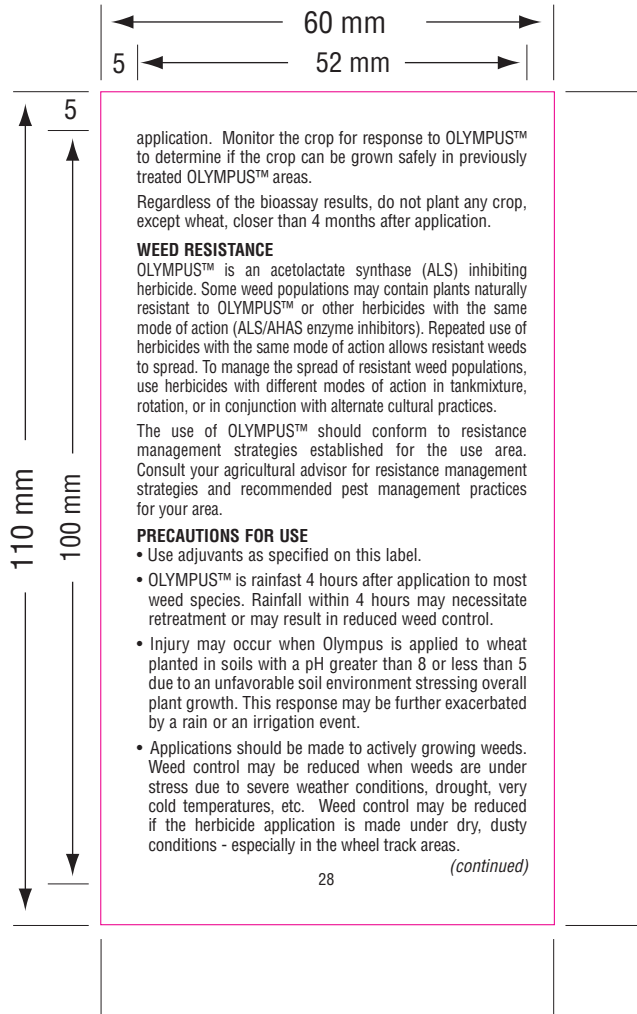
Crop	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Wheat	0	0
Proso Millet	10	4
Corn - Conventional	24	22

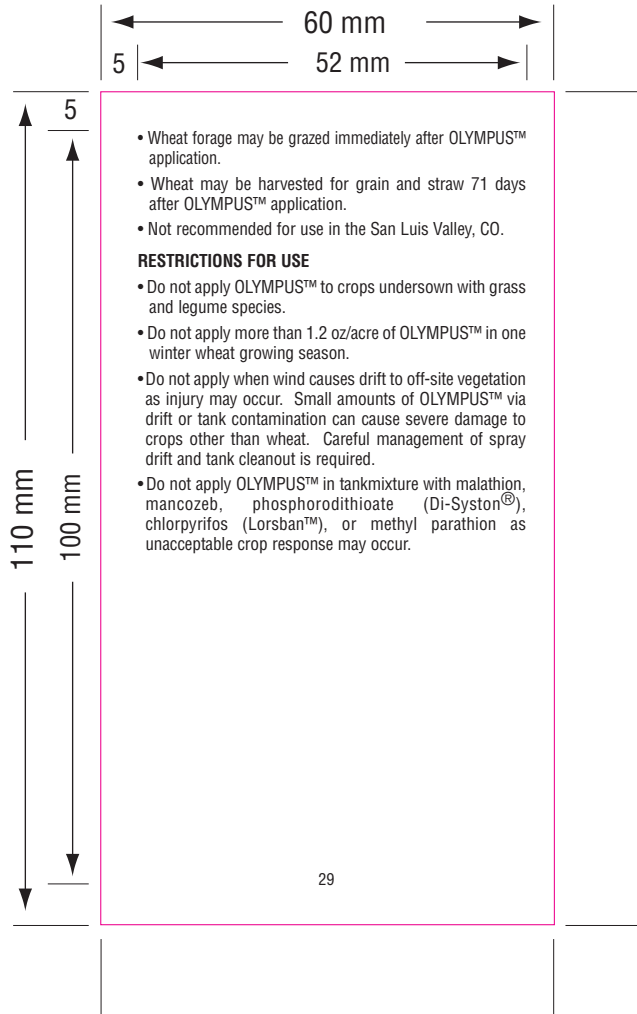
NOTE: In areas where a crop is not specified or the accumulated precipitation was less than specified above, conduct a field bioassay as described in the **"FIELD BIOASSAY"** section of the label. In all areas, 24 inch rainfall and 24 month rotation interval are required for buckwheat, onions, oats, and sugarbeets.

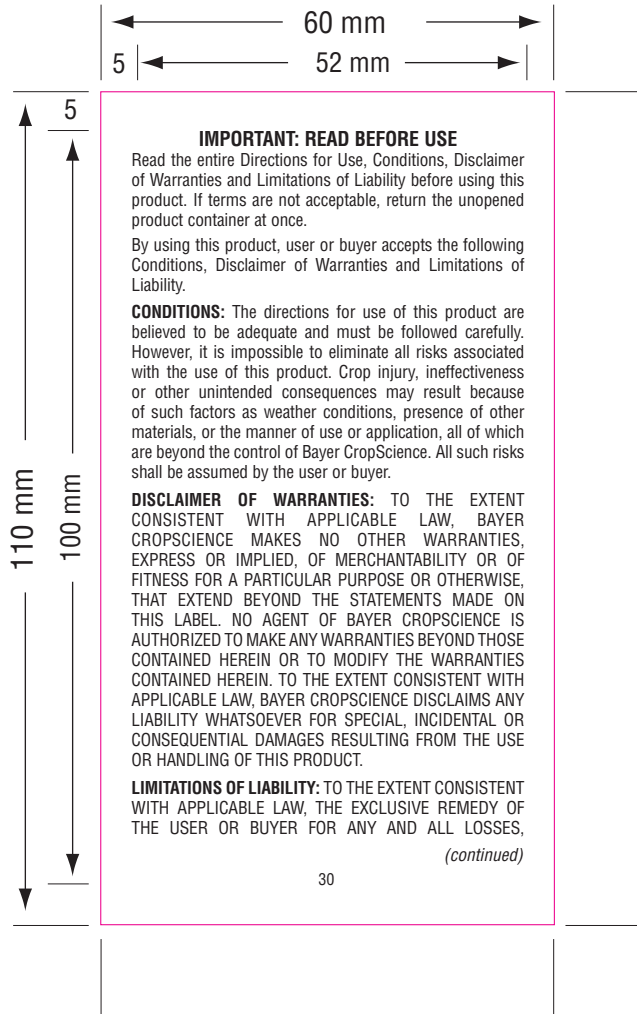
FIELD BIOASSAY

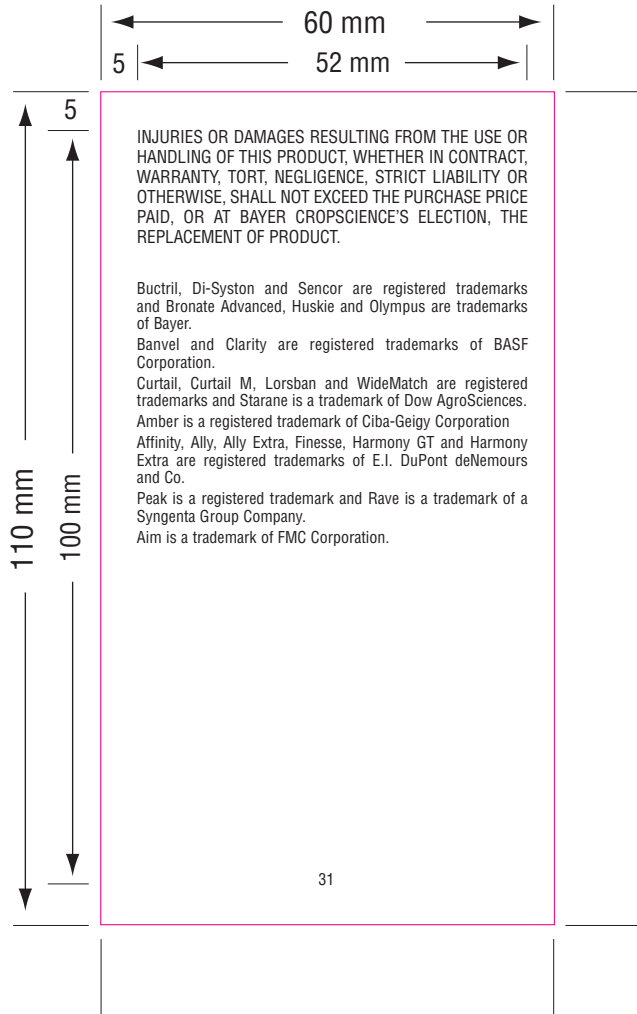
A field bioassay must be conducted for crops not listed on this label and for crops where cumulative precipitation requirements are not satisfied or for crops listed on the label for which a shorter plant-back interval than listed is desired. To conduct a field bioassay, plant strips of the crop you want to grow the season following OLYMPUS™

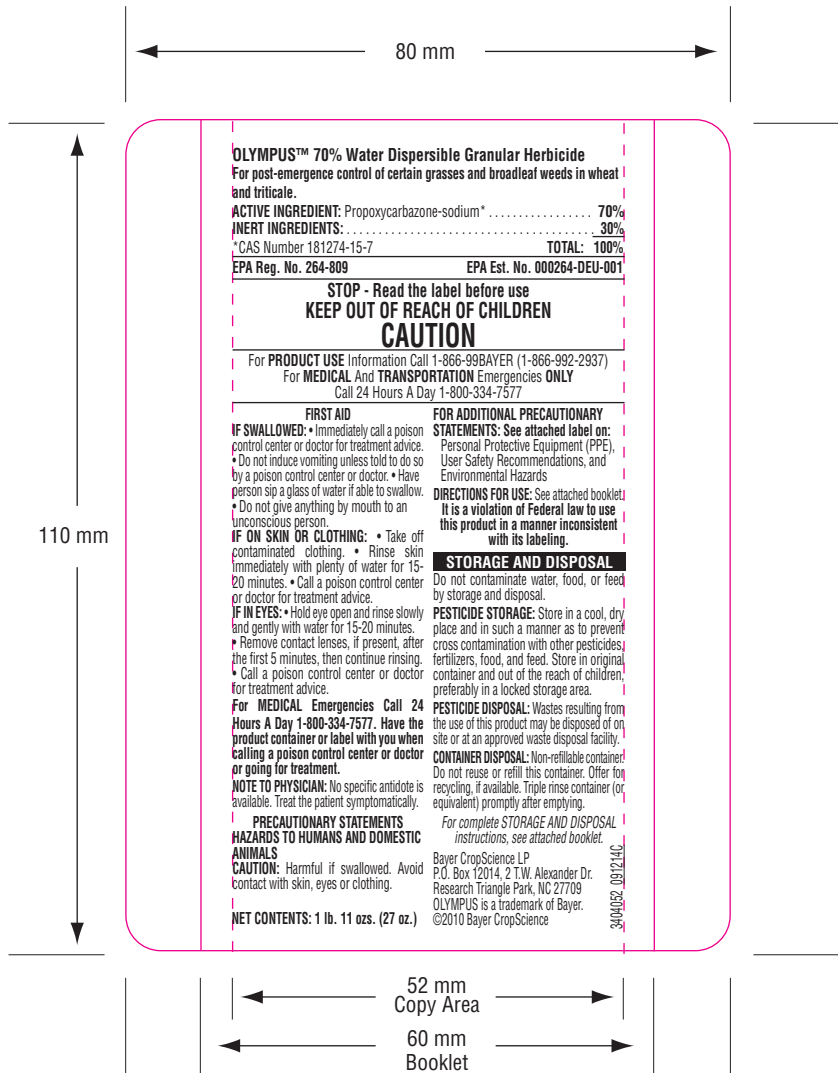
(continued)











OLYMPUS™ 70% Water Dispersible Granular Herbicide
 For post-emergence control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds in wheat and triticale.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Propoxycarbazone-sodium* 70%
INERT INGREDIENTS: 30%
 *CAS Number 181274-15-7 TOTAL: 100%
EPA Reg. No. 264-809 **EPA Est. No. 000264-DEU-001**

STOP - Read the label before use
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)
 For **MEDICAL** And **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY**
 Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

FIRST AID
IF SWALLOWED: • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
 • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
 • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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.

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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

NET CONTENTS: 1 lb. 11 ozs. (27 oz.)

FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: See attached label on: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), User Safety Recommendations, and Environmental Hazards

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: See attached booklet. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
 Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and 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 the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

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: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

For complete **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** instructions, see attached booklet.

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 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
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