100-1131 6/5/2001 1/9

PRODUCT INFORMATION

syngenta

Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc.
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ACCEPTED
JUN 5 2001
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 100-1131

SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL FOR CALLISTO™ HERBICIDE TO COMPLY WITH EPA NOTICE OF REGISTRATION DATED JUNE 4, 2001

CALLISTO™ HERBICIDE
EPA Reg. No. 100-1131

A preemergence and postemergence herbicide for control of annual broadleaf weeds in field corn

Active Ingredient:	
Mesotrione: 2-[4-(methylsulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzoyl]-1,3-cyclohexanedione	40.0%
Inert Ingredients:	60.0%
Total:	100.0%

Contains 4 pounds of active ingredient mesotrione per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA-registered label are to be followed.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

SCP 1131A-S1 0601

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 the 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. 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
- Shoes plus socks

- Chemical resistant gloves – Category A (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton).

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

•Callisto can be used preemergence (alone or with listed tank mix herbicides) and/or postemergence (alone or with listed tank mix herbicides) in field corn. Do not apply to popcorn, sweet corn, or ornamental (Indian) corn.

•Avoid drift onto adjacent crops.

•**Do not** apply Callisto postemergence if the corn crop was treated with Counter® or Lorsban® insecticide as severe corn injury may occur. Syngenta Crop Protection will not be held responsible for losses or damage resulting from such use.

•**Do not** make foliar postemergence applications of Callisto in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide.

•**Do not** make a foliar postemergence application of any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide 7 days before or 7 days after a Callisto application or severe corn injury may occur. Syngenta Crop Protection will not be held responsible for losses or damage resulting from such use.

•**Do not** cultivate corn within 7 days before or after a Callisto application.

•When weeds are stressed due to drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures, control can be reduced or delayed since the weeds are not actively growing. Weed escapes or regrowth may occur when application is made under prolonged stress conditions. Optimum weed control will be obtained if an application of Callisto is made following label directions when weeds are actively growing.

•**Rotational Crops:** Corn may be replanted immediately. Small grains may be planted 120 days after application. All other rotational crops may be planted the spring following application of Callisto. Planting at shorter than recommended intervals may result in injury to the rotational crop.

•**Do not** apply this product through any type of irritation system.

•**Do not** apply with suspension fertilizers as the carrier.

•**Do not** apply Callisto postemergence in a tank mix with emulsifiable concentrate grass herbicides or injury may occur.

•Callisto may be applied with pyrethroid type insecticides like WARRIOR®.

CLEANING EQUIPMENT AFTER CALLISTO APPLICATION

Special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than corn. Mix only as much spray solution as needed.

1.Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.

2.Prepare a cleaning solution of 1 gallon of household ammonia per 25 gallons of water. Many commercial spray tank cleaners may be used.

3.Use a pressure washer to clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. If a pressure washer is not available, completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.

4.Flush hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least one minute with the cleaning solution.

5.Dispose of rinsate from steps 1-3 in an appropriate manner.

6.Repeat steps 2-5.

7.Remove nozzles, screens, and strainers and clean separately in the ammonia solution after completing the above procedures.

8.Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

(This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.)

If more stringent state regulations are present, they should be observed.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce spray 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.

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 ¾ 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 target 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 cross wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downward edges of the field, the applicator should 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 at wind speeds 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 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.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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