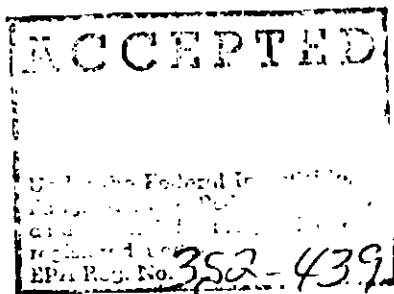


AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

..... *A Growing Partnership With Nature*
ESCORT® HERBICIDE
SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL
RANGELAND AND PASTURE
ESCORT® HERBICIDE

EPA REGISTRATION NO. 352-439

SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL IN RANGELAND AND PASTURES**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Du Pont "Escort" Herbicide is recommended for control of certain broadleaf weeds in permanent rangeland and pastures where certain desirable perennial grasses are established.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely affected from drift and run off.

HOW TO USE**SELECTIVE USE ON ESTABLISHED PERENNIAL GRASSES**

On grasses such as western wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, sideoats grama, hairy grama, bluestems, smooth brome, purple threeawn, hooded windmillgrass, switchgrass, and bermudagrass, apply postemergence at the rates of 1/10 to 3/4 oz per acre as listed under "Weeds Controlled."

SELECTIVE USE ON ESTABLISHED AND NEWLY SEEDED GRASSES

Blue grama, bluestems, sideoats grama, Blackwell switchgrass, buffalograss, green sprangletop, indiagrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent Siberian, slender, streambank, tall, thickspike), and wildrye grass (Russian) may be treated only at 1/10 oz "Escort" per acre (see "Weeds Controlled").

New seedlings (except Russian wildrye and orchardgrass) of these grasses may be treated either preplant (before planting) or preemergence (after planting but before emergence). All of the grasses listed may be treated postemergence (after emergence).

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Ounces "Escort"/Acre
(Add 1-3 qts surfactant/100 gals
for emerged weeds)

Chickweed (common)	Plains coreopsis	1/10
Common purslane	Shepherd's-purse	
Conical catchfly	Smallseed falseflax	
Cow cockle	Smartweed	
False chamomile	(green ladysthumb, pale)	
Field pennycress (tanweed)	Snow speedwell	
Filaree	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)	
Groundsel (common)	Volunteer sunflower	
Mayweed	Waterpod	
Miners lettuce	Wild mustard	

Early Spring*(a)

Buttercup	1/10 to 1/5
Carolina geranium	
Henbit	
Mayweed	
Wild garlic*(b)	

Late Spring/Early Summer*(c)

Bitter sneezeweed	1/10 to 1/5
Common broomweed	
Common marestail	
Pigweed	
Woolly croton	

Late Spring/Early Summer*(c)

Canada thistle*(d)	1/10 to 1/5
Musk thistle*(e)	
Western snowberry or	
Buckbrush*(f)	

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*(a) Apply in the early spring, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or in diameter. Apply when weeds are actively growing.

Ounces "Escort"/Acre
(Plus surfactant)

*(b) Apply in the early spring when garlic is less than 12 inches tall with 2 to 4 inches of new growth. Thorough spray coverage of all garlic plants is essential.

1/2 to 3/4

Broom snakeweed
(apply fall/spring)
Buckhorn plantain

Common sunflower
Curly dock
Dyer's woad

Hoary cress (whiteweed)
Prostrate knotweed
Roserine gaillardia

*(c) Apply in the late spring or early summer, but before weeds are 4 inches tall. Apply when weeds are actively growing.

3/4 to 1

*(d))Suppression - apply when the Canada thistle is at least 6-10 inches tall and near flowering.

Crupina
Gorse
Halogeton
Herbit

Marestail
Perennial pepperweed
St. Johnswort

Tansy ragwort
Teasel
Wild roses

*(e) Apply in the spring or early summer to the rosette stage, before bolting, for best control.

*(f) Suppression - a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with the rate used, size of weeds and environmental conditions following treatment.

1 to 1 2/3

Bull thistle
Common tansy
Poison hemlock

Salsify
Scotch thistle

Scouringrush
Snowberry

Ounces "Escort"/Acre
(Plus surfactant)

Use the lower rate of "Escort" on light infestations or seedling weeds and the higher rates on heavy infestations, larger weeds, or where extended control is desired.

Annual sowthistle	Field pennycress	1/3 to 1/2
Aster	Flixweed	
Bahiagrass (Pensacola)	Goldenrod	
Beebalm	Gumweed	
Bittercress	Lambsquarters	
Blackberry	Maximilian sunflower	
Blackeyed-susan	Miners lettuce	
Blue mustard	Multiflora rose*(g)	
Chicory	Pennsylvania smartweed	
Clover	Plains coreopsis	
Cocklebur	Plantain	
Common chickweed	Redstem filaree	
Common groundsel	Rough fleabane	
Common mullein	Shepherd's-purse	
Common purslane	Smallseed falseflax	
Common yarrow	Smooth pigweed	
Conical catchfly	Sweetclover	
Corn cockle	Tansymustard	
Cow cockle	Treacle mustard	
Crownvetch	Tumble mustard	
Dandelion	Wild carrot	
Dogfennel	Wild mustard	
False chamomile	Woolly sorrel	
Fiddleneck tarweed	Yankeeeweed	

Note: Do not apply "Escort" to pasture grasses under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures or poor fertility, as injury may result.

Spot Application: Apply 1 ounce of "Escort" per 100 gallons of water, plus surfactant, for the control of:

Blackberry
Canada thistle
Multiflora rose

Apply as a foliar spray to runoff. Do not exceed 167 gallons of total spray per acre. Foliar applications should be made after plants are fully leafed. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 hours after application. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage. For Canada thistle, apply in the spring when growth is at least 6-10 inches tall and before flowering.

Do not use on bahiagrass or ryegrass pasture, as severe injury will result. Applications of "Escort" to fescue early in the season may cause yellowing and stunting of the grass as well as seedhead suppression.

Use low rates for minimum effect (chlorosis) on pasture grasses, particularly fescue.

*(g) Apply in the spring, soon after fully leafed. Multiflora rose must be less than 3 feet tall for a broadcast application to give effective control. See also "Spot Application."

Do not exceed 1 2/3 oz "Escort" per acre per year.

"Escort" has no grazing restriction.

"Weed suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with the rate used, size of weeds and environmental conditions following treatment.

Do not use on grasses grown for seed.

TANK MIXTURES

"Escort" can be used as a tank-mix herbicide with other suitable registered herbicides, such as picloram, dicamba and 2,4-D. When using a tank mix, refer to the labeling of the companion product and precautions and limitations on "Escort" labeling and follow the most restrictive instructions.

EFFECTS ON WEEDS

"Escort" applied to foliage of weeds rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible plants; however, typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for several weeks after application, depending on growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment enhance the activity of "Escort", while cold, dry conditions delay activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be fully controlled or suppressed and regrowth may occur. Snow or rainfall received within 4 hours after application can reduce the level of postemergence weed control. "Escort" will also affect certain seedling weeds that have emerged after application.

Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: Weed spectrum and density, weed size and variability, growing conditions prior to and following application, amount of precipitation, and spray coverage. With adequate rainfall for soil activation, short-term residual control of the more sensitive species may be obtained for a few weeks after application.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Add the proper amount of "Escort" to the necessary volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running. Continuous agitation is required for a uniform suspension and application. If spray preparation is left standing, thoroughly agitate before reusing.

EQUIPMENT - SPRAY VOLUMES

Apply using properly calibrated ground equipment. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will insure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop or following crops may result.

Do not apply by any aerial application equipment.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Unless otherwise directed, use a surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient in postemergence applications to weeds. Add surfactant as the last ingredient at the rates of 1 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons of spray volume; use the high rate for maximum effects on emerged weeds. Antifoaming agents may be needed. DO NOT use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

Refer to specific manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc., for respective application equipment.

Ground Application - For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat fan or low volume flood nozzles. For flat fan nozzles, do not use less than 3-gallon per acre (GPA) spray volume.

For flood nozzles on 30-inch nozzle spacings, use not less than 10 GPA and no larger than TK 10 or equivalent and not less than 30 psi. On 40-inch nozzle spacings, use not less than 13 GPA or not less than 20 GPA when nozzles are on a 60-inch spacing. 100% overlapping of nozzle spray pattern is recommended for 30, 40 and 60-inch spacings.

With Raindrop[1] nozzles, do not use less than 30 GPA and insure for 100% overlap of nozzle spray patterns.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

Application may also be made with a hand gun using 100 to 300 gals water per acre (as needed for coverage of weed growth). Do not exceed 3/4 oz "Escort" per acre per year.

CAUTION: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT

Follow these practices to minimize drift. Do not allow spray to drift on to adjacent crops or land, as even small amounts may injure other plants. When spraying near adjacent, sensitive crops or plants, do everything possible to reduce spray drift. This includes:

- o Stop spraying if wind speed becomes excessive. DO NOT SPRAY IF WIND SPEED IS 10 MPH OR GREATER. DO NOT SPRAY IF WINDS ARE GUSTY.
- o High temperatures, drought, and low relative humidity increase the possibility of harmful spray drift. EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE USED WHEN THESE CONDITIONS ARE PRESENT AND SENSITIVE CROPS OR PLANTS ARE NEARBY, REGARDLESS OF WIND SPEED.
- o Do not apply when a temperature inversion exists.
- o Drift from ground equipment may be further reduced by:
 1. Reducing pressure (PSI). DO NOT EXCEED 40 PSI when applying "Escort".
 2. Applying as close to target plants as possible while still maintaining a good spray pattern.

- o Use extreme care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs or any body of water.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

To avoid subsequent injury to crops other than grasses grown in pasture, rangeland, wheat, barley, or Conservation Reserve Program acres, immediately after spraying and prior to spraying other crops, thoroughly remove all traces of "Escort" from mixing and spray equipment as follows:

1. Drain tank, rinse interior surfaces of tank; then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Partially fill the tank with clean water, then add cleaning solution*. Complete filling of the tank with clean water. Flush solution through boom, hoses, and nozzles, then allow to sit for 15 minutes with agitation running; then drain.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Repeat Step 1.
5. Nozzles, screens, and strainers should then be removed and cleaned separately.
6. To remove traces of cleaning solution, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.
7. Flush boom and hoses with clean water for 5 minutes just prior to using the sprayer for the first time after the "Escort" application.

*Use any of the following cleaning solutions:

1. One gallon ammonia (containing 3% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of water.
2. Nutra-sol[2] (carefully read and follow Nutra-sol label directions).
3. Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner [3] (carefully read and follow Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner label directions).
4. Tank-Aid [4] (carefully read and follow Tank-Aid label directions).

CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia. All traces of liquid fertilizer containing ammonia, ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate must be rinsed with water from the mixing and application equipment before adding chlorine bleach solution. Failure to do so will release a gas with a musty chlorine odor which can cause eye, nose, throat and lung irritation. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.

[1]Registered trademark of Delavan Corporation.

[2]Nutra-sol is a product of Thomas G. Kilfoil Company, Inc., San Bruno, California.

[3]Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner is a registered trademark of Loveland Industries, Inc.

[4]Tank-Aid is manufactured for Combelt Chemical Company.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING "ESCORT", READ AND CAREFULLY NOTE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE PRODUCT CONTAINER LABELS.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of these products in combination which does not appear on the package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

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

D-013192-1 2/3oz

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

"..... A Growing Partnership With Nature"



SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

ESCORT® HERBICIDE FOR FORESTRY AND RANGELAND

ESCORT® HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-439

SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL IN FORESTS AND RANGELAND

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Du Pont "Escort" Herbicide is recommended for control of weeds in forests and rangeland. When used as directed (see package label and supplemental labels), forage grasses may be utilized as follows:

- o At rates up to 3-1/3 oz "Escort" per acre, grasses may be cut for hay, fodder or green forage and fed to livestock 3 days after treatment; however, at rates of 3/4 oz per acre or less, there is no grazing restriction.
- o For all rates, do not use on grasses grown for seed.
- o For combinations, use the most restrictive recommendation of products used.

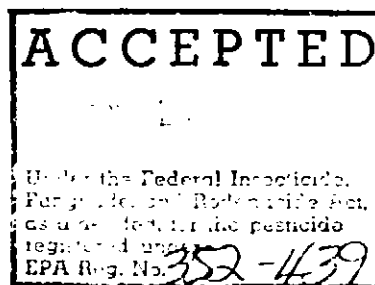
IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING "ESCORT", READ AND CAREFULLY NOTE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE PRODUCT CONTAINER LABELS.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of these products in combination which do not appear on the package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

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

D-101791



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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

..... A Growing Partnership With Nature

NOT REVIEWED

In Accordance with PR Notice 82-2.

Based on Draft Labeling Dated 11/24/92

ESCORT® HERBICIDE SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL RANGELAND AND PASTURE

ESCORT® HERBICIDE

EPA REGISTRATION NO. 352-439

SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL IN RANGELAND AND PASTURES

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Du Pont "Escort" Herbicide is recommended for control of certain broadleaf weeds in permanent rangeland and pastures where certain desirable perennial grasses are established.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely affected from drift and run off.

HOW TO USE

SELECTIVE USE ON ESTABLISHED PERENNIAL GRASSES

On grasses such as western wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, sideoats grama, hairy grama, bluestems, smooth brome, purple threeawn, hooded windmill-grass, switchgrass, and bermudagrass, apply postemergence at the rates of 1/10 to 3/4 oz per acre as listed under "Weeds Controlled."

SELECTIVE USE ON ESTABLISHED AND NEWLY SEEDING GRASSES

Blue grama, bluestems, sideoats grama, Blackwell switchgrass, buffalograss, green sprangletop, indiangrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent Siberian, slender, streambank, tall, thickspike), and wildrye grass (Russian) may be treated only at 1/10 oz "Escort" per acre (see "Weeds Controlled").

New seedlings (except Russian wildrye and orchardgrass) of these grasses may be treated either preplant (before planting) or preemergence (after planting but before emergence). All of the grasses listed may be treated postemergence (after emergence).

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Ounces "Escort"/Acre
(Add 1-3 qts surfactant/100 gals
for emerged weeds)

Chickweed (common)	Plains coreopsis	1/10
Common purslane	Shepherd's-purse	
Conical catchfly	Smartweed	
Cow cockle	Smartweed	
False chamomile	(green ladythumb, pale)	
Field pennycress (tanweed)	Snow speedwell	
Flaree	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)	
Groundsel (common)	Volunteer sunflower	
Mayweed	Waterpod	
Miners lettuce	Wild mustard	

Early Spring*(a)

Buttercup	1/10 to 1/5
Carolina geranium	
Henbit	
Mayweed	
Wild garlic*(b)	

Late Spring/Early Summer*(c)

Bitter sneezeweed	1/10 to 1/5
Common broomweed	
Common marehal	
Pigweed	
Woolly cotton	

Late Spring/Early Summer*(c)

Canada thistle*(d)	1/10 to 1/3
Musk thistle*(e)	
Western snowberry or	
Buckbrush*(f)	

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*(a) Apply in the early spring, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or in diameter. Apply when weeds are actively growing.

Ounces "Escort"/Acre
(Plus surfactant)

*(b) Apply in the early spring when garlic is less than 12 inches tall with 2 to 4 inches of new growth. Thorough spray coverage of all garlic plants is essential.

1/2 to 3/4

Broom snakeweed
(apply fall/spring)
Buckhorn plantain

Common sunflower
Curly dock
Dyer's woad

Hoary cross (whiteweed)
Prostrate knotweed
Rising gallardia

*(c) Apply in the late spring or early summer, but before weeds are 4 inches tall. Apply when weeds are actively growing.

3/4 to 1

*(d) Suppression - apply when the Canada thistle is at least 6-10 inches tall and near flowering.

Cupina
Gorse
Halogeton
Herbit

Marestail
Perennial pepperweed
St. Johnswort

Tansy ragwort
Teasel
Wild roses

*(e) Apply in the spring or early summer to the rosette stage, before bolting, for best control.

*(f) Suppression - a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with the rate used, size of weeds and environmental conditions following treatment.

1 to 1 2/3

Bull thistle
Common tansy
Poison hemlock

Salsify
Scotch thistle

Scouringrush
Snowberry

Ounces "Escort"/Acre
(Plus surfactant)

Use the lower rate of "Escort" on light infestations or seedling weeds and the higher rates on heavy infestations, larger weeds, or where extended control is desired.

Annual sowthistle
Aster
Bahagrass (Pensacola)
Beebalm
Bittercress
Blackberry
Black-eyed-susan
Blue mustard
Chicory
Clover
Cocklebur
Common chickweed
Common groundsel
Common mullein
Common purslane
Common yarrow
Conical catchfly
Corn cockle
Cow cockle
Crownvetch
Dandelion
Dogfennel
False chamomile
Fiddleneck tarweed

Field pennycress
Flaxweed
Goldenrod
Gumweed
Lambsquarters
Maximilian sunflower
Miners lettuce
Multiflora rose*(g)
Pennsylvania smartweed
Plains coreopsis
Plantain
Redstem filaree
Rough leafed
Shepherd's-purse
Smallseeded falseflax
Smooth ragweed
Sweetclover
Tansymustard
Treacle mustard
Turnip mustard
Wild carrot
Wild mustard
Woolly sorrel
Yankaweed

1/3 to 1/2

Note: Do not apply "Escort" to pasture grasses under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures or poor fertility, as injury may result.

Spot Application: Apply 1 ounce of "Escort" per 100 gallons of water, plus surfactant, for the control of:

Blackberry
Canada thistle
Multiflora rose

Apply as a foliar spray to runoff. Do not exceed 167 gallons of total spray per acre. Foliar applications should be made after plants are fully leafed. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 hours after application. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage. For Canada thistle, apply in the spring when growth is at least 6-10 inches tall and before flowering.

Do not use on bahagrass or ryegrass pasture, as severe injury will result. Applications of "Escort" to fescue early in the season may cause yellowing and stunting of the grass as well as seedhead suppression.

Use low rates for minimum effect (chlorosis) on pasture grasses, particularly fescue.

Do not exceed 1 2/3 oz "Escort" per acre per year.

"Escort" has no grazing restriction.

Do not use on grasses grown for seed.

TANK MIXTURES

"Escort" can be used as a tank-mix herbicide with other suitable registered herbicides, such as picloram, dicamba and 2,4-D. When using a tank mix, refer to the labeling of the companion product and precautions and limitations on "Escort" labeling and follow the most restrictive instructions.

*(g) Apply in the spring, soon after fully leafed. Multiflora rose must be less than 3 feet tall for a broadcast application to give effective control. See also "Spot Application."

*Weed suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with the rate used, size of weeds and environmental conditions following treatment.

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EFFECTS ON WEEDS

"Escort" applied to foliage of weeds rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible plants; however, typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for several weeks after application, depending on growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment enhance the activity of "Escort", while cold, dry conditions delay activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be fully controlled or suppressed and regrowth may occur. Snow or rainfall received within 4 hours after application can reduce the level of postemergence weed control. "Escort" will also affect certain seedling weeds that have emerged after application.

Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: Weed spectrum and density, weed size and variability, growing conditions prior to and following application, amount of precipitation, and spray coverage. With adequate rainfall for soil activation, short-term residual control of the more sensitive species may be obtained for a few weeks after application.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Add the proper amount of "Escort" to the necessary volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running. Continuous agitation is required for a uniform suspension and application. If spray preparation is left standing, thoroughly agitate before reusing.

EQUIPMENT - SPRAY VOLUMES

Apply using properly calibrated ground equipment. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will insure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop or following crops may result.

Do not apply by any aerial application equipment.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Unless otherwise directed, use a surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient in postemergence applications to weeds. Add surfactant as the last ingredient at the rates of 1 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons of spray volume; use the high rate for maximum effects on emerged weeds. Antifoaming agents may be needed. **DO NOT** use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

Refer to specific manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc., for respective application equipment.

Ground Application - For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat fan or low volume flood nozzles. For flat fan nozzles, do not use less than 3-gallon per acre (GPA) spray volume.

For flood nozzles on 30-inch nozzle spacings, use not less than 10 GPA and no larger than TK 10 or equivalent and not less than 30 psi. On 40-inch nozzle spacings, use not less than 13 GPA or not less than 20 GPA when nozzles are on a 60-inch spacing. 100% overlapping of nozzle spray pattern is recommended for 30, 40 and 60-inch spacings.

With Raindrop[1] nozzles, do not use less than 30 GPA and insure for 100% overlap of nozzle spray patterns.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

Application may also be made with a hand gun using 100 to 300 gals water per acre (as needed for coverage of weed growth). Do not exceed 3/4 oz "Escort" per acre per year.

CAUTION: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT

Follow these practices to minimize drift. Do not allow spray to drift on to adjacent crops or land, as even small amounts may injure other plants. When spraying near adjacent, sensitive crops or plants, do everything possible to reduce spray drift. This includes:

- o Stop spraying if wind speed becomes excessive. **DO NOT SPRAY IF WIND SPEED IS 10 MPH OR GREATER. DO NOT SPRAY IF WINDS ARE GUSTY.**
- o High temperatures, drought, and low relative humidity increase the possibility of harmful spray drift. **EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE USED WHEN THESE CONDITIONS ARE PRESENT AND SENSITIVE CROPS OR PLANTS ARE NEARBY, REGARDLESS OF WIND SPEED.**
- o Do not apply when a temperature inversion exists.
- o Drift from ground equipment may be further reduced by:
 1. Reducing pressure (PSI). **DO NOT EXCEED 40 PSI** when applying "Escort".
 2. Applying as close to target plants as possible while still maintaining a good spray pattern.
- o Use extreme care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs or any body of water.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

To avoid subsequent injury to crops other than grasses grown in pasture, rangeland, wheat, barley, or Conservation Reserve Program acres, immediately after spraying and prior to spraying other crops, thoroughly remove all traces of "Escort" from mixing and spray equipment as follows:

1. Drain tank, rinse interior surfaces of tank; then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Partially fill the tank with clean water, then add cleaning solution*. Complete filling of the tank with clean water. Flush solution through boom, hoses, and nozzles, then allow to sit for 15 minutes with agitation running; then drain.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Repeat Step 1.
5. Nozzles, screens, and strainers should then be removed and cleaned separately.
6. To remove traces of cleaning solution, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.
7. Flush boom and hoses with clean water for 5 minutes just prior to using the sprayer for the first time after the "Escort" application.

*Use any of the following cleaning solutions:

1. One gallon ammonia (containing 3% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of water.
2. Nutra-sol[2] (carefully read and follow Nutra-sol label directions).
3. Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner [3] (carefully read and follow Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner label directions).
4. Tank-Aid [4] (carefully read and follow Tank-Aid label directions).

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CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia. All traces of liquid fertilizer containing ammonia, ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate must be rinsed with water from the mixing and application equipment before adding chlorine bleach solution. Failure to do so will release a gas with a musty chlorine odor which can cause eye, nose, throat and lung irritation. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.

[1] Registered trademark of Delavan Corporation.

[2] Nutra-sol is a product of Thomas G. Kilfoil Company, Inc., San Bruno, California.

[3] Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner is a registered trademark of Loveland Industries, Inc.

[4] Tank-Aid is manufactured for Combell Chemical Company.

IMPORTANT -

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

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11/24/92

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