DUPONT

DuPont Agricultural Products

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

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

ESCORT® HERBICIDE AERIAL APPLICATION ON UTILITY RIGHTS-OF-WAY, MILITARY INSTALLATIONS RANGELAND AND PASTURES WESTERN US

ESCORT® HERBICIDE

(EPA Reg. No. 352-439)

AERIAL APPLICATION ON UTILITY RIGHTS-OF-WAY, MILITARY INSTALLATIONS RANGELAND AND PASTURES WESTERN US

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DuPont ESCORT Herbicide is recommended for control of noxious and troublesome species of weeds and brush on utility and pipeline rights-of-way, military installations, rangeland and pastures in the western US by aerial (helicopter and fixed wing) application.

Applications may be made in the states of Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Refer to the package label or additional supplemental labeling for species of weeds and brush controlled and the appropriate use rates.

When used as directed forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder or green forage and fed to livestock 3 days after treatment at rates up to 3 1/3 ounces per acre. At rates of 1 2/3 ounces per acre and less, there is no grazing restriction.

HOW TO USE

Apply with helicopter or fixed wing aircraft fitted with application equipment designed to deliver droplets of uniform size and to prevent drift. Mix tanks or nurse tanks should be equipped with an agitation system capable of keeping the ESCORT thoroughly mixed during the application. If the spray preparation is left standing, thoroughly agitate before using.

The use of a non-ionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at a minimum rate of 1 qt/100 gal. of spray solution is necessary for acceptable performance. Apply the finished solution at rates between 5 and 25 gal/acre.

Apply a minimum of 5 gallons of solution per acre when application rates of greater than 1/2 ounce of ESCORT per acre are used. A minimum of 2 gallons of solution per acre may be used when application rates of 1/2 ounce of ESCORT per acre and less are used. Use the lower volumes when applications are made with fixed wing aircraft or when the target vegetation is small or sparse. Use the higher volumes when applications are made with a helicopter (10 to 25 gal/acre) or when the target vegetation is tall, dense or forms multiple canopies (strata) of foliage. Thorough coverage of the target plant's foliage is necessary to obtain adequate control.

For broader spectrum control, ESCORT may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for tank mix combination and aerial application on the specific use sites. Refer to the ESCORT package label for a complete listing of registered tank mixes. Refer to the respective package labels for appropriate use rates and use sites. Read and follow the most restrictive cautionary statements and restrictions on the ESCORT and companion product's package label.

Refer to the ESCORT package label for the appropriate procedure for sprayer clean-out. Once ESCORT has been applied through a sprayer do not use the sprayer on use sites or crops other than those listed on the package label.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. 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** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE

NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.

- **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.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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 hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING "ESCORT", READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

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

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(Replaces H-62754)

ACCEPTED
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Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 352-439