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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

8-4-09

Sam Bondurant
Arysta LifeScience North America LLC
15401 Weston Parkway, Suite 150
Cary, NC 27513

Subject: EPA Reg. 66330-49 / Flucarbazone 70 WDG Label Amendment

The labeling referred to above is acceptable provided that you:

1) To the Environmental Hazards add "or rinseate" after "washwaters".

2) On page 3, change "General Information" to "Directions". Same for page 4.

3) On page 5 and 6 change "If Everest Herbicide is applied postemergence to the crop after a Pre-Pare application, do not exceed a combined total of 0.40 ounce active ingredient/acre of both products per growing season, which is equivalent to 0.6 ounce/acre of Pre-Pare 70 WDG Herbicide" to "If Everest Herbicide is applied postemergence to the crop after a Pre-Pare application, do not exceed a combined total of 0.025 lb acid equivalent/acre flucarbazone of both products per year (equal to a combined total of 0.6 ounce/acre of both products)." Change "Per Growing Season" to "Per Year".

4) Throughout the label change "Per Growing Season" to "Per Year". On page 6, change "Everest should not be applied after jointing" to "Everest must not be applied after jointing".

5) On page 7, change "The applicator should be familiar" to "The applicator must be familiar". To page 8, Application Height, change "Applications should not" to "Applications must not". To Wind, change "Every applicator should" to "Every applicator must". To Temperature Inversions, change "Applications should not" to "Applications must not".

6) On page 10, Change "Recommended Rates" to "Specified Rates" (table heading). On page 12, 13, 14, and 15 change "Recommended" to "Specified" in the tables.

7) To page 17, change "General Information" to "Use Directions". To page 18, change "General Use Restrictions" to "Use Restrictions". Delete "Use on golf course greens and tees is the sole responsibility of the end user and Arysta Life.... on these sites." Under Recommended Turfgrass Sites. To page 18, change "recommended turfgrass sites" to "Turfgrass sites".

8) On page 21 add "Do not apply more than 0.6 oz/Acre/year" to Cool season and warm season turf grass section. Change "per season" to "per year" to all sections on page 21.

9) To page 22, add "Do not apply more than 0.6 oz/Acre/year" to "Weed Control in Conifers..." section.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This label supersedes all previously accepted label. You must submit one copy of the final printed label before you release the product for shipment. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this letter or the next printing of the label whichever occurs

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first, must bear the new revised label. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If you have any questions please call Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or email at Kraft.Erik@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Jim Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

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EVEREST®/PRE-PARE™
70% WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULAR HERBICIDE

FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS AND POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF WILD OAT, GREEN FOXTAIL AND OTHER GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS IN SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT FLUSH AFTER FLUSH™

ALTERNATE BRAND NAME: FLUCARBAZONE 70 WDG

For selective control of weeds in Turf on Golf Courses, Sod Farms, Residential and Commercial Turf Sites, Park and Recreation areas, School Grounds and other Turf Areas, for Conifer Nurseries and Field Plantings and for Seed Head and Growth Management in Turf

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

®EVEREST is a registered trademark of Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC
™PRE-PARE is a trademark of Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
8-4-09
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
66330-49

Read entire label before use

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See back panel for additional precautionary statements

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

EPA Registration No. 66330-49
EPA Est. No.

NET CONTENTS:____ 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/PRE-PARE container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor. **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**	
Note To Physician: No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically.	

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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/PRE-PARE.

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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.

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.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

THE REQUIREMENTS IN THIS BOX APPLY TO USES OF THIS PRODUCT THAT ARE NOT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD FOR AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.
Keep children and pets out of treated area until spray has dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR POSTEMERGENCE 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

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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 INFORMATION FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

PRE-PARE is a selective herbicide for use in glyphosate burndown applications for improved control of green foxtail, wild oat, volunteer Roundup Ready canola, cheat, Japanese brome and numerous other grass and broadleaf weeds, including winter annual weeds, in spring and winter wheat. PRE-PARE also provides residual activity against many additional weeds.

PRE-PARE 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 PRE-PARE. As PRE-PARE is absorbed via roots by susceptible weeds, rainfall is necessary for acceptable performance when applied preplant or preemergence. If environmental conditions do not favor root uptake by target weeds, a follow-up postemergence application is recommended for improved performance. For broader spectrum activity, PRE-PARE may be tank mixed with a broadleaf herbicide listed on this label. See "*TANK MIXES FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS*" section for recommended products. Some weed emergence may be observed during or after planting; scout fields at the 2 – 3 leaf stage of the crop to determine if an additional application of a grass and/or broadleaf herbicide product is necessary.

PRE-PARE 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.

It is recommended that PRE-PARE be tank mixed with an herbicide containing glyphosate when making a burndown application. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions for all products used.

Do not apply to gravelly soils or to coarse-textured soils with low organic matter (less than 2%) and high pH (above 7.8).

Do not apply preplant or preemergence to durum wheat.

Do not apply preplant or preemergence if in-furrow applications of organophosphate insecticides have been made.

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Do not apply more than 0.6 ounce/acre of PRE-PARE (0.025 lb acid equivalent (a.e.)/acre flucarbazone) per growing season. If EVEREST Herbicide is applied postemergence to the crop after a PRE-PARE application, do not exceed a combined total of 0.40 ounce active ingredient/acre of both products per growing season, which is equivalent to 0.6 ounce/acre of PRE-PARE 70 WDG Herbicide.

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/PRE-PARE.

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 ¼ to ½ full with clean water and begin agitation or bypass.
2. Add the appropriate rate of EVEREST/PRE-PARE 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/PRE-PARE.

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POSTEMERGENCE 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 (0.025 lbs. acid equivalent (a.e.)/acre flucarbazone) per growing season.

If PRE-PARE Herbicide has been applied either preplant or preemergence to the crop, do not exceed a combined total of 0.40 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 postemergence 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.

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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 ¾ 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/PRE-PARE 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.

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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 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.

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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			Wyoming	Laramie
Montana	Flathead Lake				

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 Postemergence 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.

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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)*	
	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)*	

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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:**	
	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
	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

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ADJUVANT USE RATES

EVEREST 70 WDG/PRE-PARE 70 WDG [FLUCARBAZONE 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, Arysta recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

Recommended Adjuvant Use Rates For Spring and Durum Wheat	
EVEREST/PRE-PARE 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/PRE-PARE with ester or EC base herbicides	• Do not add surfactant
EVEREST/PRE-PARE 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/PRE-PARE 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/PRE-PARE 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.

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Recommended Adjuvant Use Rates For Turf	
Flucarbazone 70 WDG 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
Flucarbazone 70 WDG with ester or EC base herbicides	• Do not add surfactant
Flucarbazone 70 WDG 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

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 – 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 – 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

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[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 Tank Mix	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 – 0.6 oz	
Ally	0.1 oz	
Ally Extra	0.2 – 0.4 oz	
Amber	0.28 - 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.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS IN SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT

APPLICATION PROCEDURES
GROUND APPLICATION

Apply in a spray volume of 5 - 10 gallons/acre (50 - 100 liters/hectare) at 30 psi to ensure proper coverage. If activating rainfall is not received within 7 - 10 days of application, performance may be reduced.

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). Use nozzles that provide 200 to 350 micron size droplets for best results and to insure uniform spray coverage. Aerial applications with PRE-PARE 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. If activating rainfall is not received within 7 - 10 days of application, performance may be reduced.

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

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USE RATES AND TIMING OF APPLICATION
PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS ONLY

Apply PRE-PARE at burndown (preplant or preemergence), preferably with an herbicide containing glyphosate. Refer to the glyphosate product label for use directions and application recommendations.

Recommended Rates Of Application		
Rate	**Target Weeds**	**Remarks**
0.3 oz/A	Wild Oat *(Avena fatua)*	Light infestations only
	Green Foxtail *(Setaria viridis)*	
	Cheat (True Cheat) *(Bromus secalinus)*	Requires a follow-up postemergence treatment of EVEREST at 0.3 oz/A for control
	Japanese Brome *(Bromus japonicus)*	Requires a follow-up postemergence treatment of EVEREST at 0.3 oz/A for control
	Downy Brome *(Bromus tectorum)*	Requires a follow-up postemergence treatment of EVEREST at 0.3 oz/A for suppression
	Redroot Pigweed *(Amaranthus retroflexus)*	
	Wild Mustard *(Brassica kaber)*	
	Black Mustard *(Brassica nigra)*	
	Blue Mustard *(Chorispora tenella)*	
	Field Pennycress *(Thlaspi arvense)*	
	Shepherd's Purse *(Capsella bursa-pastoris)*	
	Tansy Mustard *(Descurania pinnata)*	
	Flixweed *(Descurania sophia)*	
	Tumble Mustard *(Sisymbrium altissimum)*	
	Volunteer Canola (conventional & Roundup Ready) *(Brassica rapa* ssp. *Canola)*	
	Wild Turnip *(Brassica rapa* ssp. *Slyvestris)*	
	Italian Ryegrass *(Lolium multiflorum)*	Suppression
	Yellow Foxtail *(Setaria glauca)*	Suppression

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	Persian Darnel *(Lolium persicum*	Suppression
	Barnyardgrass *(Echinocloa crus-galli)*	Suppression
	Foxtail Barley *(Hordeum jubatum)]*	Suppression
	Wild Buckwheat *(Polygonum convolvulus)*	Suppression

TANK MIXES FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

It is recommended that PRE-PARE be tank mixed with glyphosate for broad spectrum activity when making a burndown application. 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.

PRE-PARE Tank Mix Partners
2,4-D Amine (4 lbs/gal)
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester (4 lbs/gal)
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester (6 lbs/gal)
Aim
Dicamba (4 lbs/gal)[1]
Glyphosate

[1]If PRE-PARE 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/PRE-PARE 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/PRE-PARE 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/PRE-PARE 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/PRE-PARE 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TURF USE

Flucarbazone 70 WDG is a selective, postemergence herbicide for control and suppression of numerous grassy and broadleaf weeds. See the list below for the weeds controlled or suppressed. Flucarbazone 70 WDG is absorbed by foliage and roots of susceptible weeds, which cease growth soon after application. However maximum weed control may not be seen for one to three weeks, though susceptible weeds will stop growing and will no longer be competitive. For broader spectrum activity, Flucarbazone 70 WDG may be tank mixed with other labeled turfgrass herbicides.

Flucarbazone 70 WDG is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor, and will control weed biotypes which have developed target site resistance to certain classes of herbicides,

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including ACCase inhibitors, dinitroanilines and tirazinines. See "RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT" section for additional information.

GENERAL USE RESTRICTIONS FOR TURF

Turfgrass Tolerance:

This product may be used on seeded, sodded, or sprigged turf. The use of Flucarbazone WDG on turf that is not well established , that has been weakened by weather, pests, diseases, chemicals, mechanical or other related stresses, may result in severe turf injury.

When applied as directed under the conditions described, the following established turfgrasses are tolerant to this product. Note that higher rates and higher temperatures may cause more yellowing than other conditions. Temporary yellowing of the turf may occur after application. This effect is temporary and the turf will recover in a few days while the weeds continue to decline.

The following turfgrass species have been determined to be tolerant to applications of this product. For use on other turfgrass species, spray a small area of the turf and observe it for two weeks to determine turf safety before spraying large areas.

Cool-Season Grasses

Bentgrass, Creeping	Agrostis palustris
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Poa pratensis
Fescue, Fine	Festuca rubra
Fescue, Tall	Festuca arundinacea
Bluegrass, Annual	Poa annua
Buffalograss	Buchloe dactyloides

Warm-Season Grasses

Bahia grass	Paspalum notatum
Bermuda grass	Cynodon dactylon
Centepede grass	Eremochloa ophiuroides
St. Augustine grass	Stenotaphrum secundatum
Zoysia grass	Zoysia japonica
Seashore Paspalum	Paspalum vaginatum

Recommended Turfgrass Sites

Flucarbazone can be used on Turfgrass growing on golf course fairways and roughs, seed and sod production fields, commercial and residential sites (including homes, schools, playgrounds, parks, recreational areas and sports fields, common areas). Use on golf course greens and tees is the sole responsibility of the end user and Arysta LifeScience does not recommend or accept any liability for turf injury on these sites.

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APPLICATION

Apply Flucarbazone 70 WDG only with ground equipment. Do not apply this product using aerial application equipment. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Flucarbazone 70 WDG 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 will fail. Where possible, rotate the use of Flucarbazone 70 WDG 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. Consult with your chemical dealer, consultant, Extension Turfgrass Specialist or agricultural advisor for resistance management strategies for your area.

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 Flucarbazone 70 WDG directly to the spray tank.
3. Add the other herbicides if desired
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 Flucarbazone 70 WDG.

Ground Broadcast and Spot Treatment

Accurately calibrate the sprayer prior to mixing the herbicide treatments. Apply Flucarbazone 70 WDG and the labeled tank mix partners in a minimum of 20 gallons of total spray volume per acre using broadcast boom equipment or hand held single nozzle equipment. Application must be made at a sufficient spray pressure and volume to provide accurate and uniform application of spray particles to a given area without causing spray drift to non-target areas. If mixed with other labeled herbicides, the spray volume may be no less than the minimum volume recommended by any tank mix product used or 20 gallons, whichever is greater. Use appropriately sized mesh screens and in-line strainers. Flat fan nozzles of 80 or 110 degrees are recommended for optimum coverage. Agitate thoroughly before and during application with either bypass or mechanical agitation. Rinse the sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after each use.

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SPRAYER CLEAN-UP

1. Clean sprayer using the following procedures:
2. Drain the tank and thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom and hoses with clean water especially all visible deposits.
3. 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.
4. Clean nozzles and screens in a separate container using the 1% v/v solution of ammonia and water.
5. Repeat step 2.
6. Rinse tank and flush boom and hoses with clean water.
7. Do not clean sprayer near desirable vegetation, wells or other water sources:
8. Dispose of all rinsate in accordance with pertinent regulations.
9. Check tank mix partner label for any additional clean-up procedures.

APPLICATION METHODS

Apply Flucarbazone 70 WDG as a postemergence application to actively-growing broadleaf and grass weeds that are in the seedling growth stage. Large mature weeds will not be effectively controlled with Flucarbazone 70 WDG. A nonionic surfactant with at least 80% active ingredients should be added at 0.25% v/v (2.0 pts. per 100 gallons of spray mix) to the spray mix.

Do not apply when environmental conditions favor drift to non-target areas.

For broader spectrum control of weeds and/or to provide extended preemergence weed control, Flucarbazone 70 WDG may be mixed with other herbicides labeled for turf. With all tank mix partners, read and follow the use directions, rates, precautions, timing, restrictions and recommendations on the other herbicide and surfactant labels. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions for all pesticides used.

WEEDS CONTROLLED or SUPPRESSED*

Grasses

Barnyardgrass*
Cheat
Downy brome*
Green foxtail
Foxtail barley*
Italian ryegrass*
Japanese brome
Persian darnel*
Rattail fescue
Wild Oat
Windgrass
Yellow foxtail*

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Broadleaf Weeds
Bur buttercup
Black mustard
Blue mustard
Common waterhemp
Curly dock
Field pennycress
Flixweed
Ladysthumb (smartweed)
Large hop clover
Pennsylvania smartweed
Redroot pigweed
Shepherd's purse
Small seeded false flax
Tall wormseed wildflower
Tansy mustard
Wild buckwheat
Wild mustard
White clover*

Cool-season and warm-season turfgrasses: Flucarbazone 70 WDG at 0.3 to 0.6 oz. product per acre may be applied to established labeled cool- and warm-season turfgrasses and to newly-established Kentucky bluegrass that has a minimum of 2 to 4 leaves.

Seedhead Suppression:
Bahiagrass: Apply Flucarbazone 70 WDG at 0.2 – 0.6 oz/Acre after full spring transition (green-up) to suppress bahiagrass seedhead emergence. Application should be made before seedheads emerge, or 1 to 3 days after mowing. Tank-mix other labeled grass herbicides with Flucarbazone 70 WDG in order to increase the number of weed species controlled. Repeat applications may be made so long as no more than 0.6 oz/Acre are made per season.

Annual Bluegrass and Other Grasses: Apply Flucarbazone 70 WDG at o.2 – 0.6 oz/Acre before seed heads emerge in the spring. Application should be made before seedheads emerge. Repeat applications may be made so long as no more than 0.6 oz/Acre are made per season.

Growth Management in Turfgrass

Flucarbazone 70 WDG will aid in control of excessive growth of selected turfgrasses and increase turf quality. Apply at 0.3 – 0.6 oz/Acre. Repeat applications may be made so long as no more than 0.6 oz/Acre are made per season. Make subsequent applications at 30 – 60 day intervals.

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Use of Flucarbazone 70 WDG as a Herbicide Safener:

Flucarbazone 70 WDG will decrease bleaching due to carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitor herbicide (mesotrione) applications in bermuda grass, zoysia grass and St. Augustine grass and other grasses. Flucarbazone 70 WDG may not totally prevent injury due to carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitors. However, injury from this tank mix is less than when carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitors are applied alone. Users are advised to determine turfgrass tolerance to mesotrione + Flucarbazone 70 WDG tank mixes at their site. A small treated area should be observed for 2 weeks after application. If injury does not occur or is considered acceptable, then the remaining turfgrass area may be sprayed. The level of weed control normally achieved with these two herbicides is not adversely affected when combined in a tank mix.

Weed Control in Conifers in Nurseries and Field Plantings (including Christmas trees)

Flucarbazone 70 WDG can be used over-the-top or as a directed spray under the canopy in conifer nurseries and field plantings (including Christmas trees). Apply Flucarbazone 70 WDG at 0.3 – 0.6 oz/Acre to actively growing weeds listed above.

USE PRECAUTIONS

1. Do not apply postemergence when rain is expected within the next hour.
2. Do not allow this chemical to drift onto crops or sensitive ornamental plants.
3. Do not apply this product by air or through any type of irrigation system.
4. Use on golf course greens and tees is the sole responsibility of the end user and Arysta LifeScience does not recommend or accept any liability for turf injury on these sites.
5. Use on turf species other than what are listed on the label is the sole responsibility of the end user and Arysta LifeScience does not recommend or accept any liability for turf injury on these sites.
6. Do not use on turfgrass species other than those listed above unless experience indicates turf yellowing does not occur or is acceptable.
7. Do not apply to newly seeded, sprigged or sodded turfgrasses. Delay application to until turfgrass is at 100% cover and root system is developed beyond a 2-inch depth unless otherwise is noted on this label.
8. Do not apply within 4 weeks of cutting or lifting of sod.
9. Allow at least one week between last application and overseeding with winter grasses for winter cover.
10. To minimize drift to non-target plants, do not spray if winds are above 10 mph, use large droplet size and pressure appropriate for type of nozzles used to produce medium to large droplet sizes.
11. Avoid applications when turfgrasses are under stress as injury may result.
12. Applications should be made to actively-growing weeds.

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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 ¼ 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.

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CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC ("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.
2. 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.**
3. 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 in 1 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.