66330-49

03/12/2013

1/25

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

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Jim Barron
Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC
15401 Weston Parkway
Suite 150
Cary, NC 27513

MAR 12 2013

Subject: Label Notification per PRN 2007-4
Product Name: Everest 70% Water Dispersible Granular Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 66330-49
Application Dated: February 27, 2013

Dear Mr. Barron,

The Agency is in receipt of your application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 2007-4 for Everest 70% Water Dispersible Granular Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 66330-49) dated February 27, 2013. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under 2007-4 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 2007-4. The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

If you have any questions, please contact Emily Hartman of my staff at (703) 347-0189 or hartman.emily@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Please read instructions on reverse before completing. Form Approved. O[illegible]. 2070-0060

EPA

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

☐ Registration
☐ Amendment
☑ Other

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
EPA Registration No. 66330-49	**Kable Bo Davis**	☑ None ☐ Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) **Everest® 70% Water Dispersible Granular Herbicide**	PM# **25**	

5. Name and Address of Application *(Include ZIP Code)*

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

☐ *Check if this is a new address*

6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to:
EPA Reg. No. _____
Product Name _____

Section - II

☐ Amendment - Explain below.
☐ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
☑ Notification - Explain below.
☐ Final printed labels in response to NOTIFICATION Agency letter dated _____
☐ "Me Too" Application.
☐ Other - Explain below.

MAR 12 2013

Explanation: Please see cover letter.

"Notification of label change per PR Notice 2007-4. This notification is consistent with the guidance in PR Notice 2007-4 and the requirements of EPA's regulations at 40 CFR §§ 156.10, 156.140, 156.144, 156.146, and 156.156. No other changes have been made to the labeling or the Confidential Statement of Formula for this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if the amended label is not consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR §§ 156.10, 156.140, 156.144, 156.146, and 156.156, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA."

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Metal
☒ No	☒ No	☒ No	☐ x Plastic
***Certification must be submitted**	If "Yes", Unit Packaging wgt. / No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt / No. per container	☐ Glass ☐ x Paper ☐ Other (Specify) _____

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
☐ Label ☒ Container	20 oz	☐ x On Label ☐ x On Labeling accompanying product

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product
☐ Lithograph ☐ x Paper glued ☐ Stenciled ☐ Other_____

Section - IV

1. Contact Point (*Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.*)

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Jim Barron	**Regulatory Affairs**	**Phone: 919 678-4886**

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

6. Date Application Received **(Stamped)**

2. Signature	3. Title
Jim Barron	**Regulatory Affairs**
4. Typed Name **Jim Barron**	5. Date **February 27, 2013**

Arysta LifeScience

February 27, 2013 (Revised)

Kathryn Montague
Product Manager 23
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Document Processing Desk 7504P (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs
One Potomac Yard
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

Re: Everest® 70% Water Dispersible Granular Herbicide; EPA Reg. No. 66330-49;

Dear Kathryn,

Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC is amending the labeling of the above-mentioned product. The amendments made with this submission include adding Storage and Disposal statements for Nonrefillable paper and plastic bags and Fiber Drums with Liners, using suggested label language taken from Chapter 13 of the OPP Label Review Manual. This action is submitted to the Agency under Notification based on PR Notice 2007-4 (see below).

In addition to this cover letter, the electronic submission includes the following:

1. EPA Form 8570-1 (Application for Amendment)
2. Clean and marked up copies of the proposed labeling in PDF format.

"Notification of label change per PR Notice 2007-4. This notification is consistent with the guidance in PR Notice 2007-4 and the requirements of EPA's regulations at 40 CFR §§ 156.10, 156.140, 156.144, 156.146, and 156.156. No other changes have been made to the labeling or the Confidential Statement of Formula for this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if the amended label is not consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR §§ 156.10, 156.140, 156.144, 156.146, and 156.156, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA."

If you have any questions about this submission, please contact me at 919 678-4886 or jim.barron@arysta.com.

Sincerely,

Jim Barron

Jim Barron, Ph.D.
Regulatory Manager

Arysta LifeScience

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

EVEREST ®

70% WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULAR HERBICIDE

[Alternate Brand Name: ALIGN™ Herbicide]
[Alternate Brand Name: FLUCARBAZONE 70 WDG Herbicide]
[Alternate Brand Name: PRE-PARE® Herbicide]

For Burndown And Early Season Residual Control Of Wild Oat, Green Foxtail And Other Grass And Broadleaf Weeds In Spring And Winter Wheat

For Postemergence Control Of Wild Oat, Green Foxtail And Other Grass And Broadleaf Weeds In Spring And Winter Wheat

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

INGREDIENTS:	By wt.
Active Ingredient	
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%**
Other Ingredients	**30.0%**
Total	**100.0%**

Read entire label before use

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail)

[See back panel for additional precautionary statements]

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 the product 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, CALL CHEMTREC: Spill, leaks, fire, exposure or accident: 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.	

PRODUCED FOR
Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC
15401 Weston Parkway, Suite 150
Cary, North Carolina 27513
AD083011N2

EPA Reg. No. 66330-49
EPA Est. No.
NET CONTENTS:____ OUNCES

NOTIFICATION

MAR 12 2013

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). For more options follow the instructions for Category A on the EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.
- 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 or rinsate.

Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants.

Important: Read these entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE and WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER STATEMENT before using EVEREST HERBICIDE.

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.

DIRECTIONS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

EVEREST HERBICIDE 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 HERBICIDE also suppresses additional grass and broadleaf weeds, including yellow foxtail, downy brome, and wild buckwheat.

EVEREST HERBICIDE 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 HERBICIDE. However, maximum weed control may not be seen for one to two weeks, though susceptible weeds will stop growing and will no longer be competitive. For broader spectrum activity, EVEREST HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with a broadleaf herbicide listed on this label. See *TANK MIXES* section for recommended products.

EVEREST HERBICIDE 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 HERBICIDE.

DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

EVEREST HERBICIDE is a selective herbicide for use in glyphosate burndown applications for improved burndown control and early season residual control of green foxtail, wild oat, volunteer canola, cheat, Japanese brome and numerous other grass and broadleaf weeds, including winter annual weeds, in spring and winter wheat. Length of residual activity from EVEREST HERBICIDE is determined by soil type, moisture, weed species and weed population density.

EVEREST HERBICIDE is absorbed by foliage and roots of susceptible weeds, which cease growth soon after application. As EVEREST HERBICIDE is absorbed via roots by susceptible weeds, rainfall is necessary for acceptable performance when applied preplant or pre-emergence. 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, EVEREST HERBICIDE 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.

EVEREST HERBICIDE is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor, and will therefore have activity on 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.

The use of other ALS inhibitors in combination or sequentially can increase the potential for crop damage or lengthen rotational crop intervals on soils with low organic matter (OM) and high pH.

Not all spring and winter wheat varieties have been tested for tolerance. Some varieties may be known for sensitivity to ALS-inhibitors. Follow local recommendations for varietal sensitivity. Do not apply to "Choteau" spring wheat.

It is recommended that EVEREST HERBICIDE 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 highly eroded soils.

Do not apply preplant or pre-emergence to durum wheat.

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

Do not apply more than 0.6 ounce/acre of EVEREST HERBICIDE per year.

Do not exceed a combined total of 0.027 lb active ingredient/A of flucarbazone-sodium per year when using a post-emergence herbicide product containing flucarbazone-sodium.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- For use only in wheat. Treated wheat fields may be grazed at any time.
- 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.
- Do not apply postemergence when rain is expected within the next hour.
- Do not allow this chemical to drift onto other crops.
- Observe minimum interval to harvest of 60 days after treatment.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate EVEREST HERBICIDE.
- For Idaho, use only in the counties of Benewah, Boundary, Bonner, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone. Use in all other counties of Idaho is prohibited.

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 HERBICIDE directly to the spray tank.
3. Add glyphosate or other herbicides.
4. Add the surfactant (if necessary).
5. Add micronutrients (if necessary).
6. Fill the spray tank to the required level.
7. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application of EVEREST HERBICIDE.

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 HERBICIDE 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 HERBICIDE must not be applied after jointing begins to avoid the risk of crop injury.

Do not apply more than 0.6 oz/A of EVEREST HERBICIDE (0.027 lb ai/A flucarbazone) per year.

If EVEREST HERBICIDE has been applied either preplant or pre-emergence to the crop, do not exceed a combined total of 0.025 lb acid equivalent/A flucarbazone of both products per year (equal to a combined total of 0.6 oz/A of both products per year).

Do not make more than one postemergence application of EVEREST HERBICIDE per year.

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply in a spray volume of 5 to 10 gal/A (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 gal/A (or 30 L/ha). For best results, use a minimum of 5 gal/A (or 50 L/ha) 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 HERBICIDE 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 *SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT* section of this label for additional information on how to reduce drift during aerial application.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened and endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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.

- The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

When applying EVEREST HERBICIDE 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 must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the *SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMNT* section.

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* sections).

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 must 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 must 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 must 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.

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
Idaho	Idaho, Lewis, and Nez Perce
Minnesota	Brown, Cottonwood, Goodhue, Jackson, and Renville
Montana	Flathead, and Lake
Oregon	Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Union, Wallowa, Washington, and Yamhill
Washington	Asotin, Chelan, Cowlitz, Lewis, Lincoln, Spokane, and Whitman
Wyoming	Laramie

For ground applications, the applicator must:
- Apply when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
- Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets, OR
- Leave a 50 foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities

For aerial applications, the applicator must:
- Apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
- 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**
Durum & Spring 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.

Specified 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)*	

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 HERBICIDE 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 qt of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gal 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). Applications of liquid nitrogen fertilizer may result in temporary leaf burn or discoloration.

[4] Suppression is achieved by using 1 qt of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gal 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). 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.

ADJUVANT USE RATES

EVEREST HERBICIDE 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 LifeScience North America, LLC recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

Specified Adjuvant Use Rates	
EVEREST HERBICIDE tankmixed with glyphosate	• Follow the recommendations on the glyphosate label
EVEREST HERBICIDE alone	• Use 1 qt of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons (0.25% v/v) • Spray-Grade ammonium sulfate fertilizer at 0.75-1.5 lb/a can be used in addition to the non-ionic surfactant.
EVEREST HERBICIDE with liquid nitrogen fertilizer	• Always pre-slurry EVEREST HERBICIDE in clean water and agitate continuously. • Add up to 50% v/v of 28-32% UAN.

Specified Adjuvant Use Rates For Turf	
EVEREST HERBICIDE alone or with amine water soluble herbicides	• Use 1 qt of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gal (0.25% v/v) OR • A high quality basic blend at 2 qt per 100 gal (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 HERBICIDE with ester or EC base herbicides	• Do not add surfactant
EVEREST HERBICIDE with sulfonylurea herbicides + 2,4-D or dicamba[1]	• Use 1 pint of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gal (0.125% v/v) • Do not add surfactant if mixing with an ester or EC base 2,4-D

[1] For EVEREST HERBICIDE applicants applied in a tank mix combination with dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

TANK MIXES

For broader spectrum control of broadleaf weeds, EVEREST HERBICIDE 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 HERBICIDE Tank Mix Partners[1]
2,4-D Amine (4 lb/gal)
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester (4 lb/gal)
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester (6 lb/gal)
Aim®
Bromoxynil (2 lb/gal)
Bromoxynil + MCPA (2 + 2 lb/gal)
Bronate Advanced™

EVEREST HERBICIDE Tank Mix Partners[1]
Curtail®
Curtail M
Dicamba (4 lb/gal)[2]
Huskie®
MCPA Amine or Ester (3.7 lb/gal)
Starane®
Stinger®
WideMatch®
[1] For tankmix partner rate recommendations follow the label of the tankmix partner.
[2] If EVEREST HERBICIDE is applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

If one of the sulfonylurea herbicides in the following table is included with EVEREST HERBICIDE for broadleaf control, 2,4-D or dicamba[2] is required in spring and durum wheat at the rate range listed in the table below. The addition of 2,4-D or dicamba[2] is not required in winter wheat. For adjuvant recommendations, see *ADJUVANT USE RATES* section.

Sulfonylurea Tank Mix Partner[1]	In Spring and Durum Wheat, Add 2,4-D Or Dicamba[2] At The Following Rate Per Acre
Audit®	2,4-D Amine or LV Ester (4 lb/gal): 0.25 – 0.75 pt 2,4-D LV Ester (6 lb/gal): 0.17 – 0.5 pt Dicamba[2] (4 lb/gal): 2 – 4 fl oz
Supremacy®	
Affinity® Tank Mix	
Affinity BroadSpec	
Ally®	
Ally Extra	
Amber®	
Express®	
Finesse®	
Harmony® Extra	
Harmony GT	
Peak®	
[1] For tankmix partner rate recommendations follow the label of the tankmix partner.	
[2] If EVEREST HERBICIDE 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 gal/A

AERIAL APPLICATION
Apply in water using a minimum spray volume of 3 gal/A). For best results, use a minimum of 5 gal/A. Use nozzles that provide 200 to 350 micron size droplets for best results and to insure uniform spray coverage. Aerial applications with EVEREST HERBICIDE 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 *SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMNT* section of this label for additional information on how to reduce drift during aerial application.

USE RATES AND TIMING OF APPLICATION
PREPLANT OR PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS ONLY

Apply EVEREST HERBICIDE at burndown (preplant or pre-emergence to the crop), preferably with a herbicide containing glyphosate. Refer to the glyphosate product label for use directions and application recommendations.

EVEREST HERBICIDE removes early flushes of grass and small seeded broadleaf weeds and can enhance the burndown control of weeds when in combination with glyphosate. For season long control a sequential application of a grass or broadleaf herbicide is required.

Research has shown that removal of early weed competition in combination with good agronomic practices maximizes wheat yield potential. EVEREST HERBICIDE works best when used in combination with good fertility and uniform wheat stands.

Residual performance may be reduced if applied more than 10 days prior to seeding or if activating rainfall is not received within 10 days of application

EVEREST HERBICIDE is not affected by normal plant residue associated with no-till practices. Extremely heavy residue situations may delay EVEREST HERBICIDE's contact with the soil and result in reduced performance.

Winter Wheat Use Rates
For winter wheat apply EVEREST HERBICIDE on soils with organic matter greater than 1.0% and pH less than 8.0.

Application Rate for Winter Wheat Based on Soil pH and Soil Organic Matter (OM)			
Soil pH	**OM 1.0-1.4%**	**OM 1.5-2.0%**	**OM > 2.0%**
pH 7.5-8.0	0.2 oz/A	0.25 oz/A	0.3 oz/A
pH < 7.5	0.3 oz/A	0.3 oz/A	0.3 oz/A

Spring Wheat Use Rates
For spring wheat apply EVEREST HERBICIDE on soils with organic matter greater than 1.5% and pH less than 7.8.

Application Rate for Spring Wheat Based on Soil pH and Soil Organic Matter (OM)			
Soil pH	**OM 1.5-2.0%**	**OM 2.1-2.5%**	**OM > 2.5%**
pH 7.5-7.8	0.15-0.2 oz/A	0.2-0.25 oz/A	0.25-0.3 oz/A
pH 7.0-7.4	0.2-0.25 oz/A	0.25-0.3 oz/A	0.3 oz/A
pH < 7.0	0.3 oz/A	0.3 oz/A	0.3 oz/A

Early Season Residual Control and Control of Emerged Weeds with EVEREST HERBICIDE Herbicide[1]	
Target Weeds	**Remarks**
Green Foxtail[2] *(Setaria viridis)*	EVEREST HERBICIDE provides season long control.
Wild Oat *(Avena fatua)*	EVEREST HERBICIDE controls early flushes. Moderate to heavy infestations require a sequential treatment with a labeled grass herbicide.
Cheat (True Cheat) *(Bromus secalinus)*	EVEREST HERBICIDE controls early flushes. Season long control requires a sequential treatment with a labeled grass herbicide.
Japanese Brome *(Bromus japonicus)*	
Downy Brome *(Bromus tectorum)*	EVEREST HERBICIDE suppresses early flushes. Season long control requires a sequential treatment

Early Season Residual Control and Control of Emerged Weeds with EVEREST HERBICIDE Herbicide[1]	
Target Weeds	**Remarks**
Italian Ryegrass *(Lolium multiflorum)*	with a labeled grass herbicide.
Yellow Foxtail *(Setaria glauca)*	
Persian Darnel *(Lolium persicum*	
Barnyardgrass *(Echinocloa crus-galli)*	
Foxtail Barley *(Hordeum jubatum)*	
Redroot Pigweed *(Amaranthus retroflexus)*	EVEREST HERBICIDE will provide control of 2-3 inch emerged broadleaf weeds and provide residual control of early flushes.
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[2] (conventional & Roundup Ready) *(Brassica rapa* ssp. *Canola)*	
Wild Turnip *(Brassica rapa* ssp. *Slyvestris)*	
Wild Buckwheat *(Polygonum convolvulus)*	EVEREST HERBICIDE will provide suppression of 2-3 inch emerged wild buckwheat and provide residual suppression of early flushes.

[1] EVEREST HERBICIDE used at rates below 0.3 oz/A may have less burndown control or residual suppression of weeds listed above.
[2] If heavy rainfall is received after application residual control of green foxtail and volunteer canola may be reduced.

TANK MIXES FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

It is recommended that EVEREST HERBICIDE 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.

EVEREST HERBICIDE Tank Mix Partners For Enhanced Burndown
2,4-D Amine (4 lb/gal)
2,4-D Ester
Aim
Dicamba [1]
Glyphosate
Sharpen™
[1]If EVEREST HERBICIDE is applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

EVEREST HERBICIDE Tank Mix Partners for Enhanced Residual Control in Winter Wheat	
Maverick®	Add Maverick at 0.2 - 0.33 oz/A to increase residual activity on brome species. Follow the restrictions on the Maverick label when using this tank mixture.

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 HERBICIDE is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibiting herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to an 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 HERBICIDE 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 HERBICIDE 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
* In soils with a pH greater than 7.5 and organic matter below 2%, including eroded areas of a field, it is not recommended to plant corn or field peas for 18 months.	

As EVEREST HERBICIDE 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. For crops not listed above, a soil bioassay should be conducted prior to planting. Previous herbicide history must be known prior to planting the crops listed above. Long-residual ALS inhibitors can remain for several years after application and cause injury to rotational crops.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR TURF USE

EVEREST HERBICIDE 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. EVEREST HERBICIDE 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, EVEREST HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other labeled turfgrass herbicides.

EVEREST HERBICIDE is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor, and will control weed biotypes which have developed target site resistance to certain classes of herbicides, including ACCase inhibitors, dinitroanilines and tirazinines. See "RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT" section for additional information.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR TURF

Turfgrass Tolerance:

This product may be used on seeded, sodded, or sprigged turf. The use of EVEREST HERBICIDE 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, Annual	*Poa annua*
Bluegrass, Kentucky	*Poa pratensis*
Fescue, Fine	*Festuca rubra*
Fescue, Tall	*Festuca arundinacea*
Warm-Season Grasses	
Bahia grass	*Paspalum notatum*
Bermuda grass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Buffalo grass	*Buchloe dactyloides*
Centepede grass	*Eremochloa ophiuroides*
St. Augustine grass	*Stenotaphrum secundatum*
Zoysia grass	*Zoysia japonica*
Seashore paspalum	*Paspalum vaginatum*

Turfgrass Sites

EVEREST HERBICIDE 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).

APPLICATION

Apply EVEREST HERBICIDE 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

EVEREST HERBICIDE 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 EVEREST HERBICIDE 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

1. Ensure the spray tank is clean. In-line strainers and nozzle screens should be clean and 50 mesh or coarser.
2. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with clean water and begin agitation or bypass.
3. Add the appropriate rate of EVEREST HERBICIDE directly to the spray tank.
4. Add the other herbicides if desired
5. Add the surfactant.
6. Add micronutrients (if needed).
7. Fill the spray tank to the required level.
8. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application of EVEREST HERBICIDE.

Ground Broadcast and Spot Treatment

Accurately calibrate the sprayer prior to mixing the herbicide treatments. Apply EVEREST HERBICIDE and the labeled tank mix partners in a minimum of 20 gal 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 gal, 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.

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 EVEREST HERBICIDE 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 EVEREST HERBICIDE. A nonionic surfactant with at least 80% active ingredients should be added at 0.25% v/v (2.0 pts/100gal 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 pre-emergence weed control, EVEREST HERBICIDE 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	***Broadleaf Weeds***
Barnyardgrass *(Echinocloa crus-galli)**	Bur buttercup (*Ceratocephala testiculata)*
Cheat *(Bromus secalinus)*	Black mustard (*Brassica nigra)*
Downy brome *(Bromus tectorum)**	Blue mustard (*Chorispora tenella)*
Green foxtail *(Setaria viridis)*	Common waterhemp (*Amaranthus tuberculatus*)
Foxtail barley *(Hordeum jubatum)**	Curly dock (*Rumex crispus*)
Italian ryegrass *(Lolium multiflorum)* *	Field pennycress (*Thliaspi arvense*)
Japanese brome *(Bromus japonicas)*	Flixweed (*Descurainia sophia*)
Perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*)	Ladysthumb (smartweed) (*Polygonum persicaria*)
Persian darnel (*Lolium persicum*)*	Large hop clover (*Trifolium aureum*)
Rattail fescue (*Vulpia myuros)*	Pennsylvania smartweed (*Polygonum pensylvanicum*)
Wild Oat *(Avena fatua)*	Redroot pigweed (*Amaranthus retroflexus*)
Windgrass (*Apera spica-venti*)	Shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)
Yellow foxtail *(Setaria glauca)**	Tall wormseed wildflower (*Erysimum cheiranthoides*)
	Tansy mustard (*Descurania pinnata*)
	Small seeded false flax (*Camelina microcarpa*)
	Wild buckwheat (Polygonum convolvulus)
	Wild mustard (*Brassica kaber*)
	White clover (*Trifolium repens*)*

Cool-season and warm-season turfgrasses: EVEREST HERBICIDE 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.
Do not apply more than 0.6 oz/A/year.

Seedhead Suppression:
Bahiagrass: Apply EVEREST HERBICIDE at 0.2 – 0.6 oz/A 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 EVEREST HERBICIDE in order to increase the number of weed species controlled. Repeat applications may be made so long as no more than 0.6 oz/A are made per year.

Annual Bluegrass and Other Grasses: Apply EVEREST HERBICIDE at 0.2 – 0.6 oz/A 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/A are made per year.

Growth Management in Turfgrass
EVEREST HERBICIDE will aid in control of excessive growth of selected turfgrasses and increase turf quality. Apply at 0.3 – 0.6 oz/A. Repeat applications may be made so long as no more than 0.6 oz/A are made per year. Make subsequent applications at 30 – 60 day intervals.

Removal of over seeded perennial ryegrass from bermudagrass during Spring Transition

Use EVEREST HERBICIDE at rates of 0.3 to 0.6 oz/A in the spring to aid in the transition to bermudagrass. The lower rate will allow for a more gradual transition from perennial ryegrass to bermudagrass. A second low rate application may be made 14-21 days after the first application. Alternatively, apply 0.6 oz per acre to allow for quicker transition. EVEREST HERBICIDE may be less aggressive than other herbicides which allows for a more gradual transition to bermudagrass. Make sure there is a good bermudagrass base before applying EVEREST HERBICIDE.

Use of EVEREST HERBICIDE as a Herbicide Safener:
EVEREST HERBICIDE will decrease bleaching due to carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitor herbicide (mesotrione) applications in bermuda grass, zoysia grass and St. Augustine grass and other grasses. EVEREST HERBICIDE 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 + EVEREST HERBICIDE 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)
EVEREST HERBICIDE can be used over-the-top or as a directed spray under the canopy in conifer nurseries and field plantings (including Christmas trees). Apply EVEREST HERBICIDE at 0.3 – 0.6 oz/A to actively growing weeds listed above.
Do not apply more than 0.6 oz/A/yr.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply postemergence when rain is expected within the next hour.
- Do not allow this chemical to drift onto crops or sensitive ornamental plants.
- Do not apply this product by air or through any type of irrigation system.
- 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.
- 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.
- Do not use on turfgrass species other than those listed above unless experience indicates turf yellowing does not occur or is acceptable.
- 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.
- Do not apply within 4 weeks of cutting or lifting of sod.
- Allow at least one week between last application and overseeding with winter grasses for winter cover.
- 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.
- Avoid applications when turfgrasses are under stress as injury may result.
- Applications should be made to actively-growing weeds.

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 Handling:

NONREFILLABLE PAPER AND PLASTIC BAGS

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

NONREFILLABLE FIBER DRUMS WITH LINERS

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Fiber drum is to be disposed of in the same manner required for its liner.

Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons). Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Rigid Non-refillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs).

Non-refillable containers: Do not reuse or refill this container. After emptying product from container, either return container to Arysta LifeScience per instructions from Arysta LifeScience North America service center (1-866-761-9397), or rinse and either recycle or dispose of the container as follows: Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable).

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote

Deleted: Disposal

more complete product removal.
Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g. Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, and Kegs). Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To triple rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.
Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

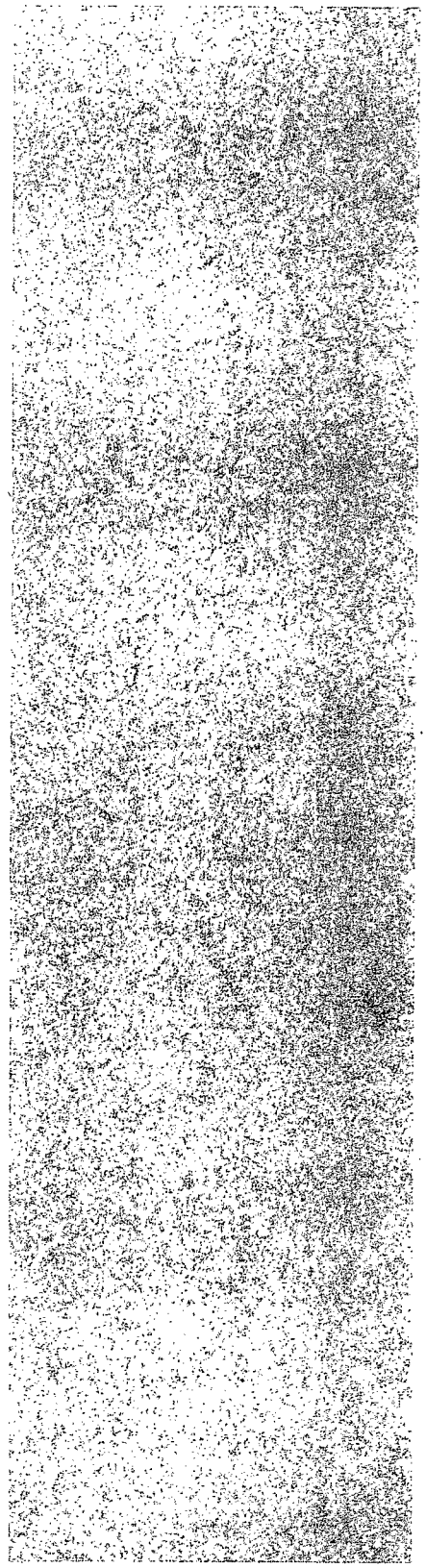
Refillable Containers.
Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Refilling or Returning Containers
If refilling or returning container is planned, end users are not authorized to remove tamper evident cables, one way valves or clean container.

Recycle or Disposal of Containers
End users are authorized to remove tamper evident cable as required to remove the product from the container unless the container is equipped with one way valves and refilling or returning is planned. Instructions for container rinsing and either recycling or disposal are as follows:

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable).
Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g. Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums and Kegs). Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To triple rinse the containers before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.



Warranty and Disclaimer Statement

The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks may arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off-target movement, unconventional farming techniques, the presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC ("Arysta"), and can cause crop injury, injury to non-target crops or plants, ineffectiveness of the product, or other unintended consequences. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

Arysta warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Arysta, and is subject to the inherent risks described above.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ARYSTA DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ARYSTA, MANUFACTURER, AND SELLER DISCLAIM AND SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE, HANDLING, APPLICATION, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL OF THIS PRODUCT OR FOR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF PENALTIES, AND THE USER AND BUYER WAIVE ANY RIGHT THAT THEY MAY HAVE TO SUCH DAMAGES. NO AGENT, REPRESENTATIVE OR EMPLOYEE OF ARYSTA IS AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ANY WARRANTY, GUARANTEE OR REPRESENTATION BEYOND THOSE CONTAINED HEREIN OR TO MODIFY THE WARRANTIES CONTAINED HEREIN.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE TOTAL LIABILITY OF ARYSTA, MANUFACTURER, AND SELLER, SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT ARYSTA'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

EVEREST HERBICIDE 70 WDG (MASTER) 08/30/11 NOTIF 10/20/11 NOTIF 03/28/2012 NOTIF 02/27/13