



66330-398

2/22/2010

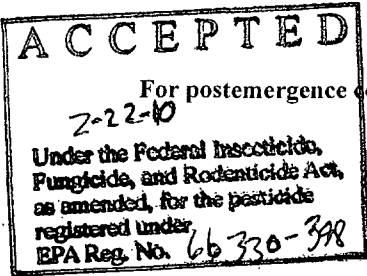
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 <p>U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (7505P) 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20460</p> <p>NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Reregistration</p> <p>(under FIFRA, as amended)</p>	EPA Reg. Number: 66330-398	Date of Issuance: 2-22-10
	Term of Issuance: Unconditional	
Name of Pesticide Product: Everest KO Herbicide Tank Mix		
Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC 15401 Weston Parkway, Suite 150 Cary, NC 27513		
<p>Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.</p> <p>On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.</p> <p>Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.</p> <p>1. This product is registered in accordance with FIFRA</p>		
Signature of Approving Official:  James Tompkins, Product Manager (25) Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)	Date: 2-22-10	

EPA Form 8570-6

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions please contact Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or kraft.erik@epa.gov.

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**EVEREST® KO Herbicide Tank Mix
GRANULATED HERBICIDE**

For postemergence control of wild oat, green foxtail, kochia and other grass and broadleaf weeds in spring & winter wheat

FLUSH AFTER FLUSH™

Use the Entire Content of this Package

**COMPONENT A
(HERBICIDE A)**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	BY WT.
Flucarbazone-sodium*, 4,5-Dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-N-[[2(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]sulfonyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-carboxamide, sodium salt	70.0%
Inert Ingredients	30.0%
Total	100.0%

*66% Flucarbazone acid equivalent

**COMPONENT B
(HERBICIDE B)**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	BY WT.
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester**: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy) acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	40%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	60%
TOTAL	100%

**Acid Equivalent: fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid – 27.78%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING / AVISO**

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)

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.</p> <p>Note to Physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.</p> <p>FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE: Call PROSAR at 1-866-303-6952 or 1-651-632-8946 if calling from outside the U.S.</p> <p>FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident call CHEMTREC at 1-800-434-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 if calling from outside of the U.S.</p>	

EPA Reg. No. 66330-GOI
AD

EPA Est. No. _____
NET CONTENTS: _____

Manufactured for:
Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC

15401 Weston Parkway, Suite 150
Cary, NC 27513

EVEREST® KO HERBICIDE TANK MIX

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

EVEREST KO HERBICIDE TANK MIX is contained in a single jug which has two chambers and one neck opening. After opening the container, the user must dispense the entire jug completely into the spray tank. One jug of EVERST KO will treat 25 acres. The total weight of product in the jug is 125 oz: 10 oz of Component A and 115 oz of Component B.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical Resistant Gloves, Category G (such as Barrier Laminate or Viton)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

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

USERS SHOULD:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE 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

This product is toxic to fish. 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 or runoff from treated areas as this product may be hazardous to aquatic

organisms and non-target plants. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protections Standard.

Do not allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

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 such as Barrier Laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

PRODUCT INFORMATION FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

EVEREST KO is a selective herbicide for the control of wild oat, green foxtail, Italian ryegrass, windgrass, cheat, barnyardgrass, Japanese brome, and numerous broadleaf weeds, including kochia, redroot pigweed, wild mustard and shepherd's purse, in spring, durum and winter wheat.

EVEREST KO 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 two weeks, though susceptible weeds will stop growing and will no longer be competitive. For broader spectrum activity, EVEREST KO may be tank mixed with a broadleaf herbicide listed on this label. See "*TANK MIXES*" section for recommended products.

EVEREST KO contains active ingredients with two modes of action. Therefore EVEREST KO will control grass weed biotypes which have developed target site resistance to ACCase inhibitors, dinitroanilines and triallates and kochia which has developed resistance to ALS inhibitors. See "*RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT*" section for additional information.

Read the entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE before using EVEREST KO.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1. For use only in wheat. Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
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. Do not apply closer than 14 days before cutting of hay or 60 days before harvesting of grain or straw.
6. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ full with clean water and begin agitation or bypass.
2. Add the appropriate rate of EVEREST KO directly to the spray tank.
3. If a tankmix partner is used add other pesticide.
4. Add adjuvants.
5. Fill the spray tank to the required level.
6. Maintain sufficient agitation during mixing and application of EVEREST KO.

Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be re-suspended before spraying is resumed. Settled material may be more difficult to re-suspend than when originally mixed. Agitate spray tank every 12 hours to re-suspend any settled materials. Repeat until spraying can resume and the spray tank is empty.

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 KO to small weeds to maximize wheat's yield potential. EVEREST KO should not be applied after jointing begins to avoid the risk of crop injury.

EVEREST KO is specified for use at 5.0 oz (total mixture of Component A and B)/A.

Do not apply more than 7.5 oz (total mixture of Component A and B)/A of EVEREST KO (0.42 oz/A flucarbazone) per year.

If PRE-PARE Herbicide has been applied either preplant or preemergence to the crop, do not exceed a combined total of 0.42 oz of flucarbazone active ingredient/A. EVEREST KO applied at 5 oz/A contains 0.28 oz of flucarbazone active ingredient/A.

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

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply in a spray volume greater than 8 gallons/acre 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 KO should be made with low drift nozzles at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop and at a maximum pressure of 30 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.

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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 KO in a tank mix with other herbicides (e.g. 2,4-D, bromoxynil, dicamba, MCPA, sulfonyleurea 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 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.

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- 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 must 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.

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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	State	County	State	County
Idaho	Idaho	Oregon	Benton Clackamas Lane Linn Marion Polk Union Wallowa Washington Yamhill	Washington	Asotin
	Lewis				Chelan
Nez Perce	Cowlitz				
	Lewis				
Minnesota	Brown				Lincoln
	Cottonwood				Spokane
	Goodhue		Whitman		
	Jackson				
	Renville				
Montana	Flathead			Wyoming	Laramie
	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 2 leaves to a maximum of 4 leaves on the main stem plus 2 tillers.
Winter Wheat	Fall application: minimum of 2 leaves.
	Spring application: apply as soon as wheat growth resumes, from 2 leaves 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. 5 oz/A contains a ratio of 0.29 oz/A of component A and XX oz/A of component B. When mixing into the spray tank, empty both components of the container completely to maintain this ratio. See rate chart for further information on weed species and herbicide rate.

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Grass and Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by EVEREST KO at 5 oz/A (total mixture of Component A and B)	
Grass Weeds	Growth Stage & Remarks
Green Foxtail (<i>Setaria viridis</i>)	1 leaf to 6 total leaves
Wild Oat (<i>Avena fatua</i>)	1 leaf to 6 total leaves
Volunteer Tame Oat (<i>Avena sativa</i>)	1 leaf to 6 total leaves
Barnyardgrass ¹ (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>)	1 leaf to 4 total leaves
Windgrass (<i>Apera spica-venti</i> and <i>Apera interrupta</i>)	1 leaf to 6 total leaves
Cheat (True Cheat) ¹ (<i>Bromus secalinus</i>) Japanese Brome ¹ (<i>Bromus japonicus</i>) Downy Brome ¹ (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	Suppression Apply when actively growing
Italian Ryegrass ¹ (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)	Control when applied prior to tillering. Suppression when applied after tillering.
Rattail Fescue ¹ (<i>vulpia myuros</i>)	Suppression 1 leaf to 4 total leaves
Persian Darnel ¹ (<i>Lolium persicum</i>)	Suppression 1 leaf to 6 total leaves
Foxtail Barley ¹ (<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>)	Suppression 1 leaf to 6 total leaves
Yellow Foxtail ¹ (<i>Setaria glauca</i>)	Suppression 1 leaf to 6 total leaves
Broadleaf Weeds	Growth Stage & Remarks
Black Mustard (<i>Brassica nigra</i>)	4 inch
Blue Mustard (<i>Chorispora tenella</i>)	4 inch
Catchweed bedstraw ² (cleavers) (<i>Galium aparine</i>)	3 inch or 2 whorl
Curly Dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>)	4 inch
Field Pennycress (<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>)	4 inch
Flixweed (<i>Descurania sophia</i>)	4 inch
Kochia ² (<i>Kochia Scoparia</i>)	4 inch
Ladysthumb (<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>)	3 inch

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Grass and Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by EVEREST KO at 5 oz/A (total mixture of Component A and B)	
Pennsylvania Smartweed (<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>)	3 inch
Prickly Lettuce ² (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>)	3 inch
Redroot pigweed (<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)	4 inch
Russian Thistle ² (<i>Salsola iberica</i>)	Suppression 2 inch
Shepherd's Purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)	4 inch
Tansy Mustard (<i>Descurania pinnata</i>)	4 inch
Tumble Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>)	4 inch
Volunteer Canola (conventional) (<i>Brassica rapa</i> ssp. <i>Canola</i>)	4 inch
Volunteer Flax ² (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>)	3 inch
Wild Mustard (<i>Brassica kaber</i>)	4 inch
Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica rapa</i> ssp. <i>Slyvestris</i>)	4 inch
Wild Buckwheat ² (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)	Suppression 2 inch

¹Best activity is achieved by applying a basic blend adjuvant at 1% v/v or 2 quart of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.5 %v/v) + either liquid nitrogen fertilizer at 1-2 qt/A OR ammonium sulfate fertilizer at 1-2 lb/A

²Improved activity is achieved by applying a tankmix of 2,4-D Amine or Ester or MCPA Ester.

ADJUVANT USE RATES

EVEREST KO 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.

Specified Adjuvant Use Rates For Spring and Durum Wheat	
EVEREST KO alone or with amine water soluble herbicides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use 2 quart of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons (0.5% v/v) OR • A high quality basic blend at 2-4 quarts per 100 gallons (0.5-1% v/v) OR • A methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1 % v/v • A Liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28%UAN) at 1-2 qt/A or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (AMS) at 1-2 lb/A (8.5-17.5 lbs/100 Gallons of spray solution) can be added to non-ionic surfactant or methylated seed oil.

Specified Adjuvant Use Rates For Spring and Durum Wheat	
EVEREST KO with ester or EC base herbicides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not add surfactant Liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28%UAN) at 1-2 qt/A or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (AMS) at 1-2 lb/A (8.5-17.5 lbs/100 Gallons of spray solution).
EVEREST KO with sulfonyleurea herbicides + 2,4-D or dicamba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 1 quart of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons (0.25% 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 KO 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.

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY TESTING

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of EVEREST KO and other pesticides, fertilizers or carriers. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients (including water) in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 30 minutes. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludge's, gels or forms oily films, layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

EVEREST KO Tank Mix Partners
2,4-D Amine
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester
Aim® EW
Bromoxynil
Bromoxynil + MCPA
Curtail®
Curtail® M
Dicamba ¹
Huskie™
MCPA Amine or Ester
Orion®
Stinger®

¹ If EVEREST KO is applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

If one of the sulfonyleurea herbicides in the following table is included with EVEREST KO for broadleaf control, 2,4-D or dicamba is required in spring and durum wheat. The addition of 2,4-D or dicamba is not required in winter wheat. For adjuvant recommendations, see "ADJUVANT USE RATES" section.

Specified Rates For EVEREST KO + Sulfonyleurea Tank Mixes	
Sulfonyleurea Tank Mix Partner	In Spring and Durum Wheat, add one of the phenoxy herbicides below
Audit™	2,4-D Amine 2,4-D LV Ester Dicamba ¹
Affinity® Tank Mix	
Affinity® BroadSpec	
Ally®	
Ally® Extra	
Amber®	
Express®	
Finesse®	
Harmony® Extra	
Harmony® GT	
Peak®	

¹ If EVEREST KO is applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SPRAYER CLEAN-UP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before EVEREST KO is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the steps outlined below.

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of EVEREST KO are applied, at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits, which can accumulate in the application equipment

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 KO contains an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibiting herbicide and a synthetic auxin (carboxylic acid) 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 KO 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 KO 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
11 Months	Sunflowers
	Corn
24 Months	Field peas
	Lentils
	Mustard

As EVEREST KO 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.

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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 (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887 if calling from outside of the U.S.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

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. 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, EXPRESSED 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.

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