DuPont™ Oust® Extra

herbicide

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Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredient	*By Weight*
Sulfometuron methyl {Methyl 2-[[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonyl]amino] sulfonyl]benzoate}	56.25%
Metsulfuron methyl Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	15.00%
Other Ingredients	28.75%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-622 EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container
Net: _____
OR
Refillable Container
Net: _____

E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company
1007 Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19898

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are polyethylene and polyvinylchloride. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
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.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Engineering Control Statement: Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in 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 PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, except under the forest canopy, 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 contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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

Exposure to OUST® EXTRA can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto cropland.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DuPont™ OUST® EXTRA must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in DuPont supplemental labeling.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically instructed by DuPont. User assumes all risks associated with such non-labeled use.

Do not apply more than 10 2/3 ounces OUST® EXTRA per acre per year.

OUST® EXTRA contains sulfometuron methyl. When applied alone or in combination with other products containing sulfometuron methyl, do not apply more than 6.0 ounces of active ingredient per acre per year.

OUST® EXTRA contains metsulfuron methyl. When applied alone or in combination with other products containing metsulfuron methyl, do not apply more than 2.4 ounces of active ingredient per acre per year.

Do not apply more than 3.18 ounces active ingredient (0.199 pounds active) sulfometuron methyl per acre per single application to an Agricultural site when using this product alone or in combination with any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

Do not apply more than 4.5 ounces active ingredient (0.281 pounds active) sulfometuron methyl per acre per single application to a Non-Agricultural site when using this product alone or in combination with any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

Do not use on food or feed crops.

Do not use on sod farms

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 in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

OUST® EXTRA herbicide is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray or impregnated on dry, bulk fertilizer. OUST® EXTRA controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in conifer plantations and non-crop sites. It also may be used to control certain hardwoods and vines when applied in site preparation treatments.

OUST® EXTRA may be used for general weed control on terrestrial non-agricultural sites and for selective weed control in certain types of industrial turfgrasses on these same sites. OUST® EXTRA may be used for the control of certain woody plants, vines and herbaceous weeds in site preparation and release of various conifers. OUST® EXTRA can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in conifer plantations and non-crop sites; when tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of both products.

Herbaceous weed are controlled by both preemergence and postemergence activity. The best results on undesirable hardwoods and vines are obtained with a foliar spray between full leaf expansion in the spring and normal defoliation in the fall. The best results are obtained when the application is made before or during the early stages of weed growth before weeds develop an established root system. Moisture is required to move OUST® EXTRA into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control.

This product may be applied on conifer plantations and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. Do not make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

In the application of OUST® EXTRA, a drift control agent may be used per the manufacturer's guideline.

OUST® EXTRA is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

For best postemergence results, apply OUST® EXTRA to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed species, weed size at application, and soil texture. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment
- soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

Use a high rate on established plants and on fine-textured soils and a lower rate on smaller weeds and coarse-textured soils.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

When applied as a spray, OUST® EXTRA is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. When applied on dry fertilizer, OUST® EXTRA is absorbed primarily by the roots. Two to 3 weeks after application to weeds, leaf growth slows, and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within 4 to 6 weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become discolored, and the growing points subsequently die.

Warm, moist conditions following application accelerate the herbicidal activity of OUST® EXTRA; cold, dry conditions delay the herbicidal activity. In addition, undesirable hardwoods, vines and weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to OUST® EXTRA. Moisture

is needed to move DuPont™ OUST® EXTRA into the soil for preemergence weed control.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

PREPARING FOR USE - Site Specific Considerations

Understanding the risks associated with the application of OUST® EXTRA is essential to aid in preventing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement both during and after application may be affected by a number of site specific factors such as the nature, texture and stability of the soil, the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, drainage patterns, and other local physical and environmental conditions. A careful evaluation of the potential for off-site movement from the intended application site, including movement of treated soil by wind or water erosion, must be made prior to using OUST® EXTRA. This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for which the use of OUST® XP is not labeled. If prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement and cause damage to neighboring desirable vegetation or agricultural crops, do not apply OUST® EXTRA.

Before applying OUST® EXTRA the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you do not understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult your local agricultural dealer, cooperative extension service, land managers, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site specific considerations, please call 1-888-6-DUPONT.

AGRICULTURAL USES

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 Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 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 made of any waterproof material.
Shoes plus socks.

CONIFER PLANTATIONS

APPLICATION INFORMATION

When applied as a spray, DuPont™ OUST® EXTRA controls certain undesirable woody plants, vines and many broadleaf weeds and grasses in conifer plantation sites. Apply sprays by ground equipment or by helicopter. Apply impregnated fertilizer by ground equipment or by air (helicopter or fixed wing aircraft) to control broadleaf weeds and grasses.

When applied as a spray, OUST® EXTRA controls woody plants and vines by postemergent foliar activity. The best results are obtained with a foliar spray between full leaf expansion in the spring and normal defoliation in the fall.

OUST® EXTRA may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in conifer plantations; when tank mixing use the most restrictive limitations from the labels of both products.

APPLICATION TIMING

To control broadleaf weeds and grasses, apply OUST® EXTRA sprays before herbaceous weeds emerge or shortly thereafter. Apply impregnated fertilizer before weeds emerge.

APPLICATION RATES

Apply OUST® EXTRA at the rates indicated by conifer species. Use a lower rate on coarse-textured soils (i.e., loamy sands, sandy loams) and a higher rate on fine-textured soils (i.e. sandy clay loams and silty clay loams).

WEEDS CONTROLLED

OUST® EXTRA effectively controls or suppresses the weeds and vines listed under the WEEDS CONTROLLED in the NON-AGRICULTURAL USE section of this label when applied at the rates specified.

CONIFER SITE PREPARATION

APPLICATION BEFORE TRANSPLANTING

Make all applications before transplanting to control specified hardwoods, vines, broadleaf weeds and grasses. To improve control of targeted pests, add a surfactant at the rate specified on the manufacturer's label or as limited by the companion product (tank mixtures) label.

USE RATES FOR SELECTED SPECIES

USE RATES BEFORE TRANSPLANTING CONIFERS

Species	Rate ounces/acre	When to Transplant into Treated Areas
Loblolly Pine, Longleaf Pine	3 to 4	Planting season following application.
Slash Pine	3	Planting season following application.
Black Spruce	2 2/3 to 5 1/3	Not less than 13 months following application.
Red Pine	1 1/3 to 2 2/3	The following spring or summer but not less than 3 months after application. Areas receiving 2/3 to 1 1/3 oz/acre may be transplanted in a min. of 30 days following application.
Douglas Fir	2 2/3 to 5 1/3	Planting season following application.
Sitka Spruce	2 2/3 to 5 1/3	Planting season following application.
Western Hemlock	2 2/3 to 5 1/3	Planting season following application.
Ponderosa Pine	2 2/3 to 5 1/3	Arid regions: Apply in fall and plant the next spring. West of Cascades: Planting season following application.
Western Red Cedar	2.0 to 3.0	Planting season following application.
Grand Fir	2.0 to 3.0	Planting season following application.

Other species of conifers may be planted providing the user has experience indicating acceptable tolerance to OUST® EXTRA. Without prior experience, it is advised that small area plantings be tested for tolerance to OUST® EXTRA before large scale plantings are made. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species not listed above.

TANK MIXTURES
South/Southeast US

OUST® EXTRA may be tank mixed with site preparation treatments applied in the late summer to broaden the spectrum of undesirable hardwoods controlled and provide herbaceous weed control in the year following transplanting. The tank mixture rates below are for the specific brush species listed in each section or in the tank mixture partner label.

GLYPHOSATE

Tank mix 5 2/3 ounces of OUST® EXTRA with 2 to 10 pounds of active ingredient (isopropylamine salt) of glyphosate per acre. Refer to the glyphosate product container for a list of species controlled.

IMAZAPYR

Tank mix 5 2/3 ounces of OUST® EXTRA with 5 to 16 ounces of active ingredient (isopropylamine salt) of imazapyr per acre. This tank mixture controls:

Cherry	Oak,water
Dogwood	Persimmon
Elms	Sassafrass
Hickory*	Sweetgum
Oak, red	

GLYPHOSATE + IMAZAPYR

Mix 3 to 4 ounces of DuPont™ OUST® EXTRA with 8 to 96 ounces of active ingredient of glyphosate plus 5 to 16 ounces of active ingredient of imazapyr per acre. This tank mixture controls:

Cherry	Oak,water
Dogwood	Persimmon
Elms	Sassafrass
Hickory*	Sweetgum
Oak, red	

*Suppression (low end of imazapyr rate range) - a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

DUPONT™ VELPAR® DF, VELPAR® L

Tank mix 5 2/3 ounces of OUST® EXTRA per acre with the rates labeled on the VELPAR® DF or VELPAR® L labels for various soil textures. Refer to the product label for a list of species controlled.

IMPROVED BRUSH CONTROL

Following a spring VELPAR® DF, VELPAR® L or VELPAR® ULW application, a tank mixture of OUST® EXTRA at 4 ounces per acre plus a minimum of 2.5 ounces of active ingredient imazapyr (isopropylamine salt) per acre will provide improved brush control.

These brush species include but are not limited to:

American beautyberry	*Calicarpa americana*
Southern dewberry	*Rubus spp*
Huckleberry	*Vaccinium spp.*

Application must be made in the summer or fall following a spring application of VELPAR® DF, VELPAR® L or VELPAR® ULW. For best results make the application after brush species have completely defoliated twice following the VELPAR® DF, VELPAR® L or VELPAR® ULW application and refoliation of target brush species is evident.

OUST® EXTRA applied at this time will provide herbaceous weed control into the early growing season of the year following application. This treatment also targets brush species remaining after a spring VELPAR® DF, VELPAR® L or VELPAR® ULW application.

Loblolly, slash, and longleaf pine may be transplanted the planting season following application.

Where burning is desired, burn only after adequate rainfall has occurred to move OUST® EXTRA into the soil. Soil disturbance from bedding or plowing may reduce spring herbaceous weed control.

CONIFER RELEASE

APPLICATION AFTER TRANSPLANTING

Apply OUST® EXTRA after transplanting to control certain species of hardwoods, broadleaf weeds and grasses as listed in the Weeds Controlled list in the Non-Crop section of this label.

USE RATES FOR SELECTED SPECIES

Use Rates After Transplanting Conifers

Species	Rate (ounces/acre)
Loblolly Pine	2 2/3 to 4
Slash Pine	2 2/3 to 3

TANK MIXTURES

HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

For loblolly pines, apply OUST® EXTRA at 2 to 4 ounces per acre plus imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon) at 4 to 6 fluid ounces per acre.

For slash pines, apply OUST® EXTRA at 2 ounces per acre plus imazapyr at 4 fluid ounces per acre.

This tank mixture controls:

Common ragweed	Late boneset
Dogfennel	Panicgrass
Fireweed	Pokeweed

In addition to the herbaceous weeds listed, this tank mixture will aid in the suppression of perennial grasses, such as, bermudagrass and johnsongrass.

UNDESIRABLE HARDWOOD CONTROL

Apply 4 ounces of OUST® EXTRA with 8 to16 fluid ounces of imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon) per acre to control herbaceous weeds, grasses and undesirable hardwoods. Some minor conifer growth inhibition may be observed when release treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth. To minimize potential conifer height growth inhibition, broadcast release treatments may be made late in the growing season.

For loblolly pine, a registered conifer release surfactant may be added at the rate instructed on the surfactant label.

For slash pine, over the top broadcast release treatments must be made after mid-August and only in stands 2 to 5 years old. For over the top applications to slash pine do not add a surfactant. For light (sandy) soils do not exceed 12 fluid ounces of imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon) per acre.

This tank mixture controls:

Ash	Myrtle dahoon
Black gum	Oak, red
Blackberry*	Oak, white
Cherry	Oak, water
Dogwood*	Persimmon*
Elms*	Red maple*
Hawthorn	Sassafrass
Hickories*	Sweetgum
Honeysuckle	Vaccinium
Hophornbeam	

*Suppression - a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

FERTILIZER IMPREGNATION

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with DuPont™ OUST® EXTRA for application in the establishment of conifer plantations.

IMPREGNATION

To impregnate the fertilizer, use a system consisting of a conveyor or closed drum used to blend dry bulk fertilizer. Some fertilizers such as potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate and triple super phosphate are not compatible with OUST® EXTRA. Diammonium phosphate, potassium chloride, 16-16-16 and 24-4-4 have been used successfully . Do not use OUST® EXTRA on limestone.

If fertilizer materials are excessively dusty, use a suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation. Dusty fertilizer may result in poor distribution and excessive risk of drift during application. The dry fertilizer must be properly impregnated and uniformly applied to avoid potential tree injury or mortality and poor weed control.

Consult the Application Rates section of this label for the appropriate rate of OUST® EXTRA to be used per acre. Apply this amount of OUST® EXTRA to the volume of fertilizer to be applied per acre. To impregnate dry bulk fertilizer, mix the amount of OUST® EXTRA as prescribed above in a sufficient quantity of water to uniformly coat the desired amount of fertilizer. Suspensions of OUST® EXTRA will require thorough agitation. Direct the spray nozzles to deliver a fine spray of the mixture toward the fertilizer for uniform coverage. The use of a colorant may be beneficial to visually determine the uniformity of impregnation.

Impregnation of OUST® EXTRA to dry bulk fertilizer may vary. If absorption of the impregnating spray by the fertilizer is not adequate, the use of an absorptive powder or additive, such as Microcel E (Johns Manville Product Company) or HiSil - 233 (Pittsburg Plate Glass) may be required to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture.

Apply impregnated fertilizer as soon as possible after impregnation for optimum performance. Impregnated fertilizer may become lumpy and difficult to apply following storage. Uniform and precise application of the fertilizer impregnated with OUST® EXTRA is essential for satisfactory weed control and to minimize tree injury.

Follow the instructions for spray tank cleanout on this label for cleaning the equipment used to impregnate, transport, and apply the fertilizer.

Low rates of OUST® EXTRA can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a OUST® EXTRA application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which OUST® EXTRA or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

BROADCAST APPLICATION

Applications may be made by ground or air (helicopter or fixed wing aircraft). Accurate calibration of the application equipment is essential for uniform distribution on the soil surface. Overlaps or skips between adjoining swaths or non-uniform distribution of impregnated fertilizer within the swath will deliver poor results and may result in tree injury or mortality.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS CONIFER PLANTATIONS

- Applications of OUST® EXTRA made to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, previous agricultural practices, or other stresses, may injure or kill the trees.
- After transplanting, apply OUST® EXTRA only after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots of the pine seedlings.
- Do not apply OUST® EXTRA to conifers grown for Christmas trees or ornamentals.
- Do not use a surfactant with OUST® EXTRA for herbaceous weed control when making over the top applications to conifer seedlings in the spring after transplanting. A surfactant specifically registered for conifer release may be used when targeting specific weed problems, such as, undesirable hardwoods. Refer to the surfactant label for use rates.
- OUST® EXTRA applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of trees when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding instructions for conifer plantations uses.

HYBRID POPLAR PLANTATIONS NEW MEXICO

SITE PREPARATION: APPLICATION BEFORE TRANSPLANTING

For hybrid poplar, apply 1 to 3 ounces per acre of OUST® EXTRA. Use 2 to 3 ounces per acre of OUST® EXTRA for heavy weed infestations and where maximum residual control is desired. Use 1 to 2 ounces per acre of OUST® EXTRA for light weed infestations or when small diameter cuttings have been planted. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and planting. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of OUST® EXTRA on specific clones. OUST® EXTRA must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of OUST® EXTRA may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.

RELEASE: APPLICATION AFTER TRANSPLANTING

For hybrid poplar, apply 1 to 3 ounces per acre of OUST® EXTRA. Use 2 to 3 ounces per acre of OUST® EXTRA for heavy weed infestations and where maximum residual control is desired. Use 1 to 2 ounces per acre of OUST® EXTRA for light weed infestations or when small diameter cuttings have been planted.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS KOCHIA AND RUSSIAN THISTLE

Since biotypes of kochia and Russian thistle are known to be resistant to DuPont™ OUST® EXTRA, tank mixture combinations with herbicides having different modes of action should be used. To slow the development of resistant biotypes, minimize kochia or Russian thistle forming mature seed.

TANK MIXES

OUST® EXTRA herbicide can be tank mixed with other products that are registered for use on hybrid poplars and where the labeled method of application and timing of application are the same as for OUST® EXTRA.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS HYBRID POPLAR PLANTATIONS

- Apply only to trees which have been established for aminimum of 1 year. Apply when the trees are dormant and avoid contact of the spray with green buds or tissue as injury to the trees may result. Avoid applications during the period when the hybrid poplar are actively growing; from bud-swell in the spring to leaf drop in the fall. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of OUST® EXTRA on specific clones. OUST® EXTRA must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of OUST® EXTRA may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.
- Applications of OUST® EXTRA made to hybrid poplar trees that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, previous agricultural practices, or other stresses, may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of OUST® EXTRA made for release (trees present) must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- If a surfactant is used with OUST® EXTRA , allowing the spray to contact tree foliage may injure or kill trees. The user assumes all responsibility for tree injury if a surfactant is used with OUST® EXTRA treatments applied after planting.
- OUST® EXTRA applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of trees when they are present on sites.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

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 Part170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Use on non-crop sites, including industrial turfgrasses, are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

NON-AGRICULTURAL SITES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

OUST® EXTRA is labeled for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way (ROW), sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas--noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites--outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms).

OUST® EXTRA is not labeled for use on recreation areas, sod farms, or for direct application to paved areas (surfaces).

Apply OUST® EXTRA as a preemergence or early postemergence spray before or during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

Apply by ground or helicopter.

Combination with other herbicides broadens the spectrum of weeds controlled. In addition, total vegetation control can be achieved with higher rates of OUST® EXTRA plus residual-type companion herbicides. To improve the control of weeds, add surfactant at the rate of 0.25% by volume or at the rate specified on the manufacturer's label.

Apply OUST® EXTRA at the rates indicated by weed type. When applied at lower rates, OUST® EXTRA provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

DuPont™ OUST® EXTRA effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown in non-crop sites:

OUST® EXTRA—2 2/3 TO 3 OUNCES PER ACRE

Annual bluegrass
Annual sowthistle
Aster
Bahiagrass
Barnyard grass
Beackchervil (bur, woodland)
Bearded sprangletop
Beebalm
Bitter sneezeweed
Black mustard
Blackeyed-susan
Blue mustard
Bouncingbet
Bur buttercup
Bur clover
Carolina geranium
Chicory
Clover
Cocklebur
Common chickweed
Common groundsel
Common mallow
Common mullein
Common pokeweed
Common purslane
Common ragweed
Common speedwell
Common tansy
Common vetch
Common yarrow
Conical catchfly
Corn cockle
Cow cockle
Crown vetch
Dandelion
Downy brome (cheat)
False chamomile
Fescue
Fiddleneck tarweed
Field pennycress
Flixweed
Florida pusley
Foxtail barley
Foxtail fescue
Goldenrod
Green foxtail
Hairy vetch
Hop clover
Houndstongue
Italian ryegrass
Japanese stiltgrass
Johnsongrass
Jointed goatgrass
Lambsquarters
Little barley
Marestail/horseweed*
Maximillion sunflower
Medusahead
Miners lettuce
Mouseear chickweed
Oxeye daisy
Pennsylvania smartweed
Pepperweed
Plains coreopsis
Plantain
Poison hemlock
Prickly coontail
Red brome
Red fescue
Redroot pigweed
Redstem filaree
Reed Canarygrass
Ripgut brome
Rough fleabane
Rye
Salsify
Sandbur (southern, field)
Seashore saltgrass
Seaside heliotrope
Shepherd's purse
Signalgrass
Silky crazyweed
Smallseed falseflax
Smooth pigweed
Snowberry, western
Spreading orach
Sweet clover
Tansy ragwort
Tansymustard
Treacle mustard
Tumble mustard
Tumble pigweed
Western ragweed
Wheat
Whitetop
Whitestem filaree
Wild barley
Wild carrot
Wild garlic
Wild lettuce
Wild mustard
Wild oat
Wood sorrel
Wooly croton
Yankeweed
Yellow foxtail

*Certain biotypes of marestail/horseweed are less sensitive to OUST® EXTRA and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.

OUST® EXTRA—3 TO 4 OUNCES PER ACRE

Black henbane
Blackberry
Broom snakeweed
Buckhorn plantain
Bull thistle
Common crupina
Common sunflower
Crabgrass
Curly dock
Dewberry
Dogfennel
Dyer's woad
Fireweed
Gorse
Gumweed
Halogeton
Henbit
Honeysuckle
Multiflora rose (wild roses)
Musk thistle
Panicums (annual)
Plumeless thistle
Poorjoe
Prostrate knotweed
Rosering gaillardia
Scotch thistle
Seaside arrowgrass
Sericea lespedeza
Snowberry
St. Johnswort
Teasel
White snakeroot
Whitetop, hairy
Wild caraway

OUST® EXTRA—4 TO 5 1/3 OUNCES PER ACRE

Crimson clover
Dogfennel
Giant foxtail
Giant ragweed
Little mallow
Palmer pigweed
Perennial pepperweed
Purple starthistle
Rush
Yellow nutsedge
Yellow rocket

Note: Use the higher level of the labeled rate ranges under the following conditions:

- heavy weed growth
- soils containing more than 2-1/2% organic matter
- high soil moisture areas, such as along road edges or railroad shoulders

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

KOCHIA, RUSSIAN THISTLE, AND PRICKLY LETTUCE

Since biotypes of kochia, marestail, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are known to be resistant to OUST® EXTRA, tank mixture combinations with herbicides having different modes of action, such as DuPont™ HYVAR® X or DuPont™ KROVAR® I DF, must be used. In areas where resistance is known to exist, these weeds must be treated postemergence with other herbicides registered for their control, such as 2,4-D or dicamba. Do not allow kochia, Russian thistle, or prickly lettuce to form mature seed.

KUDZU

OUST® EXTRA applied at 8 ounces per acre may be used as part of a kudzu abatement program. Retreatment of any re-sprouting kudzu crowns following the initial treatment is necessary to fully control kudzu. Make applications to kudzu after leaves are fully mature and the plant has begun to bloom. Applications may continue until first frost. Apply OUST® EXTRA as a broadcast treatment for the initial application. Use spot-spray or broadcast follow-up applications as needed for thorough coverage. Thoroughly treat foliage and stems (spray-to-wet) without excess runoff. For handgun applications use a minimum of 100 gallons per acre. Boom or boom-less sprayer applications made by ground or air (helicopter only) equipment must use a minimum of 30 gallons per acre per application pass. Double pass

applications from different directions can improve spray coverage. Use a non-ionic surfactant (minimum 70% active ingredient) or crop oil concentrate at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25% v/v).

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

To improve preemergence to early postemergence control of weeds and grasses, add 2 2/3 to 5 1/3 ounces of DuPont™ OUST® EXTRA per acre to the labeled rates of the following herbicides: DuPont™ HYVAR® X herbicide, DuPont™ KROVAR® I DF herbicide, DuPont™ VELPAR® L herbicide, VELPAR® DF herbicide, DuPont™ TELAR® herbicide, diuron, glyphosate, dicamba, or 2,4-D.

Apply OUST® EXTRA plus a companion herbicide at the rates and timing as shown on package labels for target weeds. For application method and other use specifications, use the most restrictive directions for the intended combination.

Do not tank mix OUST® EXTRA with HYVAR® X-L herbicide.

INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

APPLICATION INFORMATION

OUST® EXTRA may be used to control weeds on industrial turfgrass, on roadsides, or on other non-crop sites where the turfgrass is well established as a ground cover. Applications may temporarily suppress grass growth and inhibit seedhead formation (chemical mowing).

BERMUDAGRASS RELEASE

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply OUST® EXTRA at 1/2 to 2 ounces per acre after bermudagrass has broken dormancy and is well established, usually 30 days after initial spring flush. If additional applications are necessary, apply OUST® EXTRA again during late spring to early summer. On established weeds, apply OUST® EXTRA 1 to 2 weeks after mowing for the best results.

OUST® EXTRA may also be applied in late fall or early winter. Use the lower rates on small seedling weeds and a higher rate on larger weeds.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS—BERMUDAGRASS (SOUTH ONLY)

Apply 1 to 2 ounces OUST® EXTRA per acre as a tank mix with 3 to 4 pounds active ingredient of MSMA per acre on well established bermudagrass during the summer. Refer to the MSMA package label for a list of additional weeds that may be controlled. Two or more sequential applications of MSMA alone may be necessary to maintain weed control.

CENTIPEDEGRASS RELEASE

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply 1/2 to 2 ounces per acre of OUST® EXTRA in the fall or early winter, or in the early summer following green-up of the centipede. Refer to the listing of Weeds Controlled in this section for use rates and species controlled by OUST® EXTRA.

SMOOTH BROME AND CRESTED WHEATGRASS RELEASE AND SUPPRESSION

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply 1/2 to 1 1/2 ounce per acre of OUST® EXTRA per acre to turfgrass after green-up and before seedheads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well-established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction of desirable turfgrass. Make only one application per year.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

OUST® EXTRA may be used to control the following weeds in industrial turfgrass when applied at the use rates shown.

OUST® EXTRA—1/2 TO 1 OUNCE PER ACRE

Asters (except heath aster)	Field pennycress
Buttercups	Fleabanes
Common broomweed	Goldenrod
Common chickory	Little barley
Common chickweed	Mousear chickweed
Common sunflower	Redroot pigweed
Common vetch	Sweetclover
Common yarrow	Tansymustard
Curly dock	White clover
False chamomile	Wild garlic

OUST® EXTRA—1 TO 2 OUNCES PER ACRE

Bitter sneezeweed	Hopclover
Buckhorn plantain	Japanese stiltgrass
Carolina geranium	Jointed goatgrass
Cheat (Downy brome)	Medusahead
Common dandelion	Musk thistle
Common mullein	Prairie coneflower
Common ragweed	Redstem filaree
Crimson clover	Tumble mustard
Eveningprimrose	Wild carrot
Foxtail barley	Wild oats
Giant ragweed	Wild parsnip
Hairy vetch	

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

- Excessive injury to turfgrass may result if a surfactant is used with OUST® EXTRA applications made to actively growing turfgrass. The user assumes all responsibility for turfgrass injury if a surfactant is used with OUST® EXTRA treatments applied to actively growing turfgrass.
- OUST® EXTRA may temporarily discolor or cause top kill of turfgrass. Applications made while turfgrass is dormant may delay green-up in the spring.
- Annual retreatments may reduce vigor, particularly at the higher labeled rates, where bahiagrass, crested wheatgrass and smooth brome are grown.
- OUST® EXTRA application on turfgrass that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures or late spring frost, may result in injury.

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following a treatment with DuPont™ OUST® EXTRA at use rates up to 2 ounces per acre the following grasses may be replanted:

Alta fescue	Smooth brome
Meadow foxtail	Sheep fescue
Orchardgrass	Western wheatgrass

The replant intervals are for soils with a pH of less than 7.5. Soils having a pH greater than 7.5 will require longer intervals. The replant intervals are for applications made in the spring. Because OUST® EXTRA degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the fall must consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with OUST® EXTRA. If species other those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with OUST® EXTRA a field bioassay must be performed, or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated areas.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS, PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

- Injury to or loss of desirable species may result if equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to OUST® EXTRA may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply OUST® EXTRA when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Applications may not be made to soil that is subject to wind erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also tend to be prone to wind erosion.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of OUST® EXTRA.
- Do not treat frozen or snow covered soil.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for OUST® EXTRA movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.
- Do not use this product in California.
- Low rates of OUST® XP can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an OUST® XP application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which OUST® XP is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.
- If non-crop sites treated with OUST® EXTRA are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after the OUST® EXTRA application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crops.

FIELD BIOASSAY

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop(s) you plan to grow the following year. The test strips must cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops(s) grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected off-site movement of OUST® EXTRA to cropland, soil samples may be quantitatively analyzed for OUST® EXTRA or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the above-described bioassay.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

OUST® EXTRA may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for use in conifer plantations, non-crop sites and industrial turfgrass.

Refer to the tank mixture partner label for any additional use instructions or restrictions.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of OUST® EXTRA can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a OUST® EXTRA application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which OUST® EXTRA or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

APPLICATION

GROUND

Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage when applying DuPont™ OUST® EXTRA as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

AIR

Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning or slowing to avoid injury to desired species.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. With the agitator running, add the proper amount of OUST® EXTRA.
3. If using a companion product, add the labeled amount.
4. For postemergent applications, add the proper amount of spray adjuvants.
5. Add the remaining water.
6. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

OUST® EXTRA spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 10°o F.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment following applications of OUST® EXTRA as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.

   Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a commercial cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. If a commercial cleaner is used, carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used follow the directions for rinsate disposal on the label.

Notes:

1. Do not use chlorine bleach in combination with ammonia when cleaning spray equipment. Do not clean spray equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised before performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When OUST® EXTRA is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures must be examined and the most rigorous procedure followed.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND TECHNIQUES

- **Nozzle Type** - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- **Pressure** - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.

- **Number of Nozzles** - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Pressure** – Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT) AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.
- **Application Height (aircraft)** - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- **Application Height (ground)** - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Local terrain can also influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are minimizing drift potential, and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVIES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

UPWIND SWATH DISPLACEMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS

- Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

- Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement, and displacement distance must increase with increasing drift potential.
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.

- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Liquid sprays must only be applied using rotary aircraft.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.
- When applying liquid sprays the following directional buffers are required to protect aquatic vegetation in sites (including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.

  75 feet - All aerial applications.
- Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size spectrum.
- Applications must be made using equipment delivering an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum as defined by ASABE S572.1.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives.
- When applying liquid sprays the following directional buffers are required to protect aquatic vegetation in sites (including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.

  50 feet - All broadcast applications other than railroad and roadside rights-of-way.

  25 feet - Broadcast applications to railroad and roadside rights-of-way.

  15 feet - All handheld spot treatment applications.
- Applications must be made using equipment delivering an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum as defined by ASABE S572.1.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by stoage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): 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 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): 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 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with DuPont™ OUST® EXTRA containing sulfometuron methyl only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. **Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner:** Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with OUST® EXTRA containing sulfometuron methyl and metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. **Disposing of Container:** Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637, day or night.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

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LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product. If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose 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.

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