



DuPont™ Pastora™

herbicide

SECTION 18 EMERGENCY EXEMPTION FOR THE USE OF PASTORA™ HERBICIDE ON BERMUDAGRASS FOR CONTROL OF SANDBUR. SPECIFIC EXEMPTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 18 OF FIFRA AS AMENDED.

This is an unregistered product and may be used for distribution and use only in states with a valid section 18 authorization. This labeling must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Any adverse effects resulting from the use of PASTORA™ herbicide under this quarantine exemption must be immediately reported to the appropriate state lead agricultural agencies.

Any unused unregistered product must either be returned to the manufacturer or distributor (unopened containers) or disposed of in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations following the expiration of this exemption.

<i>Active Ingredient</i>	<i>By Weight</i>
Nicosulfuron	56.2%
2-[[[(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]aminosulfonyl]-N,N-dimethyl-3-pyridinecarboxamide	
Metsulfuron Methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	15.0%
<i>Inert Ingredients</i>	28.8%
TOTAL	100.0%

FILE SYMBOL NO: _____ EPA Est. No. _____

EFFECTIVE DATE:

EXPIRATION DATE:

Nonrefillable Container

Net: _____

OR

Refillable Container

Net: _____

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 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.

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 treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have 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. Have the product container or 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. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Harmful if absorbed through skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Shoes plus socks.

Chemical resistant gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all > 14 mils.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statement: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in 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 immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply where/when conditions could favor runoff.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with 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.

Shoes plus socks.

Chemical resistant gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all > 14 mils.

DuPont™ PASTORA™ should be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separate DuPont publications.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by DuPont.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PASTORA™ herbicide is registered for use on bermudagrass pastures and hay meadows. Check with your state extension or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain PASTORA™ is registered in your state.

PASTORA™ is a dry-flowable granule that controls or suppresses sandbur in bermudagrass pasture. PASTORA™ is mixed in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A spray adjuvant must be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. PASTORA™ is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

PASTORA™ controls sandbur by postemergence activity. For best results, apply PASTORA™ to young, actively growing weeds. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following factors:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental condition at and following treatment

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.

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

PASTORA™ is absorbed through the foliage and roots of weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies. The final effects on annual weeds are evident about 4 to 6 weeks after application. The ultimate effects on perennial weeds occur in the growing season following application.

Application of PASTORA™ provides the best control in vigorously growing pastures that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin grass may not be as satisfactory. However, a bermudagrass canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to PASTORA™.

Weed control or suppression may be reduced if rainfall, or sprinkler irrigation occurs within 4 hours after application.

Weed control should be part of an overall pasture management plan which includes good fertility, adequate moisture (rainfall, irrigation), insect and rodent control, and other agronomic

practices which maximize bermudagrass growth. Consult your state cooperative extension service, local agricultural dealer, professional consultant or other qualified authority for specific instructions regarding proper management of bermudagrass pastures.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Application Timing

DuPont™ PASTORA™ may be applied to bermudagrass that has been established for at least one growing season. For best results, time applications to young, actively growing sandbur.

Applications of PASTORA™ may result in temporary yellowing or stunting of bermudagrass. Crop response is more likely if bermudagrass is stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices.

Spring or summer applications of PASTORA™ may temporarily reduce grass production. Crop response is minimized by treating when bermudagrass has less than 2" of new growth during initial green-up or by treating within 7 days after cutting for hay.

Weeds may continue to germinate throughout the growing season. Also, regrowth of treated weeds may occur due to adverse environmental conditions. To control weeds under these conditions, a sequential application of PASTORA™ may be necessary.

Use Rates

Apply 1.0 to 1.5 ounces PASTORA™ per acre as a broadcast application to established bermudagrass pastures. Do not apply more than 2.5 ounces of PASTORA™ per acre per year.

For spot applications, mix 2.5 ounces of PASTORA™ per 100 gallons of water for suppression of sandbur. Spot applications may be made using equipment such as back pack, ATV, or hand sprayers. Thorough coverage of foliage and stems is necessary to optimize results.

Spray Adjuvants

Unless otherwise directed, applications of PASTORA™ must include a surfactant. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer can be used unless specifically prohibited by tank mix partner labeling. Consult local DuPont fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with PASTORA™, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- NIS is the preferred surfactant under most conditions
- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons spray solution) or 0.5% under arid conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC)

- Use of COC may increase the potential for bermudagrass injury.

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 quarts/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 pounds/acre of a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 pounds/acre AMS under arid conditions. See "Tank Mixtures with Liquid Solution Fertilizer" for instructions on using fertilizer as a carrier in place of water.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions. Use of combination adjuvant products may increase the potential for bermudagrass injury.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by DuPont. Consult separate DuPont technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant .

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED

Sandbur: Application should be made when sandbur is less than 1.5" tall and/or across and is actively growing. Make applications to bermudagrass that is less than 4" tall following initial green-up in the spring, or after cutting for hay. Tall, dense stands of bermudagrass can intercept spray and reduce sandbur control. A follow-up application of PASTORA™ may be necessary to control subsequent germination (flushes) of sandbur following the first application.

Sandbur greater than 1.5" tall may be suppressed resulting in a reduction in sandbur seedheads.

Sandbur Management should be part of an overall pasture management plan which includes good fertility, adequate moisture (rainfall, irrigation), insect and rodent control, and other agronomic practices which maximize bermudagrass growth. In contrast, sandbur control in areas with thin stands of bermudagrass may not be satisfactory.

TANK MIXTURES

With Insecticides and Fungicides

PASTORA™ may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on pastures.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress or cold weather), tank mixes or sequential applications of PASTORA™ with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion) may produce temporary grass yellowing or, in severe cases, grass injury.

The potential for grass injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application.

Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not use DuPont™ PASTORA™ plus Malathion, as grass injury will result.

With Herbicides

PASTORA™ may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to PASTORA™, or weeds not listed under **Weeds Controlled**. Read and follow all manufacturer's label directions for the companion herbicide. If those directions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with PASTORA™. Some herbicide tank mixes may antagonize grass weed control.

Other Herbicides: For postemergence control of the following weeds in pastures:

Carolina horsenettle	Giant ragweed
Common milkweed	Western ragweed
Common ragweed	

Apply PASTORA™ at 1.0 to 1.5 ounces per acre in a tank mix with one of the following products. Refer to companion herbicide labels to confirm that the product is labeled for control of the weeds listed above and is registered for use in your state.

Product	Rate (ounce product/A)
"Grazon" P+D	8 to 32
"Tordon" 22K	4 to 16
"Weedmaster"	8 to 32
"Remedy"	8
"Amber"	0.35*

* For suppression of Western Ragweed In Phenoxy Restricted and Herbicide Regulated Counties

Product	Rate (ounce A.I./A)
2,4-D	8 to 16
Dicamba (such as "Banvel" or "Clarity")	2 to 16
2,4-D + Dicamba	1 + 2.87 to 4 + 11.48

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing PASTORA™ in fertilizer solution.

PASTORA™ must first be slurred with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the PASTORA™ is added. Use of this mixture is likely to result in temporary grass yellowing or burn.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (between 5% and 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (greater than or equal to 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, adding spray adjuvant(s) increases the risk of grass injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or DuPont representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with PASTORA™ and liquid nitrogen fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more

compatible (See manufacturer's label). Do not add spray adjuvants when using PASTORA™ in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions greater than 5% of the spray volume.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for spray adjuvants.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

GENERAL APPLICATION INFORMATION

Spray Equipment

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when the crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the **Spray Drift Management** section of the label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep PASTORA™ in suspension.

Ground Application

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 10 GPA for broadcast applications.

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (psi). For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

Use a minimum of 2 GPA.

When applying PASTORA™ by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label. Aerial application is not permitted in New York state.

Product Measurement

PASTORA™ is measured using the PASTORA™ volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of DuPont™ PASTORA™.
3. Continue agitation until the PASTORA™ is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the PASTORA™ is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. PASTORA™ should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply PASTORA™ spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If PASTORA™ and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the PASTORA™ in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the PASTORA™.

Do not use PASTORA™ with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

Sprayer Cleanup

Before Spraying PASTORA™

Spray equipment must be cleaned before PASTORA™ is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in After Spraying PASTORA™ section of this label.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of PASTORA™ herbicide are applied, it is recommended that 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 that can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying PASTORA™ and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Bermudagrass

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of PASTORA™ as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gallons 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.

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. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
 - * Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a cleaner which dissolves and removes sulfonyleurea herbicide residues can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

Notes:

1. **Attention:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When PASTORA™ is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of PASTORA™ and applications of other pesticides to PASTORA™-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to PASTORA™ to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

GRAZING/HAYING

There are no grazing or haying restrictions for PASTORA™ for livestock including cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and other animals when using PASTORA™ as directed.

Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

CROP ROTATION

Before using PASTORA™, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your pasture acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of PASTORA™ applied. PASTORA™ breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase PASTORA™ breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow PASTORA™ breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this

reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

DuPont™ PASTORA™ should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, PASTORA™ could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of PASTORA™.

Checking Soil pH

Before using PASTORA™, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0” to 4” samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

Bioassay

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in the Rotation Intervals Table, or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with PASTORA™. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or DuPont representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Rotation Intervals

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum PASTORA™ Rate on Pasture (ounce/acre)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
All areas	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover,	2.0	12
	bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	2.0	4
	Wheat (except durum)	2.0	4
	Durum, barley, oat	1.5	10
Areas with Soil pH of 7.0 or Less	STS soybeans	1.0	6
	Field corn	1.0	12

- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

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

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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 preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

WEED 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 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 threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, as injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Do not use on grasses grown for seed.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where the tailwater will be used to irrigate crops.
- Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of DuPont™ PASTORA™ to a small area.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after PASTORA™ application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. PASTORA™ should not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.

- Applications of DuPont™ PASTORA™ to pastures undersown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than bermudagrass.
- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.
- Do not apply more than 2.5 ounces of PASTORA™ per acre per year.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

Pesticide Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment. 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 "Refillable Container" or "Nonrefillable 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, (a) for Plastic Containers, 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, or (b) 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, (a) for Plastic Containers, 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, or (b) 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining product contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain rinsate for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, 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, or (b) 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, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refill this container with DuPont™ PASTORA™ herbicide containing nicosulfuron and metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. Cleaning the container (fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container (fiber drum) before final disposal, completely empty container by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the container for recycling if available or 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.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with PASTORA™ herbicide containing nicosulfuron and metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, 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, or (b) 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. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting.

Outer 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

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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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To the extent consistent with applicable law that allows such requirement, DuPont or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify DuPont or a DuPont Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

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For product information call: 1-888-6-DUPONT

Internet address: <http://cropprotection.dupont.com/>

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Governor

April 17, 2009

Terry L. Peach
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Office of Pesticide Programs (7504P)
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Arlington, Virginia 22202

Subject: Crisis Exemption for Pastora Herbicide (Nicosulfuron + Metsulfuron) to control field sand bur spp. in Bermuda grass pastures and hay fields in Oklahoma.

Dear Mr. Britten:

Pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 166.43(a)(1), you are hereby notified that the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture (ODAFF) has issued a Crisis Exemption that authorizes the use of Pastora Herbicide [Nicosulfuron (EPA Reg. No. 352-560) + Metsulfuron (EPA Reg. No. 352-435)], (Pastora, EPA Reg. No. *not registered*) to control sand bur spp. in Bermuda grass pastures and hay fields in Oklahoma. This action was taken following consultation between ODAFF staff person Debbie Cunningham and US EPA staff (Tony Britten) on April 13, 2009. The requirements of 40 CFR 166.43(b) are addressed below.

Justification for Crisis Determination:

During the 2008 season, Oklahoma submitted an application for the use of Pendamethalin (Prowl H2O) to control sandbur species in Bermuda grass pastures and hay fields in Oklahoma. Before the use season, Oklahoma declared a Crisis to use the product Prowl H2O in order to save thousands of acres of pasture to the noxious grassy weed species of sandbur. The product performed well and was instrumental in saving hay crops on at least 15,000 (fifteen thousand acres). This is the first time in several years that sandbur control was obtained since the product imazapic (Plateau) was withheld from growers and was unavailable for use.

Sandbur greater than 1.5 inches tall may be suppressed resulting in a reduction in sandbur seed heads. In contrast, sandbur control in areas with thin stands of Bermuda grass may not be satisfactory.

Dr. Paul Baumann has indicated that field sand bur cannot be controlled with any other product once the weed has emerged and after the Bermuda grass has greened up and is growing for the season. This allows Pastora to be used after it is too late for other products to be used. The use season for this product would start in Oklahoma in April and continue into the summer as the weather warms up.

Harvest Season:

Harvest or grazing may begin at any time and continue periodically through the season. There are no grazing or haying restrictions for Pastora for livestock including cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and other animals when Pastora is used as directed.

Section 166.20(a) (3) (VI):

- All applicable restrictions and requirements concerning the proposed use, and the qualifications of applicators using Pastora Herbicide must be followed.
- All applicable directions and precautions on the EPA approved exemption must be followed.
- These "use directions" must be in the possession of the user at the time of the pesticide application.
- Follow all precautions and restrictions on the labels of all products applied in combination with Pastora Herbicide. Always follow the most restrictive label.
- Pastora shall be applied only by certified applicators or licensed applicators. The licensed applicator must be certified in the category applicable to the application of a pesticide in fields and pastures for weed control.
- Mixers/loaders and applicators must follow the restrictions on the federal label for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If there are no instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Wash PPE clothing separate from other laundry.
- Do not apply to newly sprigged or newly planted Bermuda grass. Apply only to established Bermuda grass that is at least one year old.
- Do not allow spray to drift to adjacent crops.

The Oklahoma Department of Agriculture Food and Forestry is responsible for ensuring that all provisions of this exemption are met. ODAFF is also responsible for providing

Rate of Application (amount of active ingredient (ai) and product)

Sandbur: For the control of sandbur species, apply Pastora Herbicide at a broadcast rate of 1.0 to 1.5 ounces per acre. This would be 0.035 lb ai Nicosulfuron + 0.009 lb ai Metsulfuron methyl for 1.0 ounce Pastora; or 0.052 lb ai Nicosulfuron + 0.014 lb ai Metsulfuron methyl for 1.5 ounces of Pastora per acre. Do not apply more than 2.5 ounces of Pastora per acre per year or 0.087 lb ai Nicosulfuron and 0.023 lb ai of Metsulfuron methyl of lb. ai per acre per year.

Maximum number of Applications

Do not apply more than 2.5 ounces per acre per crop season. Usually only one application is needed per season; however, since field sand bur can sprout and grow any time during the season, a second application may be necessary.

Total Acreage to be treated:

There are approximately 18.2 million acres of permanent grass pastureland plus an additional 2.8 million acres of improved hay fields that may need treatment (Oklahoma Field office of USDA-NASS 2007 Census and personal communication).

This application assumes that 50% of the growers may need this treatment since it allows growers to wait and see how many acres need treated and where the product is needed. They may need to use it as a rescue treatment where the Prowl H2O treatment was not effective. In this case, 2.5 million acres are needed under this section 18.

Total Amount of Pesticide to be used:

If all 2.5 million acres in Oklahoma were to be treated using the maximum rate of 2.5 ounces per acre per year, a total of 6,250,000 ounces or 390,625 lb. of Pastora would be needed. Since it is almost impossible to quantify how many acres are infested with sandbur, an average is being used to calculate the amount of product and active ingredient needed.

Use Season:

Application should be made when the sandbur is less than 1.5 inches tall and/or across and is actively growing. Make applications to Bermuda grass that is less than 4 inches tall following initial green-up in the spring or after cutting for hay. Tall, dense stands of Bermuda grass can intercept spray and reduce sandbur control. A follow-up application of Pastora may be necessary to control subsequent germination (flushes) of sandbur following the first application.

During 2009, growers in south Oklahoma have not been able to use the product because approval came too late in the season. Prowl H2O must be applied before sandburs begin to grow in the spring since it is a pre-emergent herbicide. Once the weed has emerged, it cannot be killed in a grass crop by any product except Pastora. During 2009, the use of Prowl H2O was greatly reduced over what was initially forecast. The reason being the product was approved so late in the growing season that many thousands of acres did not benefit from this Section 18.

Since it did not rain, Prowl H2O was not applied in many situations. If the application is too late in the season and the field sandbur or the Bermuda grass has emerged or if the Bermuda grass has broken dormancy, the application is lost. This is the case in "all" of Oklahoma now with sandburs actively growing.

If rain does not come or if the sand bur has emerged, then the only way to control them is with a post emergent application of Pastora when the weed is between 1.5 inches tall or at the 3-leaf stage. This treatment is also possible for fields where the grower did not know the weeds were there or growers who did not want to risk an application using Prowl and not knowing if the rain would occur to activate it.

Dr. Paul Baumann, State Weed Specialist of the Texas AgriLife Extension Service at (979) 845-0877, may answer additional questions.

USE DIRECTIONS

This product is a NON RESTRICTED USE pesticide when used under a Section 18 in Oklahoma.

All restrictions and requirements concerning the proposed use and the qualifications of applicators using Pastora Herbicide (dry flowable granule) [Nicosulfuron (56.2%) + Metsulfuron (15.0%)] are as follows:

All applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA label must be followed unless otherwise modified in this authorization document.

Use of this pesticide is authorized to begin on April 17, 2009.

Pastora Herbicide (Nicosulfuron + Metsulfuron) may be applied to improved pastures and hay fields of Bermuda grass grown for forage, hay and grazing in Oklahoma.

Sites to be treated:

Pastures and Bermuda grass hay meadows infested with sand bur.

Method of Application:

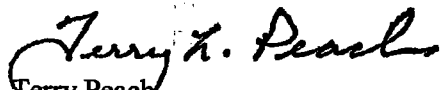
Pastora may be applied by ground or air equipment. Refer to the "use directions" for restrictions and application details.

information in accordance with 40 CFR 166.50(b) and will report any adverse effects resulting from the use of this pesticide in connection with this action.

Pastora Herbicide shall be applied only by certified applicators, licensed applicators or by persons under the direct supervision of a licensed applicator. The licensed applicator must be certified in the category applicable to the application of restricted use pesticides in field crops for weed control.

This product must not be used directly adjacent to native habitat where any endangered species occur. An untreated buffer zone of 200 feet is needed adjacent to any habitat where endangered species may occur in the proximity. This is the first year this request has been submitted by Oklahoma.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Terry H. Peach".

Terry Peach
Commissioner
Secretary of Agriculture

TP/eg

cc: Johnie Dowell, EPA Region VI