

SPECIAL LOCAL NEED REGISTRATION FOR SOUTH DAKOTA ONLY

READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FOR WARRANT® HERBICIDE BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE USE DIRECTIONS CONTAINED IN THIS SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING.

When using WARRANT Herbicide as permitted by this supplemental labeling, read and follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions in the label booklet or pamphlet provided with the product container, and on this supplemental labeling and any other separately published supplemental labeling for this product.



EPA Reg. No. 524-591
SLN No.: SD130006

WARRANT is a trademark
of Monsanto Technology LLC

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

**FOR AERIAL APPLICATIONS
IN THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA ONLY**

Keep Out of Reach of Children.

CAUTION!

In case of an emergency involving this product, Call Collect, day or night, 314-694-4000.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of herbicide application.

This SLN supplemental label expires on *June 30, 2014*.

See the "Product Information", including all "Use Restrictions", and the "Mixing, Spraying and Handling Instructions" sections of the label booklet for WARRANT Herbicide for essential product performance information.

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING AERIAL APPLICATION EQUIPMENT IN SOUTH DAKOTA EXCEPT UNDER CONDITIONS SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL.

This product may be applied with the following application equipment:

Aerial Application Equipment: Fixed-wing and helicopter

All treatments described on the label booklet for WARRANT Herbicide may be made using aerial application equipment, where appropriate, provided that the applicator complies with the precautions and restrictions specified on this label and in separate supplemental labeling published for this product, and on all labeling for any other product used in a tank mix combination with Warrant Herbicide.

Apply this herbicide at the appropriate rate as directed in the label booklet for WARRANT Herbicide in a **minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Unless otherwise specified, do not** SLN-SD130006 Aerial Applications in South Dakota

exceed 2 quarts of this product per acre when using aerial application equipment. Refer to the individual use area sections of the main label booklet for WARRANT Herbicide for application rates, spray volumes and additional use instructions.

Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride, and shoes plus socks.

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

Engineering Controls: When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

TANK MIXTURES

Do Not make an aerial application of WARRANT Herbicide in a tank mixture with atrazine, carfentrazone, isoxaflutole, mesotrione or with formulated products containing these active ingredients.

Before tank mixing another product with WARRANT Herbicide ensure that the product being tank mixed is registered in South Dakota for application in the specific crop, ensure the product is approved for aerial application in South Dakota, and conduct a compatibility test to determine if the products are compatible with each other. For instructions on performing a compatibility test, see the Sprayer Compatibility section of the Mixing,

Spraying and Handling Instructions section of the main label for WARRANT Herbicide. Read and follow the label directions of all products in the tank mixture. In all cases, the most restrictive label directions or restrictions apply.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial application to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if the application is made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the "**Wind**", "**Temperature and Humidity**" and "**Temperature Inversions**" sections of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume:** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with the higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure:** Use the lower spray pressure listed for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles:** Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle orientation:** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the air stream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle type:** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented

straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

- **Boom length:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length could further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application height:** Application must be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making the application at the lowest height that is safe reduces the exposure of the droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When an application is made with a crosswind present, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Increase the swath adjustment distance with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 miles per hour. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. **Do not apply this product by air if wind speed exceeds 10 miles per hour.** Avoid application when wind speeds are below 2 miles per hour due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Do not apply during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on WARRANT Herbicide

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.

Sensitive Areas

Apply this product only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Do Not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

When making aerial applications as specified in this SLN supplemental label for South Dakota, maintain a minimum of 200 feet from the application spray to the edge of the field and to any body of water.

Aircraft Maintenance

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. **PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES COULD RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR IS MOST SUSCEPTIBLE.** The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) that meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 can help prevent corrosion.

Read the "Limit of Warranty and Liability" in the label booklet for WARRANT herbicide before using. These terms apply to this supplemental label and if these terms are not acceptable, return the product unopened at once.

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