Bayer CropScience

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide

For Post-emergence Control of Certain Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds in Fall-sown or Winter Wheat And Fall – sown Triticale.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Propoxycarbazone-sodium (CAS No. 181274-15-7)	6.75%
Mesosulfuron-Methyl (CAS No. 208465-21-8)	4.50%
INERT INGREDIENTS	88.75%

Contains petroleum distillates.

TOTAL: 100.00%

This product is a water dispersible granule containing 6.75% Propoxycarbazone-sodium and 4.50% Mesosulfuron-methyl, by weight.

EPA Reg. No. 264-833 **EPA Est.**

Keep out of reach of children

WARNING - AVISO

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

For MEDICAL And TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

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 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.
For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577. **Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.**	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: No specific antidote is available. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

WARNING

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin, inhaled or if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or clothing. Avoid contact with skin and breathing dust.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some 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, socks, shoes, chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, and protective eyewear (safety glasses). Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate any body of water and do not apply when/where conditions could favor runoff. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters. Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants. Drift or runoff may adversely affect non-target plants.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not use this product until you have read the entire label.

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 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soil or water, is coveralls, socks, shoes, chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, and protective eye wear.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISOPSAL

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Non-refillable 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 offer for recycling or reconditioning; 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**.**

GENERAL INFORMATION

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide is intended for postemergence application as a foliar spray in fall-sown or winter wheat or triticale for the control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds. This product requires the addition of an adjuvant as specified in this label.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide is absorbed by foliage and roots of weeds and offers contact and residual weed control. OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide provides the most consistent control when applied to actively growing weeds. OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide is active against many important grass and broadleaf weeds (see list below for details). Best weed control can be expected when applications are made after the crop has fully emerged (fully expanded first true leaf) and before grass weeds tiller.

Environmental conditions which support vigorous growth of crop and weeds result in highest herbicidal activity. Following application, symptoms of herbicidal activity may develop within several days. Speed of action depends on environmental conditions and increases with increasing temperature and moisture. Sensitive weeds quickly stop growing and no longer compete with the crop. Visible signs of activity include cessation of elongation, yellowing and/or reddening of weeds, and finally plant death.

Abnormal environmental conditions (excess soil moisture or drought, extreme cold weather) can influence crop tolerance and herbicidal activity and may cause temporary response to the crop or reduced levels of weed control. This may result in weed stunting, rather than weed death. However, weed competition will be greatly reduced, and should permit normal crop development. Crop response may occur when frost occurs shortly after application to actively growing wheat.

CROPS

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide may be used on fall-sown or winter wheat and fall sown triticale.

VARIETIES

If OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide is tankmixed with any other product, refer to the label of the tankmix partner for further instructions and potential restrictions (timing of application, varietal tolerance).

SURFACTANTS

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide is a water dispersible granule that does not include an adjuvant. A recommended adjuvant **must** be tankmixed with OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide according to the guidelines as described in the ***MIXING INSTRUCTIONS*** section.

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide offers the flexibility to choose between three distinct adjuvant systems including 1) non-ionic surfactant plus ammonium nitrogen fertilizer, 2) methylated seed oil or 3) “basic blend” type adjuvant.

Do not use additives that alter the spray solution below 6.0 pH. Best results are obtained at spray solution pH of 6.0 – 8.0.

Organosilicone-based surfactants or crop oil concentrate surfactants are not recommended for use with OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide.

1) Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS) + Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer (in water carrier solutions)

Use a non-ionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.5% v/v (2 qts per 100 gallons of spray solution) with ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. At least 80% of the surfactant product must be active non-ionic surfactant. Avoid products that do not accurately define their ingredients. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Use a spray grade quality urea ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0 or 30-0-0 or 32-0-0 at 1 – 2 qt/acre) or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (21-0-0-24 at 1.5 – 3 lbs/acre).

2) Methylated Seed Oil (MSO)

A high quality methylated seed oil containing at least 80% methylated seed oil and 10% emulsifier or greater may be used in tankmixture with OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide at a rate of 1.3 – 1.5 pt/acre, however, potential for crop response may be increased compared to non-ionic surfactant plus ammonium nitrogen fertilizer.

When a methylated seed oil is used, ammonium nitrogen or ammonium sulfate fertilizers are not recommended.

3) Basic Blend Adjuvants

A basic blend adjuvant is a formulated combination of a non-ionic surfactant or methylated seed oil and a nitrogen source. Apply a basic blend adjuvant at 1% v/v or 0.8 – 1.6 pt/acre depending on water carrier volume per acre with OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide. Select the appropriate amount of basic blend adjuvant per acre depending on local conditions.

When a basic blend adjuvant is used, ammonium nitrogen or ammonium sulfate fertilizers are not recommended.

APPLICATION IN FLUID FERTILIZER CARRIER

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide provides consistent performance when applied with water as the spray carrier and the appropriate additive is added to the spray solution. However, OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide may be applied using a liquid nitrogen solution (28-0-0, 30-0-0 or 32-0-0) as a portion of the spray carrier. A non-ionic surfactant at a maximum concentration of 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) is required in spray solutions containing liquid nitrogen carrier.

Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas - OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide may be applied in a fertilizer spray solution containing up to a maximum of 50% v/v liquid nitrogen (5 gallons of liquid nitrogen in 10 gallons of spray solution per acre) and not exceed more than 30 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre.

Washington, Oregon and Idaho - OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide may be applied in a fertilizer spray solution containing up to 3 gallons of liquid nitrogen in a minimum 10 gallon spray solution per acre by ground only. Liquid nitrogen may include formulations from 20-0-0 to 32-0-0.

In all other areas, the fertilizer spray solution may be applied up to a maximum of 15% v/v liquid nitrogen (1.5 gallons of liquid nitrogen in 10 gallons of spray solution per acre).

Due to the activity of fertilizer on the crop, temporary crop response may result when liquid nitrogen is used as portion of the spray carrier. Crop response symptoms due to the use of liquid nitrogen as a portion of the spray carrier may include reduced wheat growth, discoloration, and leaf burn.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Properly calibrated ground or aerial (fixed wing or helicopter) application equipment may be used to apply OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide postemergence as a foliar spray. Do not apply pre-emergence to wheat or crop response may occur. Application should be made after the crop has fully emerged (fully expanded first true leaf) and before grass weeds tiller. Weed infestations should be treated before they become competitive with the crop.

Thorough coverage of weeds is necessary to achieve good weed control. The use of nozzles and spray pressure that deliver **MEDIUM** spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572 are highly recommended for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration.

Select spray nozzles that provide best spray distribution and weed coverage at the appropriate spray pressure. Avoid uneven spray distribution, skips, overlaps, and spray drift.

Do not apply OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide through any type of irrigation system.

Apply OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide to wheat from emergence (fully expanded first true leaf) up to jointing. Do not apply more than a total of 3.5 ounces/acre of OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide per crop year.

GROUND APPLICATION

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide can be applied broadcast in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. For weed control in dense weed canopies, use 15 or more gallons of water per acre. Weed infestations should be treated before they become competitive with the crop.

The use of 80-degree or 110-degree flat-fan nozzles is highly recommended for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. To achieve uniform spray coverage, use nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE standard S-572. Use screens that are 50 mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide should be applied in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per broadcast acre. Weed infestations should be treated before they become competitive with the crop.

To achieve uniform spray coverage, use nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE standard S-572. DO NOT use raindrop nozzles.

Aerial applications with this product should be made at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop with low drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur.

Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

See the ***SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT*** section of this label for additional information on proper application of OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide must be applied with clean and properly calibrated equipment. Prior to adding OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank, filters and nozzles have been thoroughly cleaned. In-line strainers and nozzle screens should be 50 mesh or coarser.

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with clean water and begin agitation or bypass.
2. Add the appropriate rate of OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide, as determined under the ***USE RATES*** section, directly to the spray tank. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application. OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide should be fully dispersed in water before adding any other material.
3. Add the broadleaf weed herbicide.
4. Add the surfactant.
5. Fill the spray tank with balance of water needed.
6 Continue agitation during OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide application to ensure uniform spray coverage. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling may occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate spray solution for at least 10 minutes before application. Use spray solution within 24 hours after mixing.

RE-SUSPENDING WG PRODUCTS IN SPRAY SOLUTION

Like other Water Dispersible Granules or suspension concentrates (SC's), OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide will settle if left standing without agitation. If the spray solution is allowed to settle for one hour or more, re-agitate the spray solution for a minimum of 15 minutes before application.

COMPATIBILITY

If OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide is to be tankmixed with other herbicides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 quart) of spray solution, combining all ingredients in the same ratio

as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually occur within 5-15 minutes after mixing. Indications of incompatibility include separation in the mix, and either clumping or clabbering of the mixture. Read and follow the label of each tankmix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the appropriate rate and application timing and weeds are emerged and actively growing at time of application. Best control is achieved when grass weeds are treated at the 1-leaf to 2-tiller stage of growth and before broadleaf weeds are larger than 2 inches in diameter.

GRASS WEED RECOMMENDATIONS	
Annual / Italian ryegrass	C*
Annual bluegrass	C
Blackgrass	C
Bulbous / Tuber oatgrass	C
Cheat (True cheat)	C
Downy brome[1]	C
Foxtail barley	C
Green foxtail	PC
Hairy Chess	C
Hood canarygrass	C
Interrupted windgrass	C
Japanese brome	C
Jointed goatgrass	PC
Kentucky bluegrass	C
Little barley	PC
Littleseed canarygrass	C
Perennial ryegrass	PC
Persian darnel	C
Quackgrass	PC
Rattail fescue	PC
Ripgut brome	C
Roughstalk bluegrass	C
Sixweeks fescue	PC
Soft brome	C
Wild oat	C
Windgrass	C

BROADLEAF WEED RECOMMENDATIONS	
Blue mustard	C
Black mustard	C
Bur buttercup	C
Bushy wallflower / Treacle mustard	C
California burclover	PC
Catchweed bedstraw	PC
Chamomile mayweed	PC
Common chickweed	C
Common vetch	C
Corn buttercup	C
Cornflower / Bachelor's Button	PC
Field pennycress	C
Flixweed	C
Garden chervil	PC
Goosefoot	PC
Henbit	PC
Ivyleaf speedwell	PC
Little malva	C
London rocket	C
Mouseear chickweed	C
Rape (volunteer)	C
Red clover	PC
Redroot pigweed[2]	PC
Shepherdspurse	C
Small seeded false flax	C
Swinecress	C
Tall wormseed wallflower	C
Tansy mustard	C
Tumble mustard	C
Wild beet	C
Wild mustard	C
Wild radish	C
Wild turnip	C

* C means Control. PC means Partial Control. Partially controlled weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas but performance will not be commercially acceptable.

[1] For field infestations consisting of downy brome, a fall application of OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide will provide control and a spring application will provide partial control. Use 3.5 oz OLYMPUS™ FLEX/A for best activity on downy brome.

[2] Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of redroot pigweed are known to occur. Refer to the ***WEED RESISTANCE*** section for additional information regarding management tactics for resistant weeds.

USE RATES

Apply OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide at a rate of 3.0 oz per acre in the fall or spring. Do not use less than 3.0 oz per acre unless directed by a Bayer CropScience Representative.

Under dry conditions or in dense weed canopies, use 3.5 oz per acre for best results.

In Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, use 3.5 oz per acre for all grass species except for wild oat and windgrass. For control of wild oat and windgrass, 3.0 oz per acre may be used.

TIMING OF APPLICATION

Apply OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide from first fully expanded true leaf up to jointing.

TANKMIXES

For broad-spectrum control of both annual grasses and broadleaf weeds, OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide may be mixed with broadleaf herbicides and an appropriate adjuvant. With all tankmix partners, read and follow use directions, rates, precautions, timing, recropping restrictions, grazing interval restrictions and recommendations on the broadleaf herbicide and surfactant labels. It is recommended that products not specifically listed on this label for tankmixing with OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide be applied sequentially, 7 days prior to or 7 days after an OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide treatment.

When tank mixing with EC broadleaf herbicides, frost occurrence the night before or within two nights after application may increase crop response. These effects can be quite marked when OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide is tankmixed with EC partners. Additionally, abnormally large temperature fluctuations between daytime highs and nighttime lows reduce the crop tolerance of these combinations. Avoid the tank mixing of EC broadleaf herbicides with Olympus Flex under these environmental conditions or wait until conditions moderate. When tank mixing Olympus Flex with an EC broadleaf herbicide in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, reduce the NIS rate from 0.5% to 0.25%.

Possible tankmix partners include:

AFFINITY™, Affinity™ Tankmix, Affinity™ Broadspec	Curtail M	MCP Amine or Ester [2]
AMBER®	EXPRESS®	OLYMPUS™ [3]
AIM®	FINESSE®	PEAK®
ALLY®, ALLY EXTRA®	GLEAN®	SENCOR® [4]
BRONATE ADVANCED™ [1]	HARMONY®, HARMONY EXTRA XP®	STARANE® , STARANE NXT®
BUCTRIL® [1]	Huskie™	WIDEMATCH™

[1] Equivalent bromoxynil products may be substituted for these products.

[2] Formulations of MCP Amine or Ester may be tankmixed at a dosage of 0.25 –0.50 lb ai/acre.

[3] OLYMPUS™ may be applied in tankmix combination up to a maximum rate of 0.5 oz/acre.

[4] Spring application in tankmix combination with SENCOR® may result in reduced control of wild oat, annual (Italian) ryegrass, and downy brome. When SENCOR® is tankmixed with OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide, use a non-ionic surfactant at a maximum concentration of 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Consult appropriate label of each tankmix partner for exact application rates required to control weeds not listed on this label.

TANKMIXTURES FOR DISEASE CONTROL

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide may be applied in combination with Stratego®, Tilt® or Topsin® M 70WP fungicides for weed and disease control. Refer to the specific fungicide label for use directions, application rates, restrictions and a list of diseases controlled.

TANKMIXTURES FOR INSECT CONTROL

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide may be applied with Baythroid® XL, Sevin® XLR Plus, Warrior® Insecticide with Zeon Technology or Z-Cype 0.8 EC Insecticide for weed and insect control. Refer to the specific insecticide label for use directions, application rates, restrictions and a list of insects controlled.

TANKMIX PRECAUTIONS

Always follow the label instructions of the tankmix partner as well as OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide. Check the compatibility of OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide and the tankmix partner by mixing all components in the order specified in the ***MIXING INSTRUCTIONS*** section, including adjuvants and water, into a small separate container in order to evaluate compatibility prior to adding them to the tank.

TANK CLEANUP PROCEDURE

1. Drain the tank completely, and then wash out tank, boom and hoses with clean water. Drain again.
2. Fill the tank half full with clean water and add ammonia (i.e., 3% domestic ammonia solution) at a dilution rate of 1% (i.e., 1 gallon of domestic ammonia for every 100 gallons of rinsate). Complete filling of the tank with water. Agitate/recirculate and flush through boom and hoses. Continue agitation for 10 minutes. Drain tank completely.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove nozzles and screens and soak them in a 1% ammonia solution. Inspect nozzles and screens and remove visible residues.
5. Flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Inspect tank for visible residues. If present, repeat step 2.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide breakdown in the soil is due mainly to microbial activity. It can be affected by soil temperature and moisture. Conditions that accelerate the breakdown of OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide include adequate soil moisture and adequate soil temperatures to support microbial activity. Likewise, OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide breakdown can be slowed under dry, cold conditions. When considering crop rotations, soil moisture and soil temperature conditions following application should be monitored.

To ensure safety of rotational crops, the following cumulative precipitation and rotational intervals must be followed:

Illinois/Indiana/Kansas/Kentucky/Michigan/ Ohio/Oklahoma/Tennessee/Texas*

Crop	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Wheat	0	0
Millet	10	4
Soybean	18	5
Sorghum (grain)	18	9
Cotton	18	10
Sunflower	18	12
Canola	24	12
Corn – Conventional	24	12

Colorado / Wyoming*

Crop	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Wheat	0	0
Millet	10	4
Corn – Conventional	24	18

Nebraska / South Dakota*

Crop	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Wheat	0	0
Millet	10	4
Soybean	18	12
Sorghum (grain)	18	12
Corn – Conventional	24	18

Washington / Oregon / Idaho / Montana*

Crop	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Wheat & Triticale	0	0
Millet	18	4
Barley	18	12
Lentils	18	12
Peas	18	12
Canola	24	12
Corn – Conventional	24	18

***** In areas where a crop is not specified or the accumulated precipitation was less than specified above, conduct a field bioassay as described in the **FIELD BIOASSAY** section of this label. In all areas, 24 inches of rainfall and a 24 month rotation interval are required for potatoes, buckwheat, onions, oats, dry beans, alfalfa, and sugarbeets.

Rotational crops should not be planted on clay or eroded hillsides following an OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide application without conducting a field bioassay.

FIELD BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be conducted for crops not listed on this label and for crops where the cumulative precipitation requirements are not satisfied or for crops listed on the label for which a shorter plant-back interval than listed is desired.

To conduct a field bioassay, plant strips of the crop you want to grow the season following OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide application. Monitor the crop for response to OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide to determine if the crop can be grown safely in previously treated OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide areas.

Regardless of the bioassay results, do not plant any crop, except fall-sown or winter wheat, closer than 4 months after an OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide application.

WEED RESISTANCE

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibiting herbicide. Some weed populations may contain plants naturally resistant to OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide or other herbicides with same mode of action (ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibitors). Repeated use of herbicides with the same mode of action allows resistant weeds to spread. To manage the spread of resistant weed populations, use herbicides with different modes of action in tankmixture, rotation, or in conjunction with alternate cultural practices.

The use of OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. Consult your agricultural advisor for resistance management strategies and recommended pest management practices for your area.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide is not volatile. Damage to sensitive crops can occur as a result of spray drift. Spray drift can be managed by several application factors and by spraying under the appropriate climatic conditions. Consequently, avoidance of spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator and grower.

SENSITIVE AREAS: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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

Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

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

1. The distance of the outer most 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.
3. All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they shall be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:

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

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Select nozzles and pressure that deliver **MEDIUM** spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. Nozzles that deliver **COARSE** spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of weeds.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH:

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT:

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT:

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

WIND:

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 – 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site, on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

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. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:

Do not make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue 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.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

To avoid adverse effects on endangered plant species, the following mitigation measures will be required where endangered species occur in Counties listed in the table on the following page.

For ground applications, the applicator must:

1. Apply when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
2. Leave 50 foot untreated buffer between treatment area and native plant communities.

For aerial applications, the applicator must:

1. Apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
2. Leave 350 foot untreated buffer between treatment area and native plants.

State/County	**State**/County	**State**/County	**State**/County	**State**/County	**State**/County	**State**/County
Arizona	**Illinois (cont'd)**	**Iowa (cont'd)**	**Kansas**	**Michigan**	**Nebraska**	**Texas**
Pima	Ogle	Fayette	Allen	Bay	Cherry	Hidalgo
	Peoria	Guthrie	Anderson	Huron	Hall	Nueces
Colorado	Pike	Howard	Bourbon	Livingston	Kimball	Pecos
Morgan	Putnam	Ida	Coffey	Monroe	Lancaster	
Weld	Randolph	Iowa	Crawford	Saginaw	Seward	**Utah**
	Saline	Jackson	Douglas	St. Clair		Emery
Illinois	Schuyler	Johnson	Franklin	St. Joseph	**New Mexico**	
Alexander	Scott	Kossuth	Jackson	Tuscola	Chaves	**Washington**
Brown	St Clair	Linn	Jefferson	Washtenaw		Chelan
Bureau	Tazewell	Lucas	Johnson	Wayne	**Oklahoma**	Cowlitz
Calhoun	Union	Marion	Leavenworth		Craig	Lewis
Cass	Winnebago	Mills	Linn	**Missouri**	Rogers	
Cook	Woodford	Osceola	Lyon	Barton		
Du Page		Palo Alto	Miami	Benton	**Oregon**	
Ford	**Iowa**	Polk	Neosho	Cass	Baker	
Fulton	Adair	Pocahontas	Osage	Cedar	Benton	
Greene	Bremer	Ringgold	Pottawatomie	Dade	Clackamas	
Grundy	Buena Vista	Shelby	Riley	Harrison	Douglas	
Jackson	Butler	Story	Shawnee	Howell	Jackson	
Jersey	Cerro Gordo	Taylor		Pettis	Josephine	
La Salle	Cherokee	Union		Polk	Klamath	
Lee	Clarke	Wapello		St Clair	Lane	
Madison	Clay	Warren		Vernon	Linn	
Marshall	Crawford	Winneshiek			Marion	
Mason	Decatur				Polk	
Massac	Delaware				Union	
Monroe	Dickinson				Washington	
Morgan	Emmet				Yamhill	

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

- Use adjuvants as specified on this label.
- Do not apply OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide to crops undersown with grass and legume species.
- OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide is rainfast 4 hours after application to most weed species. Rainfall within 4 hours may result in reduced weed control.
- Applications should be made to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced when weeds are under stress due to severe weather conditions, drought, very cold temperatures, etc. Weed control may be reduced if the herbicide application is made under dry, dusty conditions – especially in the wheel track areas.
- Do not make more than one application of OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide in one growing season.
- Do not apply more than 3.5 oz/acre of OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide in one growing season.
- Do not apply when wind causes drift to off-site vegetation as injury may occur. Small amounts of OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide via drift or tank contamination can cause severe response to crops other than fall-sown or winter wheat. Careful management of spray drift and tank cleanout is required.
- Wheat may be harvested for forage after 30 days or grain and straw 71 days after an OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide application.
- Do not apply OLYMPUS™ FLEX Herbicide in tankmixture with malathion, mancozeb, phosphorodithioate (Di-Syston®), chlorpyrifos (Lorsban™), or methyl parathion as unacceptable crop response may occur.
- Do not use in San Luis Valley, CO.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

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NET CONTENTS:

Produced for

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