STATUS® herbicide

Supplemental Labeling

EPA Reg. No. 7969-242 **EPA SLN No. NE07-0001**

FOR AERIAL APPLICATION OF STATUS® HERBICIDE IN FIELD CORN
(excluding field corn grown for seed)

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

BEFORE USING, READ AND FOLLOW ALL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS ON CONTAINER LABEL

Directions for Use
It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with it labeling. Applicators are advised to consult with the container label regarding personal protective equipment and re-entry times as required by the Worker Protection Standard.

Application Instructions
Applications must be made to actively growing weeds as broadcast applications at 2.5 – 7.5 ounces of **Status** herbicide per acre in 2 - 10 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation. For most broadleaf weeds, the most effective control will result from applying **Status** early, when weeds are small. Delaying applications permits weeds compete with the crop and may make them more difficult to control.

Table 1. Application Rates and Timing

Application Timing	Corn Stage[1] (inches)	Rate of Status/Acre (oz)
Postemergence	4 - 36	2.5 - 7.5

[1]Corn height is measured to the arch of the highest leaf that is more than 50% emerged.

Application Equipment
Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Spray Exposure to Flaggers
Personnel working on the ground to help guide aerial applications must avoid contact with spray mist and must wear protective equipment and protective eyewear.

Additives
Adjuvants must be used with **Status** to achieve consistent weed control. The best results under most conditions will be achieved by combining an adjuvant (NIS, MSO, or COC) with a nitrogen source (urea ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate). Refer to **Table 2. Additive Rates** for additive rates.

Nitrogen Source
Use a minimum of 5 quarts of urea ammonium nitrate (UAN; 28-34% nitrogen) per 100 gallons. Spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS; 21% nitrogen) may be substituted for UAN at a rate of 5 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons of spray mix. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. When using AMS, dissolve **Status** in the tank before adding AMS. Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after use.

Table 2. Additive Rates

Adjuvant		Nitrogen Source
Nonionic Surfactant (0.25% v/v or 1 qt/100 gallon)	+	5 quarts of UAN (1.25% v/v) or 5 to 17 pounds of AMS
COC (1.0 to 2.0 pt/a)	+	5 quarts of UAN (1.25% v/v) or 5 to 17 pounds of AMS
MSO (1.0 to 2.0 pt/a)	+	5 quarts of UAN (1.25% v/v) or 5 to 17 pounds of AMS

Drift Management
Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. 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. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications.

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 downward more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Importance of Droplet Size
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions. (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size
Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Apply **Status®** herbicide in 2-10 gallon spray volume per acres.
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. Use a maximum of 40 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line).
Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
Nozzle orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backward (the downward angle of the nozzle on fixed wing aircraft should not be greater than 20°) or parallel to the airstream on helicopters, will produce larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. 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. If using nozzle screens, do not use screens finer than the 50-mesh size as nozzle plugging is possible.
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 - 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 application at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 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. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

DO NOT apply **Status** near sensitive crops if wind speed exceeds 5mph toward sensitive plants.

Temperature and Humidity
Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions
Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and little 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 upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas
Status should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, and non-target crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from sensitive areas.

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

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflects the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

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