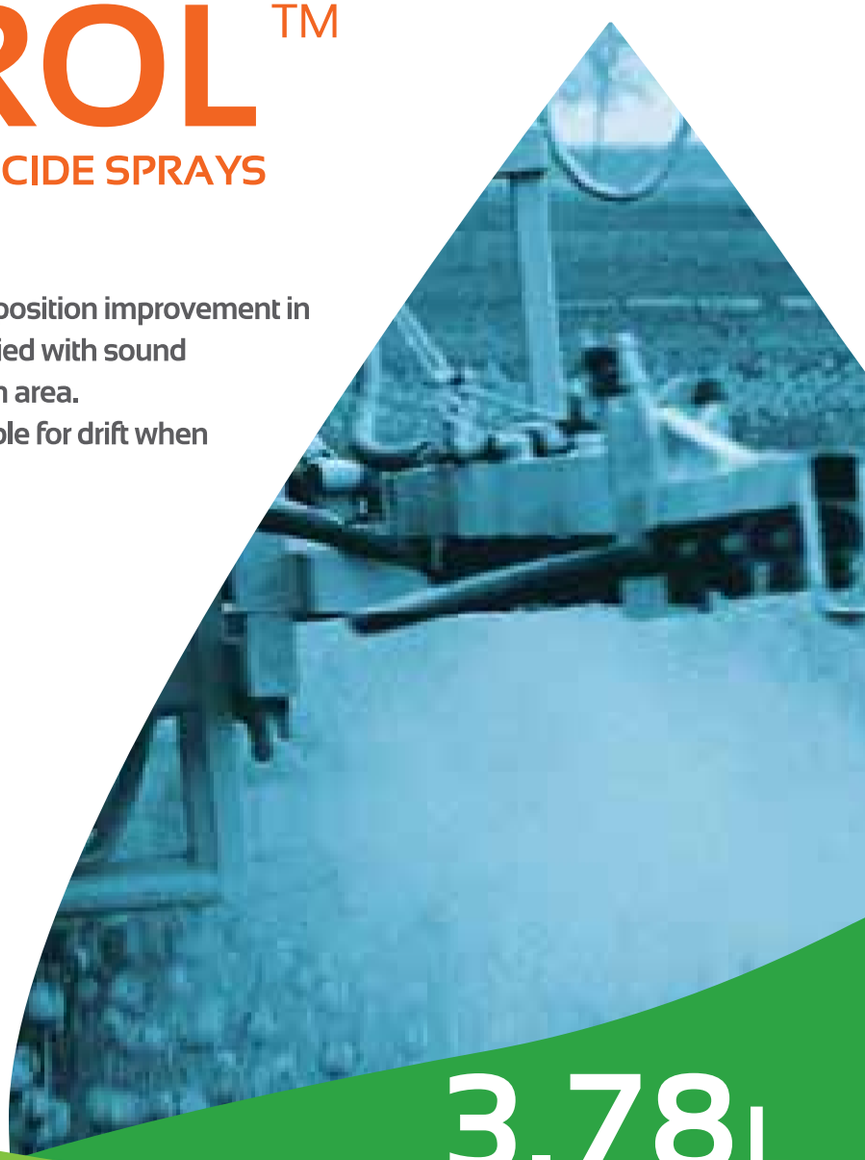
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Key Industries
Protecting people, crops and native species

MIST-CONTROL™

DRIFT RETARDENT AND DEPOSITION AID FOR PESTICIDE SPRAYS



GENERAL INFORMATION

MIST-CONTROL is an effective, easy to use product for drift retardation and deposition improvement in spraying operations. When used in accordance with label instructions and applied with sound technology, MIST-CONTROL will improve deposition within the intended swath area.
MIST-CONTROL will reduce, but not completely eliminate, spray mist responsible for drift when used as a deposition aid.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Polyvinyl polymer

TBA
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TESTED AND PROVEN IN NZ

3.78L

Manufactured by:
Miller Chemical & Fertilizer Corporation
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MIST-CONTROL™

DRIFT RETARDENT AND DEPOSITION AID FOR PESTICIDE SPRAYS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:

IMPORTANT: Keep container closed in storage and do not allow water to come in contact with contents until added to the spray solution.

Step 1: Select correct dosage from chart below.

Step 2: Fill mix tank with water and agitate.

Step 3: Always add wettable powder pesticides before **MIST-CONTROL** and liquid pesticides after **MIST-CONTROL**. Be sure that wettable powders are completely dispersed before adding **MIST-CONTROL**. Pour the correct amount of **MIST-CONTROL** slowly into most turbulent area in the tank or on the surface during tank filling. A pH Buffer/acidifier may be added to the spray tank before the **MIST-CONTROL** if water acidification is needed. Spray tank pH should be lower than Ph 11 for **MIST-CONTROL** maximum efficiency.

Step 4: If additional spray additives are used, such as **NU-FILM-17, RAINGARD or FOAM FIGHTER**, they should be added after **MIST CONTROL** and after pesticides.

Step 5: Continue to agitate tank mix for at least 2 minutes before spraying.

NOTE: If too much **MIST-CONTROL** is added, resulting in the tank mix becoming thick, the viscosity can be reduced by adding 120 to 240 grams of table salt (sodium chloride) per 100 litres of spray mix.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The degree of drift hazard varies with the type of pesticide, application conditions and vegetation near the sprayed area. Remember, pesticide drift is no accident. Common sense and sound application technology must be followed when spraying pesticides. **MIST-CONTROL** will retard, but not totally eliminate drift. Drift minimisation is the responsibility of the applicator. The following is a summary of recommended procedures for reducing spray drift damage. If there is an element of doubt about a spray application that may result in harmful drift, wait until the element of doubt is removed, or do not make the application.

GROUND APPLICATION

Spray Pressure	Nozzle orientation	Rate per 100 L
Low (below 2 bar)	Flat fan, Flood	250 to 750 mL
	Off centre	500 to 750 mL
Medium (2 - 3.4 bar)	Flat fan, Flood	500 to 750 L
	Off centre	500 mL to 1 L
	Spray guns	750 mL to 1 L

AERIAL APPLICATION:

Spray Pressure	Nozzle orientation	Rate per 100 L
Below 3.1 bar.	Straight back	500 mL to 1 L
	45° Angle back	1 L

Summary of Recommended Procedures For Reducing Spray Drift
(Drift minimisation is the responsibility of the applicator)

Recommended Procedure	Example	Explanation
Select correct nozzle type that produces desired droplet spectrum	Raindrop, low-pressure flat fan, flooding, disc and core.	Use as large droplets as practical to provide coverage necessary.
Use lower end of pressure	Use (1.4 to 2.8 bar) for Raindrop. Less than (1.7 bar) for other nozzle types.	Higher pressures generate many more small droplets (less than 100 microns).
Lower boom height.	Use boom as low as possible to maintain uniform distribution. Use droppers for systemic, or contact herbicides in corn.	Affect of wind speed increases with greater boom height. A few centimetres lower boom height can reduce off-target drift.
Increase spray volume	If normal application is 60 to 80 L/ha, increase to 100 to 120 L/ha.	Larger capacity nozzles will reduce off-target spray deposition.
Spray when wind speeds are less than 16 kph and moving away from sensitive plants	Leave a buffer zone if sensitive plants are downwind. Spray buffer zone when wind changes.	More of the spray volume will move off-target as wind speed increases.
Do not spray when air is completely calm or an inversion exists	Inversions generally occur in early morning or near bodies of water.	Calm air or inversions reduce air mixing and spray can move slowly downwind.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Store in the closed, original container in a safe, well-ventilated area, as cool as possible. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Avoid contact with high temperatures and moisture.

Rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to tank mix.

Destroy empty containers by breaking or puncturing them. Dispose of the containers in a manner approved by your local authority.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or the National Poisons Centre. Phone 0800.764.766.

WARRANTY: MILLER warrants that this product when used as directed and in accordance with sound agricultural practices will retard drift and improves deposition in spraying operations that utilise water based and water emulsifiable solutions.

MILLER MAKES NO WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY.

Use this product in accordance with good agronomic practices, which include utilising proven spray equipment set for proper coverage. Do not make applications when temperatures are too hot. Applications should be made at temperature levels and when other environmental conditions in your area are such that your experience indicates the application will be compatible and will accomplish the desired result.

The use of this material being beyond our control and involving elements of risk to human beings, animals and vegetation, we do not make any warranty, express or implied, as to the effects of such use, when this product is not used in accordance with the directions as stated on this label.