REPORT® EXTRA HERBICIDE

For Use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Fallow and CRP Grasses
Water Dispersible Granule

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Chlorsulfuron: 2-Chloro-N-[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]aminocarbonyl] benzenesulfonamide .......................... 62.5%
Metsulfuron Methyl: Methyl 2-[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzilate ........ 12.5%

Other Ingredients: .................................................................................................................................................. 25.0%
TOTAL: ................................................................................................................................................................. 100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 67760-82

CAUTION – CAUCION

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.)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

IN CASE OF A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL FREE, DAY OR NIGHT, 1-866-303-6950

Read the entire label before using this product.
Use only according to label instructions.
Read the WARRANTY DISCLAIMER, INHERENT RISKS OF USE, and LIMITATION OF REMEDIES before buying or using.
If terms are not acceptable, return product unopened without delay.
SEE BELOW FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND USE DIRECTIONS

Manufactured for:
CHEMINOVA INC.
One Park Drive, Suite 150
P.O. Box 110566
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
www.cheminova.us.com

REPORT® is a registered trademark of Cheminova

HELPING YOU GROW
**FIRST AID**

- **IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and flush with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- **IF IN NOSE OR MOUTH:** Do not induce vomiting.
- **IF SWALLOWED:** Do not induce vomiting.
- **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

**INHALATION**

- **IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and flush with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- **IF IN NOSE OR MOUTH:** Do not induce vomiting.
- **IF SWALLOWED:** Do not induce vomiting.
- **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

**PERSODUCATIONAL STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**CAUTION:** Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Police or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

**DISSOLUTION OF CLOTHING**

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Some materials that are used can cause respiratory, eye or skin irritation and/or allergic reactions. Always use PPE when handling this product.

- **Eye Protection:** Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A, (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all ≥ 14 mils.
- **Face Protection:** protective eyewear that meets the requirements of ANSI Z87.1. Most protective eyewear is marked with Z87.1.
- **Skin Protection:** Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or going for treatment. In case of emergency call toll-free 1-866-303-6950.
- **Respiratory Protection:** If used in confined spaces or at certain concentrations, use respirators that have the appropriate class and filter designation specified on this label.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS**

- **Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or going for treatment. In case of emergency call toll-free 1-866-303-6950.**
- **Respiratory Protection:** If used in confined spaces or at certain concentrations, use respirators that have the appropriate class and filter designation specified on this label.
- **Eye Protection:** Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A, (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all ≥ 14 mils.
- **Face Protection:** protective eyewear that meets the requirements of ANSI Z87.1. Most protective eyewear is marked with Z87.1.
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**NUMBERS TO CALL**

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- **Respiratory Protection:** If used in confined spaces or at certain concentrations, use respirators that have the appropriate class and filter designation specified on this label.
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- **Respiratory Protection:** If used in confined spaces or at certain concentrations, use respirators that have the appropriate class and filter designation specified on this label.

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

REPORT EXTRA is a water-dispersible granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, fallow, triticale and CRP grasses.

**PRODUCT CONTENT**

REPORT EXTRA is a water-dispersible granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, fallow, triticale and CRP grasses.

**PRODUCT USES**

REPORT EXTRA is for use in wheat or may be included in water then added directly into liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A surfactant should be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. REPORT EXTRA is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

REPORT EXTRA controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. For best preemergence results, apply REPORT EXTRA before weed seeds germinate. Use sprayer agitation or air blast to move REPORT EXTRA 2 to 3 inches deep into the soil profile.

For best postemergence results, apply REPORT EXTRA to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and the time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- **weed spectrum and growth intensity**
- **weeds size and application**
- **environmental conditions at and following treatment**

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

**DISPERSAL OF REPORT EXTRA**

- **Do not apply REPORT EXTRA 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 other use, consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.**
- **The herbicidal action of REPORT EXTRA may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture, drought stress, abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices that increase weed stress).**

**WEED RESISTANCE**

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to REPORT EXTRA and other herbicides with the same mode of action, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of an herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biochemical process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides.

If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present use a tank-mix partner with REPORT EXTRA to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

To better manage weed resistance when using REPORT EXTRA, use a combination of tillage and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than REPORT EXTRA, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.

In the southeastern USA, Southern Weed Science Society has developed guidelines for the identification, control, and management of weeds resistant to herbicides. See the current guidelines at www.southernweedscience.org.パターンで、報告外の行動が記載されている場合が含まれる。この行動は生物の成長を抑制する化学的反応が、植物の成長に必要な生理学的過程を必要とするためでない。

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides.

If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present use a tank-mix partner with REPORT EXTRA to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

To better manage weed resistance when using REPORT EXTRA, use a combination of tillage and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than REPORT EXTRA, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.
REPORT EXTRA may be applied at 0.2 to 0.5 ounce per acre before winter wheat is planted. If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply REPORT EXTRA with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action such as 2,4-D-AC or dicamba (see TANK MIXTURES).

OVERWINTERED GRASSES

REPORT EXTRA Preemergence

Preplant/Preemergence: Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre in spring wheat (prior to winter wheat emergence only) or after planting winter wheat but before flag leaf is visible. Do not apply REPORT EXTRA during the boot stage or early heading stage, as crop injury may result.

FALLOW APPLICATIONS

REPORT EXTRA may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre in the spring through fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Report and follow all manufacturer’s label recommendations for the comparative herbicide. Because these recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with REPORT EXTRA.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE TO NEW PLANTINGS

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

REPORT EXTRA effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the rates shown:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Name</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual wild spinach</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual water spinach</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnyard grass</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black mustard</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brome grass (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimson clover</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping redtop</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping ryegrass</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelions</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devilshead</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail millet</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic mustard</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green foxtail (pigeon grass)</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow foxtail</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LATE POSTEMERGENCE TO ESTABLISHED GRASSES**

REPORT EXTRA may be applied at 0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre on all labelled grasses (breed applied to wheatgrass while broadleaf grasses are in the 3- to 4-leaf stage) once the wheat has reached the 4- to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grass weeds are in the 1- to 2-leaf stage of growth.

For improved control in the Pacific Northwest, apply a twin mix of REPORT EXTRA at 0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre plus Orin Herbic of 1.5 pounds per acre preemergence in barley or rye grasses. 0.5 to 1 inch of rainfall is needed to move the herbicides into the weed root zone prior to barley or rye grass emergence.

REPORT EXTRA Preemergence

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

REPORT EXTRA Preemergence

Preplant/Preemergence: Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre and methobrom at 2.3 to 3 ounce active per acre postemergence to the crop and grass weeds when wheat has reached the 4- to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grass weeds have reached the 1- to 2-leaf stage of growth.

Note: See Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome) section for additional information on the use of bromus species.

BIOLOGICAL REMEDIATION: Application of REPORT EXTRA with methobrom in either tank mixtures or sequential treatments.
Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.5 ounce per acre preemergence after planting winter wheat but before winter dormancy of the crop and grass weeds. Excessive rainfall immediately after application may result in crop injury. Do not tank mix REPORT EXTRA with any other pesticides other than surfactants recommended on either the REPORT EXTRA or the Metribuzin label. Do not use only Metribuzin-approved varietals, see label for listing of sensitive wheat and barley varieties.

Postemergence Tank-Mix Applications

Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre and metribuzin at 2.25 to 3 ounce active per acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grass weeds are in the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.4 to 0.5 ounce active per acre and metribuzin at 2 to 3 ounce active per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of these foxtail species. Application before the Persian thistle is the preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the Persian thistle is 2 leaves of 3 inches tall. The annual grasses and broadleaf weeds should be small and actively growing.

Apply REPORT EXTRA with surfactant after the majority of thistles have reached the 2 to 3-leaf stage of growth and the annual grass weeds have reached the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Apply REPORT EXTRA with surfactant after the majority of thistles have reached the 2 to 3-leaf stage of growth and the annual grass weeds have reached the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Apply REPORT EXTRA application at 0.5 ounce per acre preplant or prior to winter wheat emergence. Apply to emerged volunteer corn up to 18” in height. For best results, make application before winter dormancy can be declared.

Note: In areas of high rainfall, fall applications may not provide adequate residual control of winter annual grasses. Excessive rainfall immediately after application may result in crop injury. Do not tank mix REPORT EXTRA with any other pesticides other than surfactants recommended on either the REPORT EXTRA or the Metribuzin label. Do not use only Metribuzin-approved varietals, see label for listing of sensitive wheat and barley varieties.

When tank mixing REPORT EXTRA and “Assert”, ALWAYS include another broadleaf herbicide of the same family that is not metribuzin. With Insecticides

With other broadleaf control products

When tank mixing REPORT EXTRA and “Assert”, ALWAYS include another broadleaf herbicide of the same family that is not metribuzin. With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

With dicamba (such as “Buctril” or “Bronate Advanced”)

With Bromoxynil (such as “Buctril” or “Bronate Advanced”)

With dicamba (such as “Buctril” or “Bronate Advanced”)

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

With MCPA, Dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”) and/or Bromoxynil (such as “Buctril” or “Bronate”) and apply postemergence when weeds are actively growing. For best results, select 2,4-D at 1 to 2 pounds per acre and MCPA at 0.25 to 0.5 pounds per acre. Glyphosate products plus AMS may also be added as needed. When using bromoxynil containing herbicides, always use the same rate of surfactant (0.25 to 0.5% v/v) as with 2,4-D or MCPA. Use the same rate as with 2,4-D or MCPA. With fluroxypyr (such as “Starane” brands)
**For Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat, follow the rotation intervals specified in the table.**

**Field Bioassay**

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (See the Rotation Table). Crop response to the bioassay will vary, so the rotation intervals specified in the rotation table, or if the cumulative precipitation has not occurred since the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

**Checking Soil pH**

Before using REPORT EXTRA, determine the soil pH of the field. To obtain a representative pH sample, take several samples from different areas of the field between 0 and 4 inches deep and mixed together. Consult local recommendations for detailed information on soil sampling procedures.

**Biostatus**

A field bioassay should not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0, as additional crop stress from residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond those specified in the rotation table. A field bioassay should not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0, as additional crop stress from residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond those specified in the rotation table. A field bioassay should not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0, as additional crop stress from residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond those specified in the rotation table.

**Rotation Intervals**

Minimum rotation intervals are determined by the rate of breakdown of REPORT EXTRA in the soil. To obtain a representative pH sample, take several samples from different areas of the field between 0 and 4 inches deep and mixed together. Consult local recommendations for detailed information on soil sampling procedures.

**Soil pH Limitations**

REPORT EXTRA should not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0, as additional crop stress from residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond those specified in the rotation table.

**Field Bioassay**

A field bioassay should not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0, as additional crop stress from residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond those specified in the rotation table.

**Rotation Intervals**

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### Non Cereal Crops—Rotation Intervals—Non Irrigated Land (Continued)

† These intervals may also be used for irrigated land. These intervals do not apply to crops where a CATASTROPHIC CROP LOSS has occurred after a REPORT EXTRA application.

* In Idaho, Oregon & Washington for peas and lentils, a field bioassay is required if soil pH is below 7.0. If field soybeans are planted, use 20 GPA and overlap nozzle heights above 30 psi.

** Do not plant sorghum grown for hybrid seed production.

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**TABLE**

### NON CEREAL CROPS – ROTATION INTERVALS – IRRIGATED AND NON IRRIGATED LAND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Application Rate (oz/A)</th>
<th>Rotation Interval (Months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, KY, LA, MA, MD, NC, NJ, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV</td>
<td>Grain sorghum, Cotton, Fall</td>
<td>7.0 or lower</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC, TN, VA, WV</td>
<td>Grain sorghum, Cotton, Fall</td>
<td>7.0 or lower</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>Green sorghum</td>
<td>7.0 or lower</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### APPLICATION INFORMATION

**PRODUCT APPLICATION

REPORT EXTRA is measured using the REPORT EXTRA volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by ± 0.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

### SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not apply REPORT EXTRA through any type of irrigation system.
2. Do not apply REPORT EXTRA with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.5.
3. If using tight-type and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage, obtain satisfactory coverage and uniform spray patterns with minimum drift. Use higher volume nozzles to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid over-spraying, and shut off spray booms when stopping, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.
4. Do not make applications using equipment other than the equipment used for the test.
CONDITIONS

See APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL conditions. Pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 20 mph. High wind may move spray too rapidly for the user to control. When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce the potential for evaporative loss.

Surface Temperature Inversions

drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Surface temperature inversions restrict vertical air movement, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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 at the top of the mixed layer and continue into the morning. Their presence can be identified by any of the following:

- Presence of ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind.

Surface Temperature Inversions

- Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with wider spray angles produce larger droplets that may drift beyond the target area. Use the lowest spray angles recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces drift potential and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use a Coarse to Very Coarse droplet size spectrum (ASAE S572) under application conditions, to avoid droplet breakup into smaller sizes.

Nozzle Type

- Use a nozzle that is designed for the intended application and produces a Coarse to Very Coarse droplet size spectrum (ASAE S572) under application conditions. Fine spray angles tend to produce smaller droplets. Consider using low-drip nozzles.

Contrasting Droplet Size - General Techniques

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with wider spray angles produce larger droplets that may drift beyond the target area. Use the lowest spray angles recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces drift rate and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use a Coarse to Very Coarse droplet size spectrum (ASAE S572) under application conditions, to avoid droplet breakup into smaller sizes.

Nozzle Type

- Use a nozzle that is designed for the intended application and produces a Coarse to Very Coarse droplet size spectrum (ASAE S572) under application conditions. Fine spray angles tend to produce smaller droplets. Consider using low-drip nozzles.

Contrasting Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Volume - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provides uniform coverage. Variation in spray angle may reduce drift control.

Nozzle Orientation - Orientation of nozzles as the spray is entrained backwinds, parallels to the wind to produce larger droplets than other orientations.

Nozzle Type - Slot-stream nozzles (such as disc and core) use least water. Trains of droplets with the same width and length are blown outward from the streamlines of droplets originating from the core.

Application Height (aircraft) - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift. However, this practice should be used in applications where the wind is blowing from the applicator to the target area.

Application Height (ground) - Set the boom as low to the ground as possible to reduce drift control. Boom height should be adjusted by the operator to provide uniform coverage and reduce the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The elevation should be the same level as the crop and have minimal bounce. Limit nozzle height to no greater than 4 feet above the top of the largest plants.

Boom Length and Height

- Boom length should be adjusted to provide uniform coverage. Variation in spray angle may reduce drift control.

Application Height (ground) - Set the boom as low to the ground as possible to reduce drift control. Boom height should be adjusted by the operator to provide uniform coverage and reduce the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The elevation should be the same level as the crop and have minimal bounce. Limit nozzle height to no greater than 4 feet above the top of the largest plants.

Wind

- Wind 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 APPLICATIONS DURING Gusty Or WINDLESS Conditions.

NOTES

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

South Adjustment - When applications are made with the wind, the movement will be downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for the displacement by adjusting the path of the equipment adjustments. South wind adjustment should increase with increasing drift potential.

Temperature and Humidity

- When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce the effects of evaporative loss.
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Disposal:

Nonrefillable containers equal to or less than 5 gallons:
Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container for equivalent capacity after emptying. Pour remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/2 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour contents into application equipment or mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers greater than 5 gallons:
Do not reuse or refill the container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or 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, wetting 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 container into application equipment or a mix tank. Repeat this procedure two more times. After repeat procedures are complete, dispose. Repeat the procedure two more times.

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