# REPORT™ Herbicide

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Chlorsulfuron: 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl] benzenesulfonamide | 75.0% |
| **OTHER INGREDIENTS:** | 25.0% |
| **TOTAL:** | 100.0% |

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## CAUTION

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.)

**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 BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND USE DIRECTIONS.

EPA Reg. No.: 67760-81
EPA Est. No.:

Manufactured for:
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**REPORT™** is a trademark of Cheminova

CHEMINOVA
HELPING YOU GROW

## REPORT HERBICIDE HIGHLIGHTS

- For preemergence weed control in winter wheat and winter oat in selected areas.
- For selective postemergence broadleaf weed control in both winter and spring wheat and barley and spring oat (winter oat in selected areas).
- Postemergence rates are 1/6 to 1/3 ounce per acre (see **APPLICATION** information).
- Apply postemergence to wheat, barley and oat from the 2-leaf stage but before boot (2-leaf to before flag leaf is visible on spring cereal crops in Pacific Northwest).
- May be applied by ground or by air.
- Use in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides for broader spectrum weed control (see **TANK MIXTURES**).
- Recommended for land primarily dedicated to long-term production of wheat, barley or oat (see **CROP ROTATION** section for recropping information).
- Consult label text for complete instructions.

Always read and follow label **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

| FIRST AID | |
|---|---|
| **IF SWALLOWED:** | • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.<br>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.<br>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.<br>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| **IF IN EYES:** | • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency call toll free 1-866-303-6950. | |

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
## HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
## CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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 polyvinyl chloride.
- Shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. 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 CONTROLS STATEMENTS

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 part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down.

**User Safety Recommendations:**
**USERS SHOULD:** Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

## 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 water by cleaning of equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or wastes.

**IMPORTANT**

REPORT herbicide is recommended for use on land primarily dedicated to the long-term production of wheat, barley, or oat.

**PESTICIDE HANDLING**

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.** 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 4 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.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

**PRODUCT 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 (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ 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.

**Nonrefillable containers greater than 5 gallons:**

Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring 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 rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank and store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

REPORT must be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published Cheminova recommendations. Cheminova will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Cheminova.

**Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.**

REPORT herbicide is recommended for use on land primarily dedicated to the long-term production of wheat, barley, or oat.

## APPLICATION TO CEREALS

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

REPORT is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), triticale, barley, and spring oat.

In addition, REPORT may also be used on winter oat in Texas, Western Oregon, and Western Washington. REPORT is mixed in water or 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.

**Note:** For definitions of portions of States recommended on this label, see listings of counties or area definitions on **CROP ROTATION INTERVAL** charts of this label.

REPORT is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

REPORT controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. For best preemergence results, apply REPORT before weed seeds germinate. Use sprinkler irrigation or allow rainfall to move REPORT 2 to 3" deep into the soil profile.

For best postemergence results, apply REPORT to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at time of application.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment.

**Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity**

REPORT is absorbed through the roots and foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. One to three weeks after application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. Postemergent application of REPORT provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

REPORT may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with REPORT under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may injure crops.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to REPORT.

Rainfall is needed to move REPORT into the soil for preemergence weed control, but postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application.

**USE RATES**

**Preemergence**

Winter oat

**Texas,Western Oregon and Western Washington only:**
Apply REPORT at 1/3 oz per acre.

Texas: Apply REPORT up to 1/2 oz per acre where annual ryegrass is the problem.

**Winter wheat**

**North Central Texas and Southern Oklahoma only:** Apply REPORT at 1/2 oz per acre for suppression of annual ryegrass.

**Postemergence**

Apply REPORT at 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre.

Use 1/6 oz per acre for short-term control or suppression; use 1/3 oz per acre for soil residual weed control. Where soil pH is 6.5 or lower, use 1/3 oz per acre where maximum soil residual weed control is desired. Do not use less than 1/6 oz per acre.

**FREQUENCY OF APPLICATION**

The maximum use rates for REPORT are determined based on the soil pH, soil temperature, and soil moisture for a region. Based on these factors, REPORT use should be limited to the maximum use rates and minimum application intervals specified below. For more information on soil pH, soil temperature, soil moisture, and recropping, see **CROP ROTATION**.

| Location | Maximum Application Rate (oz/A) | REPORT Minimum Application Interval |
|---|---|---|
| **N. Central TX, Southern OK** | | |
| Preemergence use | 1/2 | Once per crop period |
| Postemergence use | 1/3 | Once per crop period |
| **Note:** REPORT can be used as either pre or postemergence once per crop period, but not both pre and post in the same season. | | |
| **Central & E. KS** (East of Hwy. 183) **S. Central NE** **OK** (East of the panhandle except Southern OK) **TX** (East of the panhandle except N. Central TX) | 1/3 | Once per crop period |
| **W. Central & Western KS** (West of Hwy. 183) **Eastern NM** **Western NE** **OK panhandle** **TX panhandle** | 1/3 | Once every 36 months |
| **CA, ID, OR, WA & UT** | 1/3 | Once every 18 months |

**APPLICATION TIMING**

REPORT can be used preemergence on winter wheat in North Central Texas and Southern Oklahoma only and preemergence on winter oat in Texas, Western Oregon, and Western Washington only.

Apply REPORT after planting seed, but before the crop emerges. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation following treatment is necessary to activate REPORT before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. Wheat and oat seeds should be planted at least 1" deep.

In the Pacific Northwest, do not apply REPORT preemergence if cold or dry weather conditions exist. Wait until the weather improves and the crop is growing vigorously before making the application (see below). Preemergence applications of REPORT are not recommended where organophosphate insecticides (such as “Di-Syston”, etc.) have been used as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

**Do not apply REPORT preemergence to barley.**

**Postemergence to Winter Wheat, Winter Barley, and Triticale *in all areas and* Postemergence to Winter Oat in Texas, Western Oregon and Western Washington only.**

Apply in the fall or spring anytime after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before boot.

**Do not apply during boot or early heading as crop injury may result.**

Treat late-seeded wheat or barley after the crop has started to tiller as the combined effect of herbicide stress and stress from cold weather and/or moisture could cause crop injury.

In the Pacific Northwest, to avoid possible crop injury from the combined effects of herbicide stress and severe winter weather, do not apply REPORT during late fall, winter or early spring unless crop is well established and has started to tiller.

REPORT should not be used within 60 days of crop emergence where organophosphate insecticides (such as “Di-Syston”, etc.) have been used as an in-furrow treatment, since crop injury may result.

**Postemergence to Spring Wheat, Durum*, Spring Barley, Triticale, and Spring Oat**

In the Pacific Northwest, apply REPORT to crops anytime from the 2-leaf stage through the second joint stage but before the flag leaf is visible.

In all other areas, apply REPORT anytime from the 2-leaf stage but before boot.

***Note:** Apply to Vic durum after early tillering, but before boot.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

**1/6 - 1/4 oz per acre**

| | |
|---|---|
| Blue mustard | Pineappleweed |
| Conical catchfly | Prostrate pigweed |
| Curly dock | Redroot pigweed |
| Cutleaf eveningprimrose | Shepherd’s purse |
| Field pennycress | Smooth pigweed |
| Flixweed** | Tansymustard** |
| Hempnettle | Treacle mustard |
| Henbit | Tumble mustard (Jim Hill) |
| Mayweed | Waterpod |
| Miners lettuce | Wild mustard |

**1/3 oz per acre**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bur beakchervil | Falseflax |
| Buttercup | Ladysthumb |
| Coast fiddleneck (tarweed) | Lambsquarters** |
| Common chickweed | Mouseear chickweed |
| Common groundsel | Purslane (common) |
| Corn spurry | Redstem filaree |
| Cow cockle | White cockle |
| False chamomile | Wild carrot |
| | Wild turnip |

## WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED*

REPORT partially controls the following weeds when applied at the rates shown:

**1/3 oz per acre**

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual ryegrass** | Prostrate knotweed** |
| Bedstraw | Russian thistle†‡ |
| Canada thistle** | Sunflower** |
| Corn gromwell | Speedwell |
| Kochia†‡ | Wild buckwheat** |
| Pennsylvania smartweed | Wild garlic/Wild onion** |
| Prickly lettuce† | Wild radish** |

* Partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual reduction in numbers as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use 1/3 oz REPORT per acre and include a tankmix partner (refer to Tank Mixtures).

** See Specific Weed Problems for more information.

† Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur in the Central Plains and the Pacific Northwest. See Tank Mixtures and Resistance for additional information.

‡ Use REPORT to control these weeds in Central Kansas, Central Nebraska, Central Oklahoma, and North Central Texas only.

## SURFACTANTS

Unless otherwise specified, add a nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v (1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution).

The higher rate is particularly useful with spray volumes of 5 GPA or less and when using low rates of REPORT.

Consult your Agricultural dealer or applicator for a listing of approved surfactants.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

**Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.**

## GROUND APPLICATION

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

When using flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 3 gal per acre (GPA). When using flood jet or “Raindrop RA” nozzles, use higher spray volume (minimum 20 GPA) to ensure thorough coverage. However, REPORT may not be applied at less than 10 GPA when using small orifice flooding nozzles such as flood jet TK 5 to TK 7.5 or equivalent.

These flooding nozzles must be on a 30-inch spacing or not less than 13 GPA when on a 40-inch spacing. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

## AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.

When applying REPORT by air in areas where sensitive crops are nearby, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust swath to avoid spray drift damage to downwind sensitive crops and/or use ground equipment to treat border edge of field. See "Spray Drift Management" section of this label.

## PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

REPORT is measured using the REPORT volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by ± 7.5 %. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

## TANK MIXTURES

REPORT may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under **WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**, weeds resistant to REPORT, or weeds not listed under **WEEDS CONTROLLED**. Read and follow all manufacturer’s label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with REPORT.

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

REPORT can be used annually as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (preferably ester formulations) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 1/6 to 1/3 oz of REPORT per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient.

Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Do not add a surfactant when REPORT plus 2,4-D or MCPA is applied with liquid fertilizer.

Apply REPORT plus MCPA after the 3- to 5-leaf stage but before boot. Apply REPORT plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D’s manufacturer’s label), but before boot. Applying a tank mixture of REPORT and 2,4-D or MCPA, with liquid fertilizer when temperatures are below freezing or when the crop is stressed from cold weather just prior to winter dormancy can result in severe foliar burn and/or crop injury.

Do not apply REPORT plus 2,4-D or MCPA in combination with organophosphate insecticides.

**With metribuzin (such as “Lexone” DF)**

Use 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre of REPORT with 1 to 10 2/3 oz of “Lexone” DF per acre. “Lexone” DF is recommended to control downy brome and cheatgrass in winter wheat in Kansas, Idaho, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, and Washington or to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled. Use REPORT with low rates of “Lexone” DF (1 to 4 oz) when winter wheat is at the 2-leaf to 3 tiller stage.

Higher rates of “Lexone” DF (up to 10 2/3 oz) should be used in combination with REPORT after the crop has at least 3 tillers and has a 2" secondary root system and is actively growing.

REPORT plus “Lexone” DF is recommended for barley in Idaho, Oregon and Washington only.

For additional information on “Lexone” DF use rates recommended for specific soils, grazing and timing statements, see the “Lexone” DF supplemental label for winter wheat, barley, and fallow.

**With diuron (such as Diuron DF)**
In the Pacific Northwest where prickly lettuce, corn gromwell, annual ryegrass and annual bluegrass are the main weed problems, apply 4/10 to 1 2/10 lb ai diuron with REPORT.

Apply preemergence or postemergence to actively growing weeds less than 2" tall or 2" across. One-half to 1" rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application. Follow all label guidelines and restrictions on the diuron labels. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with REPORT.

**With Other Herbicides**
REPORT can be tank mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Use 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre of REPORT with the following products at the rates shown.

| | |
|---|---|
| bromoxynil: such as | |
| "Buctril" 4EC | 1/4 to 1 pt per acre |
| "Bronate" | 1/2 to 2 pt per acre |
| "Banvel" | 1/8 to 1/4 pt per acre |
| "Banvel SGF" | 1/4 to 1/2 pt per acre |
| "Curtail" | 1 to 2 pt per acre |

When tank mixing REPORT and "Assert", always include another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action (for example, MCPA ester, 2,4-D ester, "Bronate," or "Buctril").

REPORT can be tank mixed with "Olympus" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat.

**With Insecticides**
REPORT may be tank mixed with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. However, under certain conditions (stress from drought, cold weather or warm days and cold nights following application, or crops in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential treatments of REPORT and organophosphate insecticides (such as methyl parathion, "Di-Syston", etc.) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. Test these mixtures in a small area first. If no symptoms of crop injury occur 14 days after treatment, treat the rest of the acreage.

**Do not use REPORT plus malathion, as crop injury may result.** Do not apply REPORT within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

**With Fungicides**
REPORT may be tank mixed with mancozeb (such as "Manzate" 75DF fungicide or "Manzate" Flowable) or other fungicides whenever the proper timing for herbicide and fungicide treatments coincide.

**With Liquid Fertilizer**
REPORT may be tank mixed with liquid fertilizer for application to crops. Note that adding surfactant to tank mixtures of REPORT and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury. Therefore, before mixing REPORT with fertilizer, check the compatibility of the tank mix on a small area before treating the entire crop.

Do not use REPORT with liquid fertilizers having a pH of 3.0 or less, as rapid product degradation can result.

**Note:** Liquid fertilizers are significantly heavier than water per gal of liquid; therefore, to maintain proper spray volumes, adjust the nozzle type and nozzle pressure as necessary. Consult fertilizer solution suppliers and/or sprayer systems company catalogs to determine the appropriate spray nozzles.

## SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

**Annual Ryegrass** (Southeast Oklahoma, Central and North Central Texas): Apply REPORT preemergence at 1/2 oz per acre. One-half to one inch of rainfall is needed to move REPORT into the root zone of weeds prior to ryegrass emergence. Under abnormally wet conditions, fall applications may not adequately control ryegrass and/or broadleaf weeds that germinate in the spring.

For best results, a sequential treatment of REPORT followed by "Lexone" DF herbicide is recommended.

Remove grazing cattle when fields are wet (muddy) to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.

**Canada Thistle:** Apply REPORT with surfactant after the majority of thistles have emerged and while they are small (rosette stage to 4"-6" tall) and actively growing. For maximum long-term effect, yearly treatment may be required.

**Flixweed, Tansymustard** (Northern Idaho, Oregon and Washington): For best postemergence results, tank mix REPORT at 1/3 oz per acre with another herbicide that is effective on these weeds, such as 2,4-D.

**In all other areas,** apply REPORT at 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre when weeds are small and actively growing. If weeds are inactive due to cold, dry weather before and/or after treatment, delay application until moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for active weed growth, or use a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA.

**Lambsquarters:** For best results, apply at least 1/3 oz per acre REPORT in the fall.

For best postemergence suppression, apply REPORT plus either 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of weeds have emerged (less than 2" tall or 2" across) and are actively growing. Soil moisture should be adequate, and daily temperatures should reach at least 60°F. Add surfactant at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Ensure thorough spray coverage. See **TANK MIXTURES.**

**Prostrate Knotweed:** For best results, apply in the fall.

**Sunflower** (New Mexico, Oklahoma [Panhandle], and Texas):
For best results, apply REPORT after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are actively growing, and are not more than 2" tall. Add surfactant at 2 qt per 100 gal of water. For preemergence applications, apply REPORT in early spring to allow rainfall to move REPORT into the weed root zone before weeds germinate or develop an established root system.

**Wild Buckwheat:** For best results, apply REPORT preemergence to wild buckwheat. For postemergence applications, tank mix with 2,4-D, MCPA, "Banvel"/"Banvel SGF", "Buctril" or "Bronate" and surfactant and apply after the majority of seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

**Wild Garlic/Wild Onion:** REPORT provides aerial bulblet control only.

**Wild Radish:** For best results, apply postemergence.

## APPLICATION TO TALL FESCUE GROWN FOR SEED

REPORT may be used for control of wild carrot in Tall Fescue grown for seed in the states of Oregon and Washington.

Apply REPORT at 0.25 ounce per acre in late summer to early fall (immediately after harvest to late September). If wild carrot has emerged, add a non-ionic surfactant at 1 qt per 100 gallons of spray solution. The use of crop oil or seed oil adjuvants may increase crop injury. To maximize crop safety, add 0.5 to 1.0 lb active ingredient of 2,4-D, and apply when Tall Fescue has very little new foliar growth.

Treatment with REPORT may reduce the height of Tall Fescue. In areas of spray overlap, crop height and yields may be reduced significantly.

Applications made in the spring while Tall Fescue is actively growing can result in very significant crop damage.

Spring germinating wild carrot may not be controlled by a fall application of REPORT.

Do not mix REPORT with an organophosphate insecticide as severe crop injury may occur.

There are no grazing, feeding, or hay-harvest restrictions for this use of REPORT on Tall Fescue.

## CROP ROTATION

Before using REPORT, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, oat, or fallow acres at the same time.

**MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVALS**
Minimum recropping intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of REPORT applied. REPORT breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase REPORT breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow REPORT breakdown.

Of these three factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering recropping.

* The minimum recropping interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

**SOIL PH LIMITATIONS**
REPORT should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal, and under certain conditions, could injure wheat, barley, or oat. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of REPORT.

**Checking Soil pH**
Before using REPORT, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0 to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

**Noncereal Crops -- Recropping Intervals -- Non Irrigated Land**

| Location | | Crop | Soil pH | Application Rate (oz/A) | Cumulative Precipitation (Inches) | Rotation Interval (Months) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | County or Area | | | | | |
| Kansas | Central (E. of Hwy 183, W. of the Flinthills) | Grain Sorghum | 7.9 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 25 | 14 |
| | | Soybeans | 7.5 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 25 | 14 |
| | | | 7.6 to 7.9 | 1/6 to 1/3 | 46 | 26 |
| | W. Central & Western (generally West of Hwy. 183 to the Western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan, Rawlins, Stevens, Thomas and Wichita counties | Grain Sorghum | 7.5 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 21 | 14 |
| | | | 7.6 to 7.9 | 1/6 to 1/3 | 42 | 26 |
| | Far Western (In the last tier of counties along the KS/CO Border-Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman, Stanton, and Wallace) | Grain Sorghum | 7.5 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 36 | 26 |
| | | | 7.6 to 7.9 | 1/6 to 1/3 | 60 | 48 |
| Nebraska | S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer and Western counties) | Grain Sorghum | 7.9 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 25 | 14 |
| | | Soybeans | 7.5 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 25 | 14 |
| | | | 7.6 to 7.9 | 1/6 to 1/3 | 46 | 26 |
| | Western (W. of Hwy 183 to WY border | Field Corn, Millets, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans | 7.5 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 40 | 24 |
| | | | 7.6 to 7.9 | 1/6 to 1/3 | 60 | 36 |
| Oklahoma | Central & Eastern (E. of Hwy 183) | Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Mung Beans, Soybeans | 7.9 or lower | 1/6 to 1/2 | 25 | 14 |
| | Western (W. of Hwy 183 & E. of the Panhandle | Cotton, Grain Sorghum | 7.9 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 25 | 14 |
| | Panhandle | Grain Sorghum | 7.9 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 30 | 25 |

*(continued on next page)*

*(continued from previous page)*

| Location | | Crop | Soil pH | Application Rate (oz/A) | Cumulative Precipitation (Inches) | Rotation Interval (Months) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | County or Area | | | | | |
| Idaho* | Northern counties (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis and Nez Perce) | Pea (dry) | 6.5 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 35 | 24 |
| | | Lentils | 6.5 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 50 | 36 |
| Oregon* | Northeastern counties (Baker, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa) | Pea (dry) | 6.5 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 35 | 24 |
| | | Lentils | 6.5 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 50 | 36 |
| Washington* | Eastern (Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman) | Pea (dry) | 6.5 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 35 | 24 |
| | | Lentils | 6.5 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 50 | 36 |
| Texas | Eastern counties † | Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung Beans, Soybeans | 7.9 or lower | 1/6 to 1/2 | 25 | 14 |
| | † The Eastern counties are: Archer, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, and Young | | | | | |
| | Central counties‡ | Cotton, Grain sorghum | 7.9 or lower<br>7.9 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3<br>1/2 | 25<br>46 | 14<br>26 |
| | ‡ The Central counties are: Baylor, Callahan, Eastland, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Knox, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton, and Wilbarger | | | | | |
| | Panhandle | Grain sorghum | 7.9 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 30 | 25 |
| *A field bioassay is required if soil pH is above 6.5.<br>**Note:** Do not plant sorghum grown for hybrid seed production.<br>Unless a crop rotation interval is specified, a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed. See **BIOASSAY** for information on conducting a field bioassay in target areas. | | | | | | |

**Cereals – Recropping Intervals**

**NE, KS, OK, TX**

| Soil pH* | Use Rate (oz/acre) | Minimum Recropping Interval (Months) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wheat/Rye/Triticale | Oat | Barley |
| 7.9 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| 7.9 or lower | 1/2 | 4 | 10 | 16 |

**CA, NORTHERN ID, OR, UT, WA**

| Soil pH* | Use Rate (oz/acre) | Minimum Recropping Interval (Months) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wheat/Rye/Triticale | Oat | Barley |
| 6.5 or lower | 1/6 to 1/3 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| 6.6 to 7.5 | 1/6 to 1/3 | 0 | 10 | 16 |
| 7.6 to 7.9 | 1/6 to 1/3 | 4 | 16 | 24 |

* See **Maximum Use Rates** and **Soil pH Limitations** section of this label.

## BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to crops not listed on this label or when rotating at intervals shorter than those listed in the **CROP ROTATION** section.

**Field Bioassay**

A field bioassay is necessary if crops other than wheat, barley, oat, or those listed on this label are to be planted on land previously treated with REPORT. To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with REPORT. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer, or Cheminova representative, for a fact sheet detailing field bioassay procedure.

## GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on REPORT.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see **TANK MIXTURES** sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of REPORT.
3. Continue agitation until the REPORT is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the REPORT is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. REPORT should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly reagitate before using.
7. Apply REPORT spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If REPORT and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the REPORT in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the REPORT.

Do not use REPORT with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

## SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense.

Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep REPORT in suspension.

## SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before REPORT is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in **After Spraying REPORT** below.

**At the End of the Day**

When multiple loads of REPORT herbicide are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

**After Spraying REPORT and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley, or Oat**

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of REPORT as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Agricultural dealer or applicator for a listing of approved cleaners.

**Notes:**

1. Caution: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When REPORT is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of REPORT and applications of other pesticides to REPORT-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to REPORT to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

## RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly-applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide-resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

Naturally-occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to "Amber" herbicide, "Ally" herbicide, Accurate® herbicide, "Finesse" herbicide, "Express" herbicide or "Harmony" Extra herbicide will also be resistant to REPORT.

## INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

## PRECAUTIONS – CEREALS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops and vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, or oat.

Do not harvest grain sooner than 45 days after the application of REPORT.

Wheat, barley, and oat varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Cheminova recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of REPORT to a small area.

Do not apply REPORT to wheat, oat, or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application may also result in crop injury.

Do not apply REPORT during boot or early heading as crop injury may result.

Do not apply to wheat, barley, or oat undersown with legumes and grasses, as injury to the forages will result.

Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may result.

Do not apply to snow-covered ground.

Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate other cropland.

The combined effects of the preemergence use of REPORT plus preemergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold, wet weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.

In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent crop injury due to cold weather, avoid making preemergence applications or early postemergence applications (2- to 4-leaf stage) to wheat or barley during late fall or winter when cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.

Preemergence weed control or suppression may be unsatisfactory on soils containing 5% or more organic matter.

Fall applications on coarse textured soils (especially those having a pH of greater than 7.0) may not provide adequate control or suppression of spring germinating weeds.

To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may result when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains.

For ground applications applied postemergence to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.

Preemergence applications of 2,4-D or herbicides containing 2,4-D made within two weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with preemergence or early postemergence applications of REPORT.

Tank mix applications of REPORT plus “Assert” may cause temporary discoloration/stunting or injury to the crop when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after the application.

Wherever REPORT is used on land previously treated with “Finesse”, “Ally”, ACCURATE, “Amber”, “Assert”, or other longer residual herbicides with the same mode of action, read the rotational guidelines on both labels and follow the one with the longest interval stated for your situation before choosing to rotate to crops other than wheat or barley.

In far-western Kansas (last tier of counties along the Colorado/Kansas border), Western Nebraska, Eastern New Mexico, and the Oklahoma and Texas panhandles, take the following precautions:

- Do not use a tank mix containing “Ally” or ACCURATE herbicide within 22 months of REPORT application.
- Do not use REPORT in continuous cereals or cereal/fallow/cereal rotations.
- REPORT in a tank mix at 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre may be used only as a fallow treatment in corn or sorghum stubble in wheat/sorghum/fallow, or wheat/corn/fallow rotations where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

In California, Northern Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, take the following precautions:

- Do not make an early season treatment where a tank mix cannot be made.
- Do not apply REPORT during fallow.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**

**Importance Of Droplet Size**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. 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 **Surface Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

**Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques**

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **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.

**Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft**

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

**BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT**

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length; using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters, use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** - Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

**WIND**

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and 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.

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

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

**SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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 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 a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

**SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

**AIR-ASSISTED (AIR BLAST)**
**FIELD CROP SPRAYERS**

Air-assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air-assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air-assisted sprayer is recommended.

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(1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or

(2) Replacement of amount of product used.

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