67760-68 7-11-2008

1/25

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Ms. Carrie Tackema
Cheminova Inc.
1700 Route 23, Suite 300
Wayne, NJ 07470

JUL 11 2008

Subject: Label Notifications for Pesticide Registration Notice 2007-4

Dear Ms. Tackema,

The Agency is in receipt of your Applications for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 2007-4 dated May 14, 2008 (and corrected labels sent June 11, 2008) for the following products:

Metsulfuron-methyl Technical	**(EPA Registration Number 4787-50)**
Tribenuron-methyl Technical	**(EPA Registration Number 4787-53)**
Nicosulfuron Technical	**(EPA Registration Number 4787-54)**
Thifensulfuron-methyl Technical	**(EPA Registration Number 4787-56)**
Accurate Herbicide	**(EPA Registration Number 67760-68)**
Nuance Herbicide	**(EPA Registration Number 67760-73)**
Nic-It Herbicide	**(EPA Registration Number 67760-74)**
Accurate Extra Herbicide	**(EPA Registration Number 67760-76)**
Harass Herbicide	**(EPA Registration Number 67760-77)**
Nimble Herbicide	**(EPA Registration Number 67760-78)**
Chlorsulfuron Technical	**(EPA Registration Number 67760-79)**
Chisum Herbicide	**(EPA Registration Number 67760-80)**
Report Herbicide	**(EPA Registration Number 67760-81)**
Report Extra Herbicide	**(EPA Registration Number 67760-82)**

The Registration Division (RD) has conducted its review of these requests for their applicability under PRN 2007-4 and finds that the label changes requested fall within the scope of PRN 2007-4. The labels submitted with the applications have been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records, along with this letter.

Please be reminded that 40 CFR Part 156.140(a)(4) requires that a batch code, lot number, or other code identifying the batch of the pesticide distributed and sold be placed on nonrefillable containers. The code may appear either on the label (and can be added by non-notification/PR Notice 98-10) or durably marked on the container itself.

If you have any questions, please call me directly at 703-305-6249 or Steve Schaible of my staff at 703-308-9362.

Sincerely,

Linda Arrington
Notifications & Minor Formulations Team Leader
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form. Form Approved, OMB No. 2070-0060, Approval expires 05-31-98

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460

☐ Registration ☐ Amendment ☒ Other

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section 1

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
67760-68	**J. Tompkins**	☒ None ☐ Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) **Accurate™ Herbicide**	PM# **25**	
5. Name and Address of Applicant *(Include ZIP Code)* **Cheminova Inc. 1700 Route 23, Suite 300 Wayne, NJ 07470** ☐ *Check if this is a new address*	6. **Expedited Review**. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(I), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling **NOTIFICATION** EPA Reg. No. _____ Product Name _____ JUL 11 2008	

Section – II

☐ Amendment - Explain below.
☐ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
☒ Notification - Explain below.
☐ Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
☐ "Me Too" Application
☐ Other - Explain below

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For Section I and Section II.)

Notification per PR Notice 2007-4

This notification is consistent with the guidance in PR Notice 2007-4 and the requirements of EPA's regulations at 40 CFR §§ 156.10, 156.140, 156.144, 156.146 and 156.156. No other changes have been made to the labeling or the Confidential Statement of Formulation for this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if the amended label is not consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR §§ 156.10, 156.140, 156.144, 156.146 and 156.156, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

***Contact: Carrie M. Tackema: carrie.tackema@cheminova.com or fax: 973-305-1382**

Section – III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
☐ Yes* ☒ No **Certification must be submitted*	☐ Yes ☒ No	☐ Yes ☒ No	☐ Metal ☒ Plastic ☐ Glass ☐ Paper ☐ Other (Specify)
	If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. / No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt. / No. per container	

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
☒ Label ☒ Container	1 gallon - bulk	☒ On Label ☐ On labeling accompanying product

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product ☒ Lithograph ☒ Paper glued ☒ Stenciled ☐ Other _____

Section – IV

1. Contact Point *(Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application)*

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Carrie M. Tackema	**Regulatory Affairs Manager, North America**	**973-305-6600, X 229**

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

2. Signature	3. Title	6. Date Application Received
	Regulatory Affairs Manager, North America	(Stamped)
4. Typed Name **Carrie M. Tackema**	5. Date **May 5, 2008**	

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 8-94) Previous editions are obsolete White- EPA File Copy (original) Yellow- Applicant Copy

4/25

NOTIFICATION

JUL 11 2008

Accurate®

Herbicide

Dry Flowable
For Use on Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Pastures and Rangeland

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Metsulfuron Methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate...	**60.0%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS	**40.0%**
TOTAL	**100.0%**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

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 "DISCLAIMER" 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. 67760-68

EPA Est. No.

NET CONTENTS: 2 or 8 oz.

Cheminova, Inc.
1700 Route 23, Suite 300
Wayne, NJ 07470

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin 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.

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-866-303-6950 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

WPS USES: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard [40CFR Part 170] must wear: long sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, and chemical resistant gloves from category A such as, butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber ≥14 mils.

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.

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, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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 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 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, shoes plus socks, and chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

Weed control in pastures and rangeland is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL TOLL-FREE 1-800-548-6113

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Accurate® is recommended for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of wheat, barley, fallow, pasture and rangeland.

Accurate is recommended for use on wheat, barley, fallow, pasture and rangeland in most states. Check with your state extension or Department of Agriculture before use to be certain **Accurate** is registered in your state. **Accurate** is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, RioGrande, and Saquache counties of Colorado.

Accurate is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, pasture, rangeland grasses, and fallow. **Accurate** is mixed in water or can be preslurried in water and added to liquid nitrogen carrier solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A surfactant should be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. **Accurate** is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

Accurate controls weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply **Accurate** to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following factors:

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

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity
Accurate is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies.

Application of **Accurate** 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 satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

Accurate 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 **Accurate** 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 **Accurate**.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

USE RATES
Wheat (including durum) and Barley
Apply 1/10 oz. **Accurate** per acre to wheat or barley.

Pasture and Rangeland
Apply 1/10 to 4/10 oz. **Accurate** per acre as a broadcast treatment to pasture and rangeland. For spot applications, use 1 oz. per 100 gal. of water. Do not exceed ¾ oz. **Accurate** per acre.

Harvest Aid
Apply 1/10 oz. **Accurate** per acre in combination with 2,4-D or Glyfos® to aid in dry down of many

broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest.

Fallow
Apply **Accurate** at 1/10 oz. per acre.

APPLICATION TIMING – WHEAT AND BARLEY
Dryland Wheat and Barley
(Except Durum or Wampum Variety)
Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot.

Durum and Wampum Variety Spring Wheat
Make applications after the crop is tillering but before boot. Applications to durum and wampum varieties should be made in combination with 2,4-D.

Irrigated Wheat and Barley
Make applications after the crop begins tillering but before boot. First post-treatment irrigation should be delayed for at least 3 days after treatment and should not exceed 1 in. of water.

Wheat and Barley – Harvest Aid
Make applications after the crop has reached the hard dough stage, but no later than 10 days before harvest.

See section on Harvest Aid tank mixtures.

Fallow
Accurate may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

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

APPLICATION TIMING – PASTURE GRASSES
Accurate may be used on some native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other pasture grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows:

Pasture Grass	Minimum time from Grass establishment to Accurate application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, bromegrass and orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Fescue Precautions:
Note that **Accurate** may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- tank mix **Accurate** with 2,4-D.
- use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds
- use surfactant at ½ to 1 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v)
- make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with **Accurate**.

Timothy Precautions:
Timothy should be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of **Accurate** to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- tank mix **Accurate** with 2,4-D
- use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds
- use surfactant at ½ pt per 100 gal (1/16% v/v)
- make applications in the late summer or fall
- do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

Ryegrass Pastures (Italian or perennial): Do not apply Accurate as injury to or loss of the pasture may result.

Other Pastures: Varieties and species of pasture grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using **Accurate** on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to one container. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.

Broadleaf pasture species, such as alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to **Accurate** and will be severely stunted or injured by **Accurate**.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or 4" across and are actively growing. Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 hours after application.

Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow

1/10 oz. per acre

Blue/purple mustard*
Bur buttercup (testiculate)
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)
Common chickweed
Common purslane
Conical catchfly
Cowcockle
False chamomile
Field pennycress (fanweed)
Filaree
Flixweed*
Groundsel (common)
Henbit
Kochia*
Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)
Mayweed chamomile
Miners lettuce
Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)
Plains coreopsis
Prickly lettuce*
Russian thistle*
Shepherd's purse
Smallseed falseflax
Smartweed (green, lady's thumb, pale)
Snow speedwell
Tansymustard*
Treacle mustard (Bushy Wallflower)
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Volunteer sunflower
Waterpod
Wild mustard

Additional Weeds In Pasture/Rangeland Only

1/10 to 2/10 oz. per acre

Bitter sneezeweed
Buttercup
Carolina geranium
Common broomweed
Common mullein
Curly dock
Dandelion
Marestail
Plantain

Wild garlic*
Woolly croton*

2/10 to 3/10 oz. per acre

Annual marshelder	Horsemint (beebalm)
Blackeyed-Susan	Musk thistle*
Buckbrush‡	Pensacola bahiagrass
Burclover	Purple scabious
Common yarrow	Western snowberry‡
Dogfennel	Wild carrot

4/10 oz. per acre

Serecia lespedeza*

Weeds Suppressed‡*
Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow

1/10 oz. per acre

Canada thistle*	Knotweed (prostrate)*
Common sunflower*	Sowthistle (annual)*
Corn gromwell*	Wild buckwheat*

Brush Suppressed‡

3/10 oz. per acre

Blackberry	Multiflora rose*
Dewberry	

Weeds/Brush Suppressed with Spot Application (Pasture/Rangeland only)

1 oz. per 100 gal of water

Blackberry*	Dewberry*
Canada thistle*	Multiflora rose*

* See the **Specific Weed Problems** section

‡ Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

Specific Weed Problems
NOTE: Thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard: For best results, apply **Accurate** tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Canada Thistle and Sowthistle: Apply either **Accurate** plus surfactant or **Accurate** plus 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop.

For spot applications to Canada Thistle in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Corn Gromwell and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply **Accurate** plus surfactant when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with **Accurate** can improve results.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use **Accurate** in a tank mix with "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF and 2,4-D, or bromoxynil and 2,4-D (such as ¾ - 1 pt "Buctril" + ¼ - 3/8 lb active 2,4-D ester). **Accurate** should be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Sunflower (common/volunteer): Apply either **Accurate** plus surfactant or **Accurate** plus 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gal by air or 5 gal by ground (10 gal by ground in pastures).

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply **Accurate** plus 2,4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

Musk Thistle: Apply **Accurate** at 2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Fall applications should be made before the soil freezes.

Multiflora Rose: For best control, apply **Accurate** as a broadcast application when multiflora rose is less than 3' tall. Application should be made in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed.

For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Blackberry and Dewberry: For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture: Apply **Accurate** at 3/10 oz per acre plus surfactant. Apply after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application should be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

Accurate is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of **Accurate** can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, **Accurate** treatments should be spread out over a period of years. Do not apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass.

Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

NOTE: Accurate should not be used for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass. Also, **Accurate** should not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

Serecia lespedeza: Apply **Accurate** at 4/10 oz per acre plus a surfactant at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of total spray solution. For best results, make applications to serecia lespedeza beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth.

NOTE: Do not make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Wild Garlic: Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz per acre of **Accurate** in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Croton: Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz per acre of **Accurate** in the late spring or early summer at preemergence through 2 true leaf stage.

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

Exceptions: (1) On all spring wheat and spring or winter barley use ½ to 1 qt per 100 gals; (2) on Fescue pastures use ¼ to ½ qt per 100 gals; (3) on Timothy pastures use ¼ qt per 100 gals.

Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator or Cheminova representative for a listing of recommended 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.

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (psi). For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 3 GPA for applications to wheat or barley. Use at least 10 GPA for applications to pasture or rangeland.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION
Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

Wheat, Barley and Fallow – use 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon or Utah. Pasture and Rangeland – Use 2 to 5 GPA.

When applying **Accurate** by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.

Product Measurement
Accurate is measured using the **Accurate** volumetric measuring cup. The degree of accuracy of this cup varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurements, use scales calibrated in ounces.

TANK MIXTURES
Accurate may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under **Weeds Suppressed**, weeds resistant to **Accurate**, 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 **Accurate**.

TANK MIXTURES IN CEREALS (WHEAT AND BARLEY)

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

Accurate can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 1/10 oz of **Accurate** per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at ¼ to ½ lb active ingredient. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at ½ to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.

Apply **Accurate** plus MCPA after the 3 to 5-leaf stage but before boot (with Durum and Wampum varieties do not apply before tillering). Apply **Accurate** plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label), but before boot.

With "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF

For best results, apply **Accurate** at 1/10 oz per acre; add 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at ½ to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Also refer to "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF labels for application timing and restrictions.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and "Banvel"

Accurate may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of "Banvel" and 2,4-D. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labels of all products used.

Make applications at 1/10 oz of **Accurate** + 2 – 3 oz "Banvel" (4 – 6 oz "Banvel" SGF) + 4 – 6 oz active 2,4-D Ester or Amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1 – 2 pt of surfactant to the 3 way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local recommendations. Use of additional surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or "Banvel" label, or local recommendations for more information.

Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum wheat) apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

Do not apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year or more than twice per year at the low rates.

With Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril", "Bronate")

Accurate may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 oz active ingredient per acre (such as "Bronate" or "Buctril" at ¾ - 1 ½ pt per acre).

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

With Grass Control Products

Tank mixtures of **Accurate** and grass control products may result in poor grass control. Cheminova recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or Cheminova representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Accurate** and the grass product to a small area.

To control wild oat, tank mix **Accurate** with "Avenge" or "Assert".

When tank mixing **Accurate** with "Assert", always include 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate"). Tank-mixed applications of **Accurate** plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after

application.

Do not tank mix **Accurate** with "Hoelon" 3EC, as grass control may be reduced.

With DuPont™ EXPRESS®
Accurate may be tank mixed with EXPRESS based on local recommendations.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

With DuPont HARMONY® EXTRA
Accurate may be tank mixed with HARMONY EXTRA based on local recommendations.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

With Insecticides and Fungicides
Accurate may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on cereal grains.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2 – 4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of **Accurate** with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion, "Di-Syston") may product temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury.

The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application.

Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.
Do not apply **Accurate** 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.

Do not use **Accurate** plus malathion, as crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer
Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **Accurate** in fertilizer solution.

Accurate must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **Accurate** is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing or stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at ½ pt – 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 – 0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or Cheminova representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **Accurate** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Do not add surfactant when using **Accurate** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

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

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

TANK MIXTURES IN HARVEST AID

A tank mix of **Accurate** plus 2,4-D and surfactant, or Glyfos, will typically aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest. Postemergence application should be made to actively growing weeds after the crop is in the hard dough stage. If weeds are not dry within 10 days after application, delay harvest until weeds are dry.

See weeds listed in Weeds Controlled chart of this label.

With 2,4-D

Use 1/10 oz **Accurate** plus ¼ to ½ lb active ingredient 2,4-D per acre on moderate weed infestations; higher rates of 2,4-D may be used on large weeds if permitted by the 2,4-D brand labeling. Include 1 to 2 qt surfactant per 100 gal spray solution.

In addition to the weeds listed in Weeds Controlled chart of this label, the 2,4-D combination will also dry down common cocklebur, marestail, puncturevine and common and wild sunflower. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, apply **Accurate** with surfactant only; however, this treatment may be less effective.

With Glyfos

Use 1/10 oz **Accurate** plus the locally recommended rate of Glyfos (see Glyfos label for maximum seasonal rate). **Accurate** requires the use of an adjuvant for optimum activity – Consult the Glyfos label or local recommendations for the amount of adjuvant to include.

TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW

Accurate may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

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 **Accurate**.

TANK MIXTURES IN PASTURES OR RANGELAND

Accurate can be applied in a tank-mix combination with "Grazon P+D", "Tordon" 22K, 2,4-D, "Banvel", or "Weedmaster" in states where these products are labeled for postemergence control of the following weeds:

Annual marshelder	Common ragweed
Burclover	Giant ragweed
Carolina horsenettle	Prickly lettuce
Common cocklebur	Sunflower
Common milkweed	Western ragweed

For best results, apply **Accurate** at 1/10 to 2/10 oz per acre with one of the following products:

Product	Rate (oz/A)
Grazon P+D	8 to 32
Tordon 22K	4 to 16
2,4-D	16 to 32
Banvel	4 to 32
Weedmaster	8 to 32
Remedy	8
Amber	0.35 *

* For suppression of Ragweed in Phenoxy Restricted and Herbicide Regulated Counties

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer
Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **Accurate** in fertilizer solution.

Accurate must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **Accurate** is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at ¼ pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or Cheminova representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **Accurate** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Do not add surfactant when using **Accurate** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

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

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

CROP ROTATION

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

Minimum Rotational Intervals
Minimum rotational intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of **Accurate** applied. **Accurate** breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase **Accurate** breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow **Accurate** breakdown.

Of these 3 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 crop rotations.

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

Soil pH Limitations
Accurate should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, **Accurate** could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **Accurate**.

Checking Soil pH
Before using **Accurate**, 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.

ROTATIONAL INTERVALS FOR CEREALS

All Areas – Following Use of Accurate at 1/10 oz per Acre

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Winter and spring wheat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	1
Durum wheat, barley, spring/winter oat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED LAND
Following Use of Accurate at 1/10 oz per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Fallow or Pasture

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	**County or Area**				
Colorado	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Generally N. of I-70	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Idaho	Southern Idaho	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
Location		**Crop**	**Soil pH**	**Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)**	**Minimum Rotation Interval (months)**
State	**County or Area**				
Kansas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Central and Western Kansas (West of the Flint Hills)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Western Kansas W. of Hwy. 183	Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6-7.9	22 33	22 34
	Central Kansas; Generally E. of Hwy. 183 and W. of the Flint Hills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12
Montana	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22
		Alfalfa (hay only)	7.6-7.9	No restrictions	34
			7.5 or lower	No restrictions	22

		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Nebraska	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Generally W. of Hwy. 77 and E. of the Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6-7.9	33	34
New Mexico	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Eastern New Mexico	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
North Dakota	W. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	E. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	34	34
Location				**Minimum Cumulative Precipitation**	**Minimum Rotation Interval**
State	**County or Area**	**Crop**	**Soil pH**	**(inches)**	**(months)**
Oklahoma	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Panhandle		7.9 or lower	30	22
	E. of the Panhandle		7.9 or lower	25	14
Oregon	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
South Dakota	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River, & S. of Hwy. 34 & W. of the	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	13	12

	Missouri River				
	Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy. 14, & W. of Missouri River	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Texas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	N. of Central Texas*	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
	* The counties of N. Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Foard, Franklin, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Nafarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrent, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young.				
Washington	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Location				**Minimum Cumulative Precipitation**	**Minimum Rotation Interval**
State	**County or Area**	**Crop**	**Soil pH**	**(inches)**	**(months)**
Wyoming	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Southern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
	Southern Wyoming (Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties only)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Northern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22

Rotation Intervals not covered above – The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any major field crop not listed (see the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

ROTATION INTERVALS IN PASTURE OR RANGELAND FOR OVERSEEDING AND RENOVATION

Location	Crop	Maximum Accurate Rate on Pasture (oz per A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, ryegrass, fescue timothy	1/10 to 3/10	4
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 3/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 3/10	10
ALL AREAS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	1/10 to 2/10	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, ryegrass, timothy	1/10 to 2/10	6
	Fescue	1/10 to 2/10	18
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 2/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 2/10	10

Rotation Intervals not covered above – The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any major field crop or pasture crop not listed (see the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (see Rotation Intervals table), or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

Field Bioassay

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 **Accurate**. 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 information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on **Accurate**.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Treated vegetation may be cut for forage or hay. Coveralls, shoes plus socks and chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank ¼ 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 **Accurate**.
3. Continue agitation until the **Accurate** is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the **Accurate** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. **Accurate** 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 re-agitate before using.
7. Apply **Accurate** spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If **Accurate** and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the **Accurate** in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the **Accurate**.

Do not use **Accurate** 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 the crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury.

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 the label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep **Accurate** in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before **Accurate** 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 the **After Spraying Accurate** section of this label.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of **Accurate** 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 that can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying Accurate and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Pasture, or Rangeland

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of **Accurate** 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 or a Cheminova-approved**

cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Cheminova representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

NOTES:

1. **Attention:** 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 **Accurate** 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 pre-cleanout 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 **Accurate** and applications of other pesticides to **Accurate**-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to **Accurate** to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

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 **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** – The boom length should not exceed ¾ of the wing or rotor length – longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** – Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the

exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, 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 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 GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. 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 as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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.

WEED RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to **Accurate** and other herbicides with the same mode of action*, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species 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 biological 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 **Accurate** to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

***Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to ALS inhibitor herbicides (such as Amber herbicide, Pursuit herbicide, DuPont FINESSE® herbicide, or DuPont HARMONY EXTRA herbicide) may also be resistant to Accurate.**

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

To better manage weed resistance when using **Accurate**, use a combination of tillage, and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than **Accurate**, 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.

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.

PRECAUTIONS

- 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 location where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
  - Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
  - Do not use on grasses grown for seed.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat and barley.
- Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- Wheat and barley 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 **Accurate** to a small area.
- Under certain conditions, such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after **Accurate** application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. **Accurate** should not be applied to wheat or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- The combined treatment effects of **Accurate** postemergence preceded by preemergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.
- In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent cold weather-related crop injury, avoid making applications during winter months when weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley or pastures undersown with legumes, as injury to the forage may result.
- 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 occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains or pasture/rangeland.
- For ground applications applied 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.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

Cheminova warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit

for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, CHEMINOVA MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

INHERENT RISKS OF USE

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Cheminova or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer.

LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Cheminova's election, one of the following:

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

(2) Replacement of amount of product used.

Cheminova shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Cheminova is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Cheminova be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Cheminova or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

Accurate and Glyfos are registered trademarks of Cheminova A/S.

Raindrop RA is a trademark of Delavan Corp.
Amber is a trademark of Syngenta.
Assert, Avenge, Banvel, Pursuit, Weedmaster are trademarks of BASF Corp.
Grazon P+D, Remedy, Tordon are trademarks of Dow AgroSciences
Buctril, Bronate, Hoelon, and Di-Syston are trademarks of Bayer CropScience
DuPont, Express, Finesse and Harmony are trademarks or registered trademarks of E.I. duPont de Nemours and Company