67760-68 11/8/2013 1/42

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

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Jennifer DeCarlo
Cheminova Inc.
1600 Wilson Blvd.; Suite 700
Arlington, VA 22209

NOV - 8 2013

Subject: Notification; Per PR-Notice 98-10
Accurate Herbicide
EPA Reg. No. 67760-68
Date Submitted: November 7, 2013

Dear Ms. DeCarlo:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 dated November 7, 2013 for the product referenced above. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10. The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at (703) 306-0415 or davis.kable@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

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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 - **NOTIFICATION**

OPP Identifier Number: XXXXXX

Application for Pesticide - Section 1

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
67760-68	**Kable Davis**	☒ None ☐ Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) **Accurate Herbicide**	PM# **25**	

5. Name and Address of Applicant *(Include ZIP Code)*
Cheminova, Inc.
1600 Wilson Blvd.
Suite 700
Arlington, VA 22209
☐ *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 to:
EPA Reg. No.
Product Name

NOTIFICATION
NOV - 8 2013

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 of Minor Label Changes per PR Notice 98-10.

This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of 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 this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under Sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Section – III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
☐ Yes* ☒ No	☒ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☒ No	☒ Metal ☒ Plastic ☐ Glass ☒ Paper ☐ Other (Specify)
Certification must be submitted	If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. / No. per container: Various	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	Various	☒ 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)
Jennifer L. DeCarlo	**Registration Manager**	**973-356-5557**

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
Jennifer L. DeCarlo	**Registration Manager**	(Stamped)
4. Typed Name **Jennifer L. DeCarlo**	5. Date **November 7, 2013**	

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 8-94) Previous editions are obsolete

White- EPA File Copy (original) Yellow- Applicant Copy

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CHEMINOVA

Cheminova, Inc.
Washington Office
1600 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 700
Arlington, VA 22209

Phone: (703) 373-8883
Fax: (703) 373-8887

November 7, 2013

Kable Davis, Product Manager, Team 25
Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room S-4900, One Potomac Yard
2777 South Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

Subject: **Notification per PR Notice 98-10**
Accurate Herbicide
EPA Reg. No. 67760-68

Dear Mr. Davis,

Cheminova, Inc. is hereby submitting the enclosed Notification per PR Notice 98-10, Section II, Labeling Notifications, Subparagraph E, Changes in Packaging and Related Labeling Statements. The following bracketed statements are individually optional and have been added to the enclosed label to accommodate packaging configuration and booklet designs:

a. [See First Aid statement on back panel of booklet.]
b. [See First Aid statement on back panel].
c. [See additional precautionary language and Directions for Use in booklet.]
d. [Read the entire label before using this product. See First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use on individual packages.]

In addition, the following changes have been made to the enclosed label:

a. On page 1, "Read "DISCLAIMER before buying or using" has been revised to read "Read the WARRANTY DISCLAIMER, INHERENT RISKS OF USE, and LIMITATION OF REMEDIES before buying or using."
b. On page 10, we have changed "Glyfos" to "Glyfos X-tra" in the sentences "Apply 0.10 oz. of Accurate…grain harvest." and "A tank mix of Accurate…grain harvest."
c. On page 12, we revised "(40 CFR 1001)" to "(40 CFR 180)".
d. On page 38, we have deleted "2-26-13" and "1/B26/3".

No additional changes have been made to the enclosed label.

To support this notification, enclosed, please find the following documents:

- Application for notification (Form 8570-1)
- One copy of revised labeling highlighting the requested changes
- Two copies of revised labeling

If you have any questions or require any additional information, please contact me at 973-356-5557 or by e-mail at jennifer.decarlo@cheminova.com.

Sincerely,

Jennifer L. DeCarlo
Registration Manager

Enclosures

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NOTIFICATION

NOV - 8 2013

Group	2	Herbicide

Accurate® herbicide

For Use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Grain Sorghum, Fallow, Grasses, Non-crop Areas (such as private, public and military lands, airports, highways, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, uncultivated agriculture areas, non-crop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, soil bank land and barrier strips), industrial sites, outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms) including grazed areas on these sites, ditchbanks of dry drainage ditches, certain types of unimproved turf grass, conifer and hardwood plantations, CRP, 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%**

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 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.

***Note to PM**, the following bracketed statements are individually optional depending on the packaging configuration and whether a booklet label design is used:*

a. [See First Aid statement on back panel of booklet.]
b. [See First Aid statement on back panel.]
c. [See additional precautionary language and Directions for Use in booklet.]
d. [Read the entire label before using this product. See First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use on individual packages.]

~~SEE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND USE DIRECTIONS~~

EPA Reg. No. 67760-68 EPA Est. No.

NET CONTENTS: 8 oz.

Cheminova, Inc.
One Park Drive, Suite 150
P.O. Box 110566
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Accurate® is a registered trademark of Cheminova A/S

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, using tobacco, or using the toilet. 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 eye. 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.

Applicators and other handlers 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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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 or rinsate.

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.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or 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.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
CONTAINER HANDLING: 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.

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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Accurate® is for use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Grain Sorghum, Fallow, Grasses, Non-crop Areas (such as private, public and military lands, airports, highways, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, uncultivated agriculture areas, non-crop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, soil bank land and barrier strips), industrial sites, outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms) including grazed areas on these sites, ditchbanks of dry drainage ditches, certain types of unimproved turf grass, conifer and hardwood plantations, CRP, Pastures and Rangeland.

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. There are no grazing restrictions on use in wheat, barley, or triticale.

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Accurate is a water dispersible granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, pasture, rangeland grasses, CRP 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

FALLOW
Use Rates
Apply 0.10 oz. **Accurate** per acre.

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

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. If those instructions conflict with this label do not tank mix that product with **Accurate**. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

WHEAT, BARLEY, and TRITICALE
Use Rates
Wheat (including durum), Barley and Triticale
Apply 0.10 oz. **Accurate** per acre to wheat, barley or triticale once per use season.

Application Timing

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Dryland Wheat, Barley and Triticale
(Except Durum or Wampum Variety)
Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot once per use season.

Durum and Wampum Variety Spring Wheat
Make applications after the crop is tillering but before boot once per use season. 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.

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

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 and Fallow

0.10 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 (Bushy Wallflower)
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

Weeds Suppressed‡*
Cereals and Fallow

0.10 oz. per acre

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

* 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.

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

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS:

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 thistle 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.

Corn Gromwell and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply **Accurate** plus surfactant when weeds are actively growing, and 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 Dicamba and 2,4-D, or bromoxynil and 2,4-D (such as ¾-1 pint "Buctril" + ¼-3/8 pound 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 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 gallons by air or 5 gallons by ground.

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.

TANK MIXTURES IN CEREALS (WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE)
Read and follow all manufacturers' instructions for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix that product with **Accurate**. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

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.**

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 0.10 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 gallons 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 Dicamba
For best results, apply **Accurate** at 0.10 oz. per acre: add 1/16 to 1/8 lb. active ingredient dicamba. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at ½ to 1 qt. per 100 gallons of spray solution: however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Also refer to dicamba labels for application timing and restrictions.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and Dicamba
Accurate may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labels of all products used.

Make applications at 0.10 oz. of **Accurate** + 1/16-1/12 lb. active ingredient dicamba + 4-6 oz. active 2,4-D Ester or Amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2 pts. of surfactant to the 3 way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local guidance. Use of additional surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or dicamba 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 pts. per acre).

With Fluroxypyr (such as "Starane")
For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, **Accurate** may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 1 1/3 pts. per acre of "Starane."

With "Starane" + "Salvo"
For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, **Accurate** may be tank mixed with 2/3 to 2 2/3 pts. per acre of "Starane" + "Sword."

With "Starane" + "Sword"
For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, **Accurate** may be tank mixed with ¾ to 2 ¾ pts. per acre of "Starane" + "Sword."

With "Maverick"
Accurate can be tank mixed with "Maverick" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With "Aim"
Accurate can be tank mixed with "Aim" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

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With "Stinger", "Curtail", or "Curtail M" or "Widematch"
Accurate can be tank mixed with "Stinger". "Curtail", or "Curtail M" or "Widematch" herbicides for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With NUANCE® Herbicide
Accurate may be tank mixed with NUANCE Herbicide based on local guidance.

With NIMBLE® Herbicide
Accurate may be tank mixed with NIMBLE Herbicide based on local guidance.

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

With "Assert" herbicide or "Avenge" herbicide
Accurate can be tank mixed with "Avenge" or "Assert". When tank mixing **Accurate** with "Assert", always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example: 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, "Buctril," or "Bronate"). Tank mixed applications of NUANCE™ plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

With "Puma"
Accurate can be tank mixed with "Puma" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With "Discover NG"
Accurate can be tank mixed with "Discover NG" herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With "Everest"
Accurate can be tank mixed with "Everest" herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

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 guidance.

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 information 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.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Cheminova representative before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulphur can increase crop response.

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.

ACCURATE HERBICIDE WITH MCPA, 2,4-D AND/OR DICAMBA FOR SUPPRESSION OF WINTER ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WINTER WHEAT TO BE GRAZED OUT IN THE STATES OF TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, NEW MEXICO, and KANSAS

Accurate herbicide can be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba for suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds in winter wheat to be grazed out and not harvested for grain, in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas.

For the suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds (such as henbit and mustards) in winter wheat in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas, **Accurate** at 0.05 (1/20) oz. per acre should be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba at label rates. Winter annual broadleaf weeds should be less than 1" tall or in the rosette stage for suppression. Add a Cheminova recommended nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 qts. per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v).

Rotation Intervals for Crops in Non-Irrigated Land Following Use of ACCURATE at 0.05 (1/20) oz. per acre on Wheat That Will be Grazed Out

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Cotton	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22

Rotation intervals for crops not covered above following the use of **Accurate** at 0.05 (1/20) oz. per acre on wheat that will be grazed out.

The minimum rotation interval is 22 months with at least 18" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any crop not listed on the rotation intervals table above
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range

To rotate to a crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to rotate to that crop. See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

This treatment is for use on winter wheat that will be grazed out and will not be harvested for grain

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IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Accurate suppresses weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply **Accurate** to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of suppression at 0.05 oz. per acre may depend upon the following factors:

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

WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE – HARVEST AID

Use Rates

Apply 0.10 oz. of **Accurate** per acre in combination with 2,4-D or Glyfos X-tra to aid in dry down of many broadleaf weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest.

Application Timing

Make applications after the crop has reached the hard dough stage, but no later than 10 days before harvest.

TANK MIXTURES IN HARVEST AID

A tank mix of **Accurate** plus 2,4-D and surfactant, or Glyfos X-tra, 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 0.10 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®XTRA
Use 0.10 oz. **Accurate** plus the locally labeled rate of Glyfos XTRA (see Glyfos XTRA label for maximum seasonal rate). **Accurate** requires the use of an adjuvant for optimum activity – Consult the Glyfos XTRA label or local guidance for the amount of adjuvant to include.

GRAIN SORGHUM
Use Information
Accurate is for use on irrigated or dryland grain sorghum in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas (North of I-20).

Use Rates: Apply **Accurate** at 0.05 oz. per acre plus ¼ lb. active ingredient 2,4-D amine per acre. Do not use surfactant or crop oil.

Crop Stage: For optimum performance and crop safety, apply **Accurate** plus 2,4-D amine when grain sorghum is 3 to 15 inches in height. If sorghum is taller than 10 inches to the top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. Apply only before the boot stage. Read and follow all other use instructions, warnings and precautions on companion herbicide labels.

Sorghum varieties vary in sensitivity to 2,4-D amine. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D amine. Contact seed company and Local County Extension Service for this information.

Pest Stage: Application of **Accurate** plus 2,4-D amine should be made when all or a majority of the weeds have germinated and emerged. For best results, spray when weeds are less than 6 inches tall.

Weeds Controlled with Tank Mix of **Accurate** plus 2,4-D amine:
- Pigweed species
- Puncture vine
- Velvetleaf

Application Information
Accurate may be applied to grain sorghum by properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment. **Accurate** can be used on either dryland or irrigated grain sorghum. If application is made to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment. The first post-treatment irrigation should not exceed 1".

Use cultivation prior to **Accurate** + 2,4-D amine treatment to cover exposed brace roots of grain sorghum to minimize injury from 2,4-D amine.

RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS
- Temporary crop yellowing and/or stunting may occur soon after application, especially when crop is under stress conditions.
- Do not use on grain sorghum grown for seed production or syrup. Do not use on forage sorghum.
- Do not use for forage or silage within 30 days of application.
- Do not include a surfactant or crop oil to the tank mix.
- Do not apply this treatment under cold, wet weather conditions or to grain sorghum growing under stress caused by weather, insects or disease as crop injury may result.
- Do not apply to long season grain sorghum varieties or grain sorghum that is planted after July 1, as crop injury or delayed maturity may occur.
- Do not exceed (1) one application per year.
- **Accurate** must be used with 2,4-D; in areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, follow requirement of the restriction. If 2,4-D use is prohibited, do not use **Accurate** on grain sorghum.

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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.

SURFACTANTS

Spray Adjuvants
Except for applications in grain sorghum, for which a surfactant or crop oil is prohibited, applications of **Accurate** must include either a nonionic surfactant or a crop oil concentrate. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. If another herbicide is tank mixed with **Accurate** select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR ~~1001~~180).

Antifoaming agents may be needed. Consult your Ag dealer or applicator for a listing of appropriate surfactants.

Nonionic Surfactants (NIS)
- Apply 0.06 to 0.50% v/v (1/2 to 4 pts. per 100 gallons of spray solution) – see Tank Mixtures section for additional information.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Exceptions: On all spring wheat and spring or winter barely use ½ to 1qt. per 100 gallons.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)
- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer
- Use 2 qts./acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lbs./acre of spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qts./acre UAN or 4 lbs./acre AMS under arid conditions.
- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjuvant Types
- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

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

ROTATIONAL INTERVALS FOR CEREALS
All Areas – Following Use of Accurate at 0.10 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 0.10 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
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
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
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34

(rotational intervals for crops in non-irrigated land cont'd.)

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
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	15	4
	Western Kansas W. of Hwy. 183	Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6-7.9	33	34
	Central Kansas; Generally E. of Hwy. 183 and W. of the Flint Hills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	4
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
		IR Corn STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
	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

(rotational intervals for crops in non-irrigated land cont'd.)

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	**County or Area**				
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
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
		IR Corn STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
	Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	E. of the Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	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
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
South Dakota	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Soybean Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River, & S. of Hwy. 34 & W. of the Missouri River	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	13	12
	Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy. 14, & W. of Missouri River	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12

(rotational intervals for crops in non-irrigated land cont'd.)

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	**County or Area**				
Texas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Soybean 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
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
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 specified, 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.

CONIFER PLANTATIONS

Application Information

Accurate is registered for the control of many species of weeds and deciduous trees on sites where conifers are growing or are to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

Apply **Accurate** *after weeds have emerged or after undesirable hardwoods have broken winter dormancy* and have reached the point of full leaf expansion.

Conifer Site Preparation

--Application Before Transplanting

After consulting the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables, apply the rates of Accurate Herbicide listed for the most difficult to control species on the site.

Southeast – Apply up to 4 ounces per acre for loblolly and slash pines. Transplant the following planting season.

Northeast and Lake States – Apply up to 2 ounces per acre for red pine. Transplant the following planting season. Apply up to 2 ounces per acre for black, white and Norway spruce. Transplant the following spring.

West – Apply up to 2 ounces per acre prior to planting Douglas Fir, Sitka Spruce, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Ponderosa Pine, and Grand Fir in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington. These conifer species listed can be planted anytime after application. Other conifer species can be planted providing the user has prior experience indicating acceptable tolerance to **Accurate** soil residues.

Without prior experience, it is recommended that other species be planted on a small scale to determine selectivity before large-scale plantings are made as unacceptable injury may occur. Cheminova will not assume responsibility for injury to any conifer species not listed on this table.

Tank Mix Combinations—

For broader spectrum control, the following products are recommended in combination with **Accurate**.

Glyphosate (4 pounds active per gallon)

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of **Accurate** with 2 to 10 quarts of glyphosate per acre. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon)

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of **Accurate** with 10 to 24 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, persimmon, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppressed blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle, dahoon, hickories, and red maple.

Glyphosate (4 pound active per gallon) + Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon)
Tank mix ½ to 1 ounce **Accurate** with 16 to 24 fluid ounces of glyphosate and 10 to 12 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre. Slash and loblolly pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. This combination controls cherry, dogwood, elms, oaks (red and water), persimmon, sassafras, sweetgum and suppresses hickory.

VELPAR® L or VELPAR® DF
Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of **Accurate** per acre with VELPAR® L or VELPAR® DF at the rates listed on the container for various soil textures. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

OUST® EXTRA
Tank mix ½ to 1 ½ ounces of **Accurate** with 2 to 3 ounces of OUST® EXTRA per acre for herbaceous weed control. Refer to the product container and the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Tank mix 2 ounces of **Accurate** with 3 ounces of OUST® EXTRA per acre for herbaceous weed control and early spring suppression of bull thistle and Canada thistle in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascade Mountains. Douglas fir may be transplanted at least 90 days following application.

Release - - Hardwood Control and Suppression
Accurate is registered for application over the top of established slash and loblolly pine to control the species listed in "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" section of this label. Apply 1 to 4 ounces per acre to control the species indicated, including kudzu.

Tank Mix Combinations—
For broader spectrum control the following products are recommended in combination with **Accurate**.

Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon)
Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of **Accurate** with 8 to 16 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre for application to loblolly pine. Refer to the imazapyr label regarding the use of surfactants and the appropriate application timing with respect to the age and development stage of the pines. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, persimmon, and red maple.

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VELPAR® L or VELPAR® DF
Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of **Accurate** with VELPAR® L or VELPAR® DF at the rates listed on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

Release--Herbaceous Weed Control
Accurate may be applied to transplanted loblolly and slash pine for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and application rates. Best results are obtained when **Accurate** is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations—
For broader spectrum control the following products are recommended in combination with Accurate.

Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon)
Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce of **Accurate** with 4 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre. The tank mix may be used on loblolly pine.

VELPAR® L or VELPAR® DF
Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce of **Accurate** with VELPAR® L or VELPAR® DF at the rates listed on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

Release - Directed Spray in Conifers
Western US
To release conifers from competing brush species, such as, blackberry, salmonberry, snowberry, thimbleberry and wild roses, mix 2 to 4 ounces of **Accurate** per 100 gallons of spray solution. Direct spray onto the foliage of competing brush species using a knapsack or backpack sprayer. For best results, apply any time after the brush species have reached full leaf stage but before autumn coloration. At application, the majority of the brush species should be less than six feet in height to help ensure adequate spray coverage. Thorough coverage of the target foliage is necessary to optimize results. Care should be taken to direct the **Accurate** spray solution away from the conifer foliage.

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NOTE:
Accurate may cause temporary yellowing and or growth suppression when the spray solution contacts conifer foliage. The use of a surfactant with **Accurate** may improve brush control results. When using a surfactant with **Accurate**, extra precaution must be taken to avoid contact with conifer foliage. Excessive drift onto conifers may result in severe injury.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS
—CONIFER PLANTATIONS ONLY
- Applications of **Accurate**made to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, or other stresses may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of **Accurate** made for herbaceous release should only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- Do not apply **Accurate** to conifers grown as ornamentals.
- **Accurate** applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of conifers when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding directions for conifer plantations.

HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS
Application Information
Apply **Accurate** at rates of up to 2 ounces per acre for the control of many weed species on sites where yellow poplar is growing or is to be planted, and on sites where red alder is to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" sections of this label for a listing of susceptible species.
Application Timing
Accurate may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to planting red alder or yellow poplar. As a prior to planting site preparation treatment for red alder, **Accurate** may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for this use.
Accurate may also be applied over-the-top of planted yellow poplar seedlings after the soil has settled around the root system, but before the seedlings have broken dormancy (prior to bud break).
Release--Herbaceous Weed Control
Accurate may be applied to yellow poplar for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and application rates. Best results are obtained when **Accurate** is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations—
Tank mix 1/2 ounce of **Accurate** with 4 to 6 pints of DuPont™ VELPAR® L as listed on the package label

for "RELEASE--HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL" in pine plantations in the eastern U.S. Follow the VELPAR® L label directions regarding altering the application rate by soil texture.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS
—HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS ONLY

• Application of VELPAR® L and **Accurate** made to yellow poplar that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the seedlings.
• Applications of **Accurate** made for release should only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
• The use of surfactant is not recommended for applications made over the tops of trees.
• Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements
of yellow poplar and/or red alder to the conditions of the site. Treatment of yellow poplar and/or red alder planted on a site inadequate to meet its requirements may injure or kill the seedlings.

PASTURE, RANGELAND, CRP

Accurate is used for the control of broadleaf weeds, brush and several woody vine species in the establishment, maintenance and restoration of pasture, rangeland, and CRP.
Accurate may be tank mixed with other pesticides labeled for use in pasture, rangeland and CRP. Read and follow the labels on all products used in the tank mix. Observe the most restrictive precautions on each of the product's labels.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR GRASS ESTABLISHMENT IN PASTURE, RANGELAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)
Accurate is registered for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses planted in pasture, rangeland or acres enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

- Blue grama
- Bluestems – Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW Spar
- Buffalograss
- Green sprangletop
- Kleingrass
- Indian ricegrass
- Lovegrasses – atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman
- Orchardgrass
- Sideoats grama
- Switchgrass - blackwell
- Wheatgrasses – bluebunch, crested, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, slender, steambank, tall, thickspike, Western
- Wildrye grass – Russian

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting the Natural Resource and Conservation Service of other government agencies or local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices.

Performance from **Accurate** may not always be satisfactory due to the inability of newly planted grass stands to sufficiently compete with weeds, and the severity of weed pressure in new grass stands. An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Use Rates and Application Timing for Grass Establishment Preplant (prior to planting) or Preemergence (after planting but before grass emergence)

Do not use more than 0.10 ounce per acre of **Accurate** for grass establishment. Apply **Accurate** at 0.10 ounce per acre on all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass. Do not apply **Accurate** preplant or preemergence to orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass as severe crop injury may result.

Early postemergence to new plantings
Apply **Accurate** at 0.10 ounce per acre, plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses any time after grass emergence. Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant. Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3- to 4-leaf stage.

Postemergence to stands with 1- to 5-leaf grasses planted the previous season
Apply **Accurate** at 0.10 ounce per acre plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution, on all labeled grasses when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves. Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

Use Rates for Established Grasses In Pasture, Rangeland and CRP
Apply up to 1 2/3 ounces of **Accurate** per acre as a broadcast application to established grasses in pasture, rangeland and CRP. For spot applications, use 1 ounce per 100 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 1 2/3 ounces of **Accurate** per acre per year in pasture, rangeland and CRP.

Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of this label for a listing of weeds controlled by **Accurate** and the appropriate use rate to obtain control.

Application Timing – Established Grasses In Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP

Accurate may be applied to established native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other established grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

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

ROTATION INTERVALS IN PASTURE, RANGELAND, AND CRP FOR OVERSEEDING AND RENOVATION

Location	Crop	Maximum Rate on Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP (oz. per acre)	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, Ryegrass, tall fescue	0.10 to 0.30	4
	Wheat (except Durum)	0.10 to 0.30	1
	Durum, barley, oat	0.10 to 0.30	10
All areas not included above	Red clover, white clover, sweet clover	0.10 to 0.20	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	0.10 to 0.20	6
	Tall Fescue	0.10 to 0.20	18

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	Wheat (except Durum)	0.10 to 0.20	1
	Durum, barley, oat	0.10 to 0.20	10
All areas with soil pH of 7.5 or less	Russian wildrye	0.10 to 0.5	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, Sheep fescue	0.10 to 1	1
	Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta Fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, Orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	0.10 to 1	2
All areas with soil pH of 7.9 or less	Alkali sacoton, mountain brome, blue Grama, thickspike wheatgrass	0.10 to 1	1
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	0.10 to 0.5	2
	Western wheatgrass	0.10 to 1	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big Bluestem	0.10 to 1	3

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

- Do not use more than 0.4 ounces/acre of **Accurate**
- Tank mix 2,4-D with **Accurate** applications
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds
- Use only a non-ionic surfactant at ½ to 1 pt. per 100 gal of spray solution
- 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
- Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant

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

Timothy Precautions:
- Do not use more than 0.4 ounces/acre of **Accurate**
- Tank mix 2,4-D with **Accurate** applications
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds
- Use only a non-ionic surfactant at ½ to 1 pt. per 100 gal of spray solution
- Make application in the late summer or fall
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier
- Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant

Application of **Accurate** to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of forage.

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

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

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

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Minimum Rotational Intervals
Minimum rotation 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 soil sampling procedures.

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.

Grazing/Haying Restrictions

When used as directed, there are no grazing or haying restrictions for use rates of 1.66 ounce per acre or less. Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within four hours of treatment.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply more than 1.66 ounces of **Accurate** per acre per year on pastures, rangeland, or CRP.
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Accurate** to a small area.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after **Accurate** application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. Injury may result when **Accurate** is applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Applications of **Accurate** to lands undersown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of **Accurate**.
- Applications made to some established grasses may cause temporary stunting, yellowing or seedhead suppression (i.e., fescue, timothy).
- Applications made to newly established grasses less than 2 years from seeding may result in injury or loss.
- Do not apply to forage grasses known to be sensitive to **Accurate** and will be severely injured or killed.
- The control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced if ground applications are made when dry, dusty field conditions exist. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA may improve weed control under these conditions.

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SPOT TREATMENTS

Accurate may be used for spot treatment to control noxious and troublesome weeds on pasture, rangeland, non-crop areas, such as, roadsides and industrial sites including government and private lands.

Application Information

Accurate may be used to control many species of weeds, including noxious weeds, in certain established grasses growing on non-crop areas and forage grasses growing on pasture and rangeland. Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section of the package label or supplemental labeling for a listing of susceptible weed species. If the sprayer is calibrated, consult the package label or other supplemental labeling to select the application rate per acre of **Accurate** appropriate for the target weeds. Or mix one gram of **Accurate** per one gallon of water along with a suitable surfactant. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 40 gallons of solution per acre. When applied in this manner there is no grazing restrictions following the use of **Accurate**. Applications may be made at anytime of the year, except when the soil is frozen.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

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.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Non-crop industrial weed control and selective weed control in turf (industrial, unimproved only) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

NON-CROP SITES

Application Information

Accurate is used for weed control on private, public, and military land as follows: uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highways, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas, non-crop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, soil bank land and barrier strips); industrial sites, outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms) including grazed areas on these sites. It may also be used for control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds.

Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of this label to determine the appropriate application rate. **Accurate** may be applied in tank mixture with other herbicides labeled for use on non-crop sites. Read all labels and follow all directions and restrictions on each label.

Applications may be made by ground or air. Use sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage of the target vegetation with the application equipment being used.

Native Grasses

Accurate is used for weed control and suppression in the establishment and maintenance of native grasses and may be used where blue grama, bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, WW spar), bromegrasses (meadow), buffalograss, green sprangletop, Indiangrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, sideoats grama, switchgrass (blackwell), wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, slender, steamback, tall, thickpsike, western), and Russian wildrye are established. It may also be applied over these species in the seedling stage, except for orchardgrass and Russian wildrye.

When used as directed, there are no grazing or haying restrictions for use rates of 1.66 ounce per acre or less. At use rates greater than 1.66 ounce per acre and up to 3.33 ounce per acre, forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder or green forage and fed to livestock, including lactating animals, 3 days after treatment.

ROTATION INTERVALS FOR OVERSEEDING AND RENOVATION

Location	Crop	Maximum Rate (oz. per acre)	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, ryegrass, tall fescue	0.10 to 0.30	4
	wheat (except Durum)	0.10 to 0.30	1
	Durum, barley, oat	0.10 to 0.30	10
All areas not included above	red clover, white clover, sweet clover	0.10 to 0.20	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	0.10 to 0.20	6
	Tall Fescue	0.10 to 0.20	18
	wheat (except Durum)	0.10 to 0.20	1
	Durum, barley, oat	0.10 to 0.20	10
All areas with soil pH of 7.5 or less	Russian wildrye	0.10 to 0.5	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue	0.10 to 1	1
	Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	0.10 to 1	2
All areas with soil pH of 7.9 or less	Alkali sacoton, mountain brome, blue grama, thickspike wheatgrass	0.10 to 1	1
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	0.10 to 0.5	2
	Western wheatgrass	0.10 to 1	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	0.10 to 1	3

Application Information

Apply **Accurate** at the rate of 0.10 ounce per acre for the control and suppression* of bur buttercup (testiculate), common purslane, common sunflower*, cutleaf eveningprimrose*, flixweed*, lambsquarters* (common and slimleaf), marestail*, pigweed (redroot and tumble), snow speedwell, tansymustard* and tumble mustard (Jim Hill mustard).

*Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Degree of suppression will vary with the size of weed and environmental conditions following treatment.

Application Timing

For established grasses, apply when weeds are in the seedling stage.

For grasses in the seedling stage, apply preplant or preemergence where the soil (seed bed) has been cultivated.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS – NATIVE GRASSES

• Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Accurate** to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to **Accurate** so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.

• Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after **Accurate** application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. **Accurate** should not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.

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GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following an application of **Accurate** to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the intervals listed below.

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less, observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rate (ounces per acre)	Replant Interval (months)
Brome, meadow	0.5-1 1-2	2 3
Brome, smooth	0.5-1 1-2	2 4
Fescue, alta	0.5-1 1-2	2 4
Fescue, red	0.5-1 1-2	2 4
Fescue, sheep	0.5-1 1-2	1 4
Foxtail, meadow	0.5-1 1-2	2 4
Green needlegrass	0.5-2	1
Orchardgrass	0.5-1 1-2	2 4
Russian wildrye	0.5-1 1 2	1 2 3
Switchgrass	0.5-1 1-2	1 3
Timothy	0.5-1 1-2	2 4
Wheatgrass, Western	0.5-1 1-2	2 3

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or greater, observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rate (ounces per acre)	Replant Interval (months)
Alkali sacaton	0.5-1 1-2	1 3
Bluestem, big	0.5-2	3
Brome, mountain	0.5-1 1-2	1 2
Grama, blue	0.5-2	1
Grama, sideoats	0.5 >0.5	2 >3
Switchgrass	0.5 >0.5	2 >3
Wheatgrass, thickspike	0.5-2	1
Wheatgrass, Western	1-2 0.5-1	2 3

The specified intervals are for applications made in the spring to early summer. Because **Accurate** degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late Summer or Fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the Spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with **Accurate**. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with **Accurate**, a field bioassay must be performed, or previous experience may be used, to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites (See "Bioassays" in section for Pastures, Rangeland, and CRP).

Additional Grass Information

Application for Grass Establishment

Accurate may be used for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses:

- Blue grama
- Bluestems – Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW Spar
- Buffalograss
- Green sprangletop
- Kleingrass
- Indian ricegrass
- Lovegrasses – atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman

- Orchardgrass
- Sideoats grama
- Switchgrass - blackwell
- Wheatgrasses – bluebunch, crested, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, slender, steambank, tall, thickspike, Western
- Wildrye grass – Russian

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting the Natural Resource and Conservation Service of other government agencies or local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices. Performance from **Accurate** may not always be satisfactory due to the inability of newly planted grass stands to sufficiently compete with weeds, and the severity of weed pressure in new grass stands. An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Use Rates and Application Timing for Grass Establishment Preplant (prior to planting) or Preemergence (after planting but before grass emergence)

Do not use more than 0.10 ounce per acre of **Accurate** for grass establishment. Apply **Accurate** at 0.10 ounce per acre on all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass. Do not apply **Accurate** preplant or preemergence to orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass as severe crop injury may result.

Early postemergence to new plantings

Apply **Accurate** at 0.10 ounce per acre, plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses any time after grass emergence. Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant. Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3- to 4-leaf stage.

Postemergence to stands with 1- to 5-leaf grasses planted the previous season

Apply **Accurate** at 0.10 ounce per acre plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution, on all labeled grasses when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves. Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR ESTABLISHED GRASSES

Use Rates for Established Grasses

Apply up to 1 ounce of **Accurate** per acre as a broadcast application to established grasses. For spot applications, use 1 ounce per 100 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 1.66 ounces of **Accurate** per

acre per year in pasture, rangeland and CRP.

Application Timing – Established Grasses

Accurate may be applied to established native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other established grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

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

Fescue and Timothy Precautions:
When used on fescue and timothy grasses, **Accurate** may cause reduced first cutting yields due to temporary stunting, leaf yellowing, or seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- tank mix 2,4-D with **Accurate** applications
- use the lowest specified rate for target weeds
- use only a non-ionic surfactant at ½ to 1 pt. per 100 gal of spray solution
- make application when the grasses are 5 to 6 inches tall in the late summer or fall
- when liquid nitrogen is the spray carrier, do not include the surfactant

Other Grasses:
Application of **Accurate** to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of forage.
Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using **Accurate** on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.
Broadleaf forage species such as alfalfa and clover are highly sensitive to **Accurate** and will be severely stunted or injured by **Accurate**.

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CROP ROTATION
Before using **Accurate**, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options.

Minimum Rotational Intervals
Minimum rotation 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 soil sampling procedures.

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.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Accurate** to a small area.
- Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to **Accurate** so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after **Accurate** application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. Injury may result when **Accurate** is applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Applications of **Accurate** to lands undersown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of **Accurate**.
- The control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced if ground applications are made when dry, dusty field conditions exist. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA may improve weed control under these conditions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

0.33 to 0.5 ounce per acre

Annual sowthistle
Aster
Bahiagrass
Beebalm
Bittercress
Bitter sneezeweed
Blackeyed-susan
Blue mustard
Bur buttercup
Chicory
Clover
Cocklebur
Common chickweed
Common groundsel
Common purslane
Common yarrow
Conical catchfly
Corn cockle
Cow cockle
Crown vetch
Goldenrod
Lambsquarters
Marestail/horseweed****
Maximillion sunflower
Miners lettuce
Pennsylvania smartweed
Plains coreopsis
Plantain
Redroot pigweed
Redstem filaree
Rough fleabane
Shepherd's purse
Silky crazyweed (locoweed)
Smallseed falseflax
Smooth pigweed
Sweet clover
Tansymustard
Treacle mustard
Tumble mustard
Wild carrot

Dandelion
Dogfennel
False chamomile
Fiddleneck tarweed
Field pennycress
Flixweed
Wild garlic
Wild lettuce
Wild mustard
Wooly croton
Wood sorrel
Yankeeweed

0.5 to 1 ounce per acre

Blackberry
Black henbane
Broom snakeweed*
Buckhorn plantain
Bull thistle
Common crupina
Common sunflower
Curly dock
Dewberry
Dyer's woad
Garlic mustard
Gorse
Halogeton
Henbit
Honeysuckle
Multiflora rose and other wild roses
Musk thistle***
Oxeye daisy
Plumless thistle
Prostrate knotweed
Rosering gaillardia
Seaside arrowgrass
Sericea lespedeza
Tansy ragwort
Teasel
Wild caraway

1 to 2 ounce per acre

Common mullein
Common tansy
Field bindweed**
Greasewood
Gumweed
Houndstongue
Lupine
Old world climbing fern (Lygodium)
Perennial pepperweed
Poison hemlock
Purple loosestrife
Purple scabious
Scotch thistle
Scouringrush
Salsify
Snowberry
St. Johnswort
Sulphur cinquefoil
Western salsify
Whitetop (hoary cress)
Wild Iris

1.5 to 2 ounce per acre

Canada thistle**
Dalmation toadflax**
Duncecap larkspur
Russian knapweed**
Tall larkspur
Wild parsnip
Yellow toadflax**

2 ounce per acre

Onionweed

3 to 4 ounce per acre

Kudzu

**Apply fall through spring*
***Suppression, which is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Apply as a full coverage spray for best performance.*
****Certain biotypes of musk thistle are more sensitive to* ***Accurate*** *and may be controlled with rates of 0.25 to 0.5 ounces per acre. Treatments of* ***Accurate*** *may be applied from rosette through bloom stages of development.*
*****Certain biotypes of marestail/horsetail are less sensitive to* ***Accurate*** *and may be controlled by tank mixes*

with herbicides with a different mode of action.

Problem Weed Control
For broader spectrum control and for use on certain biotypes of broadleaf weeds which may be resistant to **Accurate** and herbicides with the same mode of action, the following tank mixes may be used:

Dicamba+2,4-D

Weed	Rate of Accurate	Rate of Dicamba (fluid ounces/acre)	Rate of 2,4-D (fluid ounces/acre)
Kochia control	0.5	8	16
Spotted knapweed control	0.5	8	16
Rush skeletonweed suppression	1	8	16

INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS UNIMPROVED ONLY
Application Information
Accurate is registered for selective weed control in unimproved industrial turfgrass where certain grasses are well established and desired as ground cover. **Accurate** may also be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds in turfgrass.

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In addition to conventional spray equipment, **Accurate** may be applied with invert emulsion equipment. When using an invert emulsion, mix the prescribed rate of **Accurate** in the water phase.

Consult the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label to determine which weeds will be controlled by the following application rates:

Turfgrass Type	Rate of Accurate (ounces/acre)
Fescue and Bluegrass	0.25 to 0.5
Crested Wheatgrass and Smooth Brome	0.25 to 1
Bermudagrass	0.25 to 1

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Application Timing
Applications may be made at anytime of the year, except when the soil is frozen When a spring application is made on fescue or bluegrass, a second application may be made during the summer after full seedhead maturation.

Growth Suppression and Seedhead Inhibition (Chemical Mowing)
Application Information
Apply **Accurate** for growth suppression and seedhead inhibition in well established fescue and bluegrass turf at the use rate of 0.25 to 0.5 ounce per acre.

Tank Mix Combination
Accurate may be tank mixed with "Embark" for improved performance in the regulation of growth and seedhead suppression. Tank mix 0.25 to 0.5 ounce of **Accurate** with 0.125 to 0.25 pint of "Embark".

Application Timing
Application may be made after at least 2 to 3 inches of new growth has emerged until the appearance of the seed stalk.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS —INDUSTRIAL TURF ONLY

- An application of **Accurate** may cause temporary discoloration (chlorosis) of the grasses. Use the lower application rates for minimum discoloration.
- With fescue and bluegrass, sequential applications made during the same or consecutive growth periods (i.e. spring and fall) may result in excessive injury to turf.
- Excessive injury may result when **Accurate** is applied to turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures (winter injury) or poor fertility.
- Do not apply **Accurate** on bahiagrass.

BRUSH CONTROL

Application Information

Accurate is registered for the control of undesirable brush growing in non-crop areas including grazed areas on these sites. Applications may be made by air, high volume ground application, low volume ground application and ultra-low volume ground application. Except as noted for multiflora rose, **Accurate** should be applied as a spray to the foliage.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Generally, aerial applications will require 15 to 25 gallons of water per acre; high volume ground application will require 100 to 400 gallons of water per acre; low volume ground application will require 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre; and ultra-low volume ground application will require 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage, particularly the terminal growing points, is necessary to optimize results.

BRUSH SPECIES CONTROLLED

Species	High Volume Rate (ounces/100 gallon)	Broadcast Rate (ounces/acre)
Ash	1—2	1—3
Aspen	1—2	1—3
Black locust	1—2	1—3
Blackberry	1—2	1—3
Camelthorn	1—2	1—3
Cherry	1—2	1—3
Cottonwood	1—2	2—3
Eastern red cedar	1—2	2—3
Elder	1—2	2—3
Elm	1—2	1—3
Firs	3	1—2
Hawthorn	1—2	1—3
Honeysuckle	1—2	1/2—1
Mulberry	1—2	2—3
Multiflora rose	1—2	1—3
Muscadine (wild grape)	1—2	2—3
Oaks	1—2	1—3
Ocean spray (*Holodiscus*)	1—2	2—3
Osage orange	1—2	2—3
Red maple	1—2	2—3
Salmonberry	1/2—1	1—3
Snowberry	1/2—1	1—3
Spruce (black and white)	3	2—3
Thimbleberry	1/2—1	1—3
Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus*)	1—2	1—2

Wild roses	1/2—1	1—3
Willow	1/2—1	1—3
Yellow poplar	1/2—1	1—3

For low volume and ultra-low volume ground applications, mix 4 to 8 ounces of **Accurate** per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Application Timing
Make a foliar application of the directed rate of **Accurate** during the period from full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of full fall coloration on deciduous species to be controlled.
Coniferous species may be treated at anytime during the growing season.

Spot Treatment
Accurate is registered for the control of many species of weeds including noxious/invasive weeds in certain established grasses growing on non-crop areas.

Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section for a listing of susceptible weed species and the application rate per acre per the target weed. Or, mix one gram of **Accurate** per one gallon of water along with a surfactant. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 40 gallons of solution per acre.

Tank Mix Combinations—
Accurate may be tank mixed with any product labeled for non-crop brush control at the application rates specified on the companion product's label for the pests specified on the product's companion label. Read and follow the label instructions of both products when tank mixing. Follow the most restrictive limitations of any of the product labels being tank mixed.

Low Rate Applications

Imazapyr (2 pound active per gallon)
Combine 1 to 2 ounces of **Accurate** with 1 to 4 pints of imazapyr herbicide per acre and apply as a broadcast spray. Aerial applications should use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre spray volume. In addition to species listed above controlled by **Accurate**, this combination controls black gum, hophornbeam, sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and persimmon.

Picloram (2 pound active per gallon) + Imazapyr (2 pound active per gallon)
Combine 1 to 1 1/2 ounce of **Accurate** with 2 to 8 fluid ounces of imazapyr and 1 to 2 pints of picloram per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a high volume spray. This tank mix controls cherry, elms, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust and sassafras.
*Picloram is a restricted use pesticide.

Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment
For control of multiflora rose, prepare a spray suspension of **Accurate** by mixing 1 ounce per gallon of water. Mix vigorously until the **Accurate** is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension.

Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 milliliters for each 2 feet of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 feet of the stem union. When treating large plants and more than one delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant.

Applications should be made from early spring to summer.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS
—NON-CROP BRUSH ONLY
• When using tank mixtures of **Accurate** with companion herbicides, read and follow all use instructions, application rates, warnings and precautions appearing on the labels. Follow the most restrictive label instructions for each of the herbicides used.

APPLICATION, MIXING, EQUIPMENT, and CLEANUP USE DIRECTIONS

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.
Pasture and Rangeland – Use 2 to 5 GPA.
Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon or Utah.

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.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS
Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0-8.0 allow for optimum stability of **Accurate**

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **Accurate**.
3. Continue agitation until the **Accurate** is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the **Accurate** is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners and then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used. Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 7.0 and higher allow for optimum stability of **Accurate**.
6. Dispersed tank mix partners can settle if the tank mixture is not continually agitated. 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, fully dissolve the **Accurate** in clean water prior to adding to the tank.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT
For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's instructions 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 during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to Spray Drift Management section of this label.

Continuous agitation is not required for **Accurate** but may be required to keep tank-mix partners for additional information.

SPRAYER CLEANUP
The spray equipment must be cleaned before **Accurate** is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in "After Spraying **Accurate**" in this label.

AT THE END OF THE DAY
It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of **Accurate** are applied, at the end of each day 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 ACCURATE AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN THOSE LISTED ON THIS LABEL
To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of **Accurate** as follows:

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely. Remove any contamination on the outside of the spraying equipment by washing with clean water.
2. Spray the tank walls (including the lid) with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Add household ammonia at a solution rate of 1 gal/100 gal water or other similarly approved cleaner to the tank. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2. For this rinse, the addition of household ammonia or other cleaner is not required.
4. Remove the strainers, nozzles, tips and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water and ammonia solution.

If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied to the crop(s) listed 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.

Notes:
1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.

3. When **Accurate** is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product 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.

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. 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.

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.

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.

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.