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

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

2-10-11

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

Subject: Label Amendment
EPA Reg. No.: 67760-76 / Accurate Extra Herbicide

Dear Ms. Tackema:

The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable.

Note: When you send the label for final printing, add the correct Net Contents.

Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. This label supersedes all previously accepted labels. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If you have any questions please call Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or email at Kraft.Erik@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

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

# ACCURATE® EXTRA

Herbicide

A dry flowable granule that is used for selective postemergence weed control in wheat (including durum), barley and fallow

| **ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:** | **By Weight** |
|---|---|
| *Thifensulfuron Methyl* | |
| Methyl 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]-sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate | 37.5% |
| *Tribenuron Methyl* | |
| Methyl 2-[[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]-amino] sulfonyl]benzoate | 18.75% |
| *Metsulfuron Methyl* | |
| Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl] benzoate | 15.00% |
| **OTHER INGREDIENTS** | 28.75% |
| **TOTAL** | 100.0% |

# KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

# CAUTION

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

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

SEE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND USE DIRECTIONS

EPA Reg. No. 67760-76

EPA Est. No. 082694-DEU-001

**NET CONTENTS:**

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

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

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

| FIRST AID | |
|---|---|
| **IF IN EYES:** | Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| 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 of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category chart.

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:** long sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, and chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning / maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exists, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:**
**Users should**: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

**PESTICIDE HANDLING**

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- 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.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.

ACCURATE EXTRA must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in supplemental Cheminova publications.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Cheminova will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically specified by Cheminova.

ACCURATE EXTRA is used on wheat, barley, triticale and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain that ACCURATE EXTRA is registered in your state. ACCURATE EXTRA is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and

Sasquache counties of Colorado unless use is directed otherwise by supplemental labeling.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

ACCURATE EXTRA Herbicide is a water soluble granule that is used for selective postemergence weed control in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale and fallow.

The best control is obtained when ACCURATE EXTRA is applied to young, actively growing weeds. 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.

ACCURATE EXTRA is non-corrosive, non-flammable, non-volatile, and does not freeze. ACCURATE EXTRA should be mixed with water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray (see Tank Mixtures and Mixing Instructions sections for use with Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions).

### Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

ACCURATE EXTRA is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds (2 to 5 weeks for wild garlic), leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed.

ACCURATE EXTRA will provide up to 4 to 6 weeks of residual weed control. Susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after postemergence applications, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic 3-5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

ACCURATE EXTRA provides the best control of weeds in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not provide satisfactory control. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

The herbicidal action of ACCURATE EXTRA may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to ACCURATE EXTRA.

## PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

ACCURATE EXTRA is measured using the ACCURATE EXTRA volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by $\pm$ 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

## 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 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PRODUCT DISPOSAL:**

**Nonrefillable containers equal to or less than 5 gallons:**

Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Nonrefillable containers greater than 5 gallons:**

Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank and store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

## FALLOW

**USE RATE**

Apply 0.2 to 0.4 ounces per acre of ACCURATE EXTRA to fallow fields.

ACCURATE EXTRA should be applied in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides (See TANK MIXTURES for additional information).

**APPLICATION TIMING**

Apply in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

**TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW**

ACCURATE EXTRA may be used as a fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with ACCURATE EXTRA.

## WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE

**USE RATE**

Apply ACCURATE EXTRA at the rate of 0.2 to 0.4 ounces per acre to wheat, barley, triticale or fallow. Use 0.4 ounce per acre of ACCURATE EXTRA for heavy infestation of the weeds listed under WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal (refer to Biological Activity and Environmental Conditions section of this label for best performance).

Use 0.2 to 0.3 ounces per acre of ACCURATE EXTRA for light infestation of the weeds listed under WEEDS CONTROLLED. Conditions at application should be optimum for effective treatment of these weeds.

Note: See Tank Mix Section for additional information on required combinations when used at less than 0.4 ounces per acre.

**APPLICATION TIMING**

**Wheat (except Durum and Wampum varieties of Spring Wheat), Barley, and Triticale**

Do not harvest sooner than 45 days after the last application of ACCURATE EXTRA.
Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

**Durum and Wampum Variety Spring Wheat**

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

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Six hours of dry weather are needed to allow ACCURATE EXTRA to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

If applied to irrigated wheat, barley or triticale the first post treatment irrigation should be delayed for at least 6 hours after treatment and should not exceed 1 in. of water.

Do not apply ACCURATE EXTRA to stressed crops, as this may cause crop injury. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix ACCURATE EXTRA with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best –see TANK MIXTURES) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

Rainfall immediately after treatment can wash ACCURATE EXTRA off of weed foliage, resulting in reduced weed control. Do not apply ACCURATE EXTRA when rainfall is threatening.

Add a non-ionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient strength at 0.125 to 0.25% v/v (1 pt to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution).

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

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

ACCURATE EXTRA effectively controls the following weeds when used according to the label directions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual knawel | Cress (mouse-ear) |
| Annual sowthistle | Curly dock |
| Black mustard | Cutleaf eveningprimrose |
| Blue/purple mustard* | False chamomile |
| Broadleaf dock | Field chickweed |
| Bur buttercup (testiculate) | Field pennycress (fanweed) |
| Bushy wallflower/ Treacle mustard | Filaree (redstem, Texas) |
| Canada thistle* | Flixweed* |
| Carolina geranium | Groundsel (common) |
| Clasping pepperweed | Henbit |
| Coast fiddleneck (tarweed) | Kochia‡ |
| Common buckwheat | Knotweed (prostrate)* |
| Common chickweed | Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf) |
| Common cocklebur | London rocket |
| Common mallow | Marshelder |
| Common purslane | Mayweed chamomile |
| Common radish | Miners lettuce |
| Common ragweed | Narrowleaf lambsquarters |
| Common sunflower* | Nightflowering catchfly |
| Conical catchfly | Pennsylvania smartweed |
| Corn chamomile | Pigweed (prostrate, redroot, smooth, tumble) |
| Corn gromwell* | Pineapple weed |
| Corn spurry | Plains coreopsis |
| Cowcockle | |

Prickly lettuce‡
Redmaids
Russian thistle‡
Scentless chamomile/
mayweed
Shepherd's purse
Smallflower buttercup
Smallseed falseflax
Smartweed (green, lady's thumb, pale)
Snow speedwell
Stinky chickweed
Stinking mayweed/dogfennel
Swinecress
Tansymustard*
Tarweed fiddleneck
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Volunteer lentils
Volunteer peas
Volunteer sunflower
Waterpod
Wild buckwheat*
Wild chamomile
Wild garlic*
Wild mustard
Wild radish*

**WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED****
ACCURATE EXTRA partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

Catchweed bedstraw
Mallow (little)
Nightshade (cutleaf, hairy)
Sowthistle (annual)*
Tall waterhemp
Vetch* (common, hairy)

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

** Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use the highest specified rate of ACCURATE EXTRA and include a tank mix partner such as 2,4-D, MCPA, bromoxynil (such as "Buctril," "Bison," "Bronate, or "Bronate Advanced") or Dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity") refer to TANK MIXTURES section of this label.

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the Tank Mixtures and Specific Weed Problems sections of this label for additional details.

**TANK MIXTURES**
ACCURATE EXTRA may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to ACCURATE EXTRA or weeds not listed under WEEDS CONTROLLED.
**NOTE: Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix that product with ACCURATE EXTRA. 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 EXTRA can also be mixed with registered fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer for use on wheat, barley, and triticale.

To provide best results, ACCURATE EXTRA should be tank mixed with another broadleaf herbicide. For best results, use 2,4-D or MCPA (preferably ester formulations). See below for use rates of 2,4-D or MCPA.

**With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)**
ACCURATE EXTRA can be tank mixed with 2,4-D on MCPA (preferably ester formulations) herbicides for use on wheat, barley, triticale and fallow. For best results, add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/8 to 3/8 lb active ingredient per acre.

In tank mixes containing 1/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA per acre, add 1 to 2 pt of non-ionic

surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution; in tank mixes containing ¼ to 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA per acre, add 1 pt of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution. Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCPA may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.

Always mix ACCURATE EXTRA in water prior to adding 2,4-D or MCPA and add the surfactant last.

**With 2,-4 D or MCPA (amine or ester) and Dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity")**
ACCURATE EXTRA may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formations of Dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity") and 2,4-D or MCPA. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labels of all products used.

Make applications of ACCURATE EXTRA + 1.0-1.5 oz active Dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity") + ¼ to 3/8 lb active ingredient of 2,4-D or MCPA (ester or amine) per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2 pt of nonionic surfactant to the 3-way mixture, where necessary, as deemed appropriate by local guidance. Use of additional nonionic surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or MCPA and Dicamba labels, or local guidance 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), 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," "Bison" or "Bronate Advanced")**
ACCURATE EXTRA may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil-containing herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 oz active ingredient per acre (such as "Bronate" or "Buctril" at ¾ - 1 ½ pt per acre).

Tank mixes of ACCURATE EXTRA plus Bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

**With "Starane", "Starane + Salvo", "Starane + Sword"**
For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) ACCURATE EXTRA may be tank mixed with 1/3 or 2/3 pints per acre of Starane, 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of "Starane + Salvo", ¾ to 1 ½ pints per acre of "Starane + Sword." Refer to the DuPont herbicide label, and the "Starane," "Starane + Salvo," "Starane + Sword" labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the labels conflict with instructions on the Cheminova herbicide label.

2,4-D and MCPA herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with "Starane," consult local guidance and the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information.

**With "Maverick"**
ACCURATE EXTRA can be tanked mixed with "Maverick" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat.

**With "Aim"**
ACCURATE EXTRA can be tank mixed with "Aim" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat, barley and triticale.

**With "Stinger" or "Curtail" or "Curtail M" or "Widematch"**
ACCURATE EXTRA can be tank mixed with "Stinger" or "Curtail" or "Curtail M", and "Widematch" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat, barley and triticale. Refer to the "Stinger," "Curtail," "Curtail M," and "Widematch" labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational

cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Stinger," "Curtail," "Curtail M," or "Widematch" labels conflict with instructions on the ACCURATE EXTRA label.

**With "Assert" Herbicide or "Avenge" Herbicide**
ACCURATE EXTRA can be tank mixed with "Avenge" or "Assert". When tank mixing ACCURATE EXTRA with "Assert", always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example: 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, or Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril", "Bronate", "Bison" or "Bronate Advanced"). Applications of ACCURATE EXTRA plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application

**With "Puma"**
ACCURATE EXTRA can be tank mixed with "Puma" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat, barley and triticale. Refer to the "Puma" label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Puma" label conflict with instructions on the ACCURATE EXTRA label.

**With "Discover NG"**
ACCURATE EXTRA can be tank mixed with "Discover NG" herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat. Refer to the ACCURATE EXTRA label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Discover NG" label conflict with the instructions on the ACCURATE EXTRA label.

**With "Everest"**
ACCURATE EXTRA can be tank mixed with "Everest" herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat. Refer to the ACCURATE EXTRA label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Everest" label conflict with the instructions on the ACCURATE EXTRA label.

**With Other Herbicides**
ACCURATE EXTRA may be tank mixed with other suitable registered cereal or fallow herbicides to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to ACCURATE EXTRA, or weeds not listed under Weeds Controlled. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with ACCURATE EXTRA. Tank mixes of ACCURATE EXTRA plus metribuzin may result in reduced control of wild garlic. Do not tank mix ACCURATE EXTRA with "Hoelon" 3EC, because grass control may be reduced.

**With Fungicides**
ACCURATE EXTRA may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal crops.

**With Insecticides**
ACCURATE EXTRA may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal crops. 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 EXTRA with organophosphate insecticides (such as NUFOS® or "Lorsban") may produce 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 EXTRA within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, because crop injury may result.

Do not use ACCURATE EXTRA plus malathion, because crop injury may result.

**With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer**
Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions (e.g. 28-0-0, 32-0-0) may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing ACCURATE EXTRA in fertilizer solution.

ACCURATE EXTRA must first be dissolved with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions. Ensure that the agitator is running while the ACCURATE EXTRA 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. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with ACCURATE EXTRA and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using ACCURATE EXTRA in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, or field adviser for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

> **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, or field advisor for a specific recommendation before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

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

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

## SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

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

**Blue Mustard and Tansymustard:** For best results, use 0.3-0.4 ounces per acre and apply ACCURATE EXTRA in tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details).

**Flixweed:** For best results, use 0.3-0.4 ounces per acre and apply ACCURATE EXTRA in tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence, but before bloom (refer to TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details).

**Canada Thistle:** For best results, use 0.4 ounces per acre and apply ACCURATE EXTRA plus 2,4-D, or MCPA, or "Banvel"/"Banvel SGF" (refer to TANK MIXTURES for additional details) in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop.

**Sowthistle:** For best results, use 0.4 ounces per acre and apply either ACCURATE EXTRA plus surfactant or ACCURATE EXTRA plus 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details) in the spring after the majority of sowthistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing.

**Corn Gromwell:** For best results, use 0.3-0.4 ounces per acre and apply ACCURATE EXTRA when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D, MCPA, or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril," "Bronate," "Bison," or "Bronate Advanced") with ACCURATE EXTRA usually improves results (refer to TANK MIXTURES

section of this label for additional details).

**Sunflower (common/volunteer):** For best results, use 0.4 ounces per acre and apply either ACCURATE EXTRA plus surfactant or ACCURATE EXTRA plus 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details) after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gal by air.

**Prostrate Knotweed:** For best results, use 0.4 ounces per acre and apply ACCURATE EXTRA when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details) with ACCURATE EXTRA usually improves results.

**Wild Buckwheat:** For best results, use 0.3-0.4 ounces per acre and apply ACCURATE EXTRA plus 2,4-D, MCPA, or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril," "Bronate," "Bison," or "Bronate Advanced") 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 (refer to TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details).

**Vetch (common and hairy):** For best results, use 0.4 ounces per acre and apply ACCURATE EXTRA when vetch is less than 6" in length. For severe infestations of vetch, or when vetch is greater than 6" in length, use ACCURATE EXTRA in combination with 2,4-D, or MCPA (refer to TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details).

**Wild garlic:** For best results, use 0.2 to 0.4 ounces per acre and apply ACCURATE EXTRA when wild garlic plants are less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth. Plants hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress may be more difficult to control. Thorough spray coverage of all garlic plants is essential. Typical symptoms of dying garlic plants may not be noticeable for 2 to 5 weeks.

Control will be improved by using ACCURATE EXTRA in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details).

**Wild radish:** For best results, use 0.4 ounces per acre applied in the fall to wild radish rosettes less than 6" in diameter and before plants harden-off. Alternatively, ACCURATE EXTRA can be applied in the spring for control of wild radish. Control will be improved by using ACCURATE EXTRA in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details) when wild radish rosettes are less than 6" in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence, either in the fall or spring, will result in partial control.

**Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce:** Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use ACCURATE EXTRA in a tank mix with "Starane," "Starane + Salvo," "Starane + Sword," bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril," "Bronate," "Bison," or "Bronate Advanced") or dicamba (such as "Banvel/""Clarity") and/or 2,4-D (refer to TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details). ACCURATE EXTRA 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.

**Canada thistle and Broadleaf Weed Control in Wheat and Barley:**
ACCURATE EXTRA can be tank mixed with ½ to 1 pint per acre of "Widematch" or "Colt" herbicide for improved Kochia, Canada thistle and broadleaf weed control in wheat and barley. Make applications to Canada thistle when all thistle are 4" to 8" (tall) with 2" to 6" of new growth.

| Widematch or Colt (pts/ac) | Kochia (inches) |
|---|---|
| ½ to 2/3 | <2" |
| 2/3 to 1 | 2-4" |

## SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of ACCURATE EXTRA. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with ACCURATE EXTRA, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40CFR 1001).

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.50% volume/volume (1/2 pt to 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater then 12. – See the TANK MIXTURES – WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE section of this label for additional information.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% volume/volume (1 gal per 100 gal of spray solution) or 2% volume/volume 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.

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.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.

## GROUND APPLICATION

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

For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 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.

"Raindrop RA" nozzles are not recommended for ACCURATE EXTRA applications, because weed control performance may be reduced.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

## AERIAL APPLICATION

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

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

For aerial application in Washington, follow the directions in the Spray Drift Management Section of this label and the following Washington state restrictions:

- Applications of ACCURATE EXTRA must be made in equipment that meets the most restrictive Washington Agricultural Codes (WAC) for the prevention of herbicide drift for the respective county.

- Do not apply in equipment that does not meet these WAC standards.

## SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

ACCURATE EXTRA can be applied either before or after applications of other products registered for use in wheat, barley, triticale, or fallow. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these in sequence with ACCURATE EXTRA. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not use that product in sequence with ACCURATE EXTRA.

ACCURATE should not be used as a sequential treatment with ACCURATE EXTRA.

If using "Harmony Extra" as a sequential treatment with ACCURATE EXTRA, do not exceed 0.7 ounces of "Harmony Extra" per acre per crop season.

If using NUANCE or "Express" herbicide as a sequential treatment with ACCURATE EXTRA, do not exceed 0.25 ounce of NUANCE or "Express" per acre per crop season.

## CROP ROTATION

Before using ACCURATE EXTRA, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your acres at the same time.

### Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotational intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of ACCURATE EXTRA applied. ACCURATE EXTRA 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 EXTRA breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow ACCURATE EXTRA 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. **Minimum rotation intervals must be extended 1 crop season if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted.**

### Soil pH Limitations

ACCURATE EXTRA 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 EXTRA could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat, barley, or triticale. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of ACCURATE EXTRA.

### Checking Soil pH

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

**All Areas – Following Use Of Accurate Extra At 0.21 To 0.4 Ounces Per Acre**

| Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Winter, spring wheat and triticale | 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 EXTRA At 0.21 To 0.4 Oz Per Acre On Wheat, Barley, Triticale Or Fallow**

| Location | | Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State** | **County or Area** | | | | |
| **Colorado** | Statewide | Grain sorghum | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | Generally N. of I-70 | Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 15 | 12 |
| | Statewide | STS Soybean | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | IR Corn | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Proso Millet | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| **Idaho** | Southern Idaho | Flax, Safflower | 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 |
| | | Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans) | 7.3 or lower | 10 | 10 |
| | | Condiment Mustard | 7.4 or higher | 28 | 34 |
| | | Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans) | 7.4 or higher | 28 | 34 |

| Location | | Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State** | **County or Area** | | | | |
| **Kansas** | Statewide | STS Soybean | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | IR Corn | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Grain sorghum | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | Central and Western Kansas (West of the Flint Hills) | Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 15 | 12 |
| | Western Kansas W. of Hwy. 183 | Soybeans | 7.5 or lower<br>7.6-7.9 | 22<br>33 | 22<br>34 |
| | Central Kansas; Generally E. of Hwy. 183 and W. of the Flint Hills | Soybeans | 7.9 or lower | 15 | 12 |
| **Montana** | Statewide | Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 22 | 22 |
| | | Alfalfa (hay only) | 7.6-7.9 | No restrictions | 34 |
| | | | 7.5 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| **Nebraska** | Statewide | STS Soybean | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | IR Corn | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Grain sorghum | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | Generally W. of Hwy. 77 and E. of the Panhandle | Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 15 | 12 |
| | | Soybeans | 7.5 or lower | 22 | 22 |
| | | | 7.6-7.9 | 33 | 34 |
| **New Mexico** | Statewide | Grain sorghum, Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |
| | | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | Eastern New Mexico | Cotton (dryland only) | 7.9 or lower | 30 | 22 |

| 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 | 7.9 or lower | 22 | 22 |
| | E. of Hwy. 1 | Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | 34 | 34 |
| Oklahoma | Statewide | STS Soybean | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | IR Corn | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Grain sorghum | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| | | Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 15 | 12 |
| | 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 |
| | | Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans) | 7.3 or lower | 10 | 10 |
| | | Condiment Mustard | 7.4 or higher | 28 | 34 |
| | | Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans) | 7.4 or higher | 28 | 34 |
| South Dakota | Statewide | Flax, Safflower | 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 |

| Location | | Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State** | **County or Area** | | | | |
| **Texas** | Statewide | STS Soybean | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | IR Corn | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Grain sorghum | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 4 |
| | | Flax, Safflower | 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. | | | | |
| **Utah** | Statewide | Flax, Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| **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 |
| | | Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans) | 7.3 or lower | 10 | 10 |
| | | Condiment Mustard | 7.4 or higher | 28 | 34 |
| | | Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans) | 7.4 or higher | 28 | 34 |
| **Wyoming** | Statewide | Flax, Safflower | 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 for crops 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.

**Rotation Intervals For Crops In Non-Irrigated Land Following Use Of ACCURATE EXTRA Up To 0.3 Ounces Per Acre On Wheat, Barley, Triticale Or Fallow In The States Of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas And Wyoming**

| Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above (up to 0.3 ounces per acre) – 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.

**Rotation Intervals For Crops In Non-Irrigated Land Following Use Of ACCURATE EXTRA At 0.31 To 0.4 Ounces Per Acre On Wheat, Barley, Triticale Or Fallow**

| Location | | Crop | Soil pH | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Country or Area | | | | |
| Colorado<br>Idaho<br>Kansas<br>Montana<br>Nebraska<br>New Mexico<br>Oklahoma<br>South Dakota<br>Texas<br>Utah<br>Wyoming | Statewide | Sunflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22 |
| North Dakota | W. of Hwy. 1 | Sunflower | 7.9 or lower | 22 | 22 |
| | E. of Hwy. 1 | Sunflower | 7.9 or lower | 34 | 34 |

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above (up to 0.31 to 0.4 ounces per acre) – 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.

**Rotation Intervals For Crops In Non-Irrigated Land Following Use Of ACCURATE EXTRA At 0.2 Ounces Per Acre On Wheat, Barley, Triticale Or Fallow**

| 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 |
| Safflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |
| Peas, Dry/Green | 6.8 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |
| | 6.9 to 7.9 | No restrictions | 22 |
| Lentils | 6.8 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |
| | 6.9 to 7.9 | No restrictions | 22 |
| 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 |
| Sunflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 10 |

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above (up to 0.2 ounces per acre) – The minimum rotation interval is 22 months with at least 18" 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.

## FIELD BIOASSAY

A field bioassay is necessary if crops other than wheat, barley, or those listed on this label are to be planted on land previously treated with ACCURATE EXTRA. 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 EXTRA. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

## GRAZING

Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage. In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank ¼ to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of ACCURATE EXTRA.
3. Continue agitation until the ACCURATE EXTRA is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the ACCURATE EXTRA is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. ACCURATE EXTRA should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.

5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last. Antifoaming agents may be used. 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 EXTRA.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply ACCURATE EXTRA spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If ACCURATE EXTRA and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the ACCURATE EXTRA in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the ACCURATE EXTRA.

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

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

Continuous agitation is required to keep ACCURATE EXTRA in suspension.

### SPRAYER CLEANUP

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

### AT THE END OF THE DAY

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of ACCURATE EXTRA are applied, at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

### After Spraying ACCURATE EXTRA and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley, and Triticale

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of ACCURATE EXTRA 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 EDITION Broadspec 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 (>150 – 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

### Controlling Droplet Size – General Techniques

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

### Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

## RESISTANCE

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

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

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

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

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

## INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

## PRECAUTIONS

- ACCURATE EXTRA is only registered on wheat, barley, triticale, and fallow. Do not use on any other crop.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation equipment or to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat, barley, and triticale.
- Varieties of wheat (including durum), barley and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. Cheminova recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of ACCURATE EXTRA to a small area.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after ACCURATE EXTRA application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix ACCURATE EXTRA with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best-see TANK MIXTURES section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.
- ACCURATE EXTRA should not be applied to wheat, barley, or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley, or triticale undersown with legumes and grasses, because injury to the forages will result.
- For ground applications applied when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA may improve weed control under these conditions.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
    - Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
    - Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.

- Injury or loss of adjacent sensitive crops and vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
    - Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non target plants or areas.
    - Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley or oat.

## 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 and User. Buyer and User agree to hold Cheminova and the Seller harmless for any claims related to such factors.

**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 one of the following, at Cheminova's election:

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

(2) Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Cheminova shall not be liable for consequential, incidental, or special damages or losses in any manner.

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.