67760-81 (2-19-2008 (1/49

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505C)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
X Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
67760-81	FEB 19 2008

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Report Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Cheminova, Inc
Oak Hill Park
1700 Route 23, Suite 300
Wayne, NJ 07470

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit the results of the one-year storage stability (830.6317) and corrosion characteristics (830.6320) studies once they are available.

2. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

3. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment:

a. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 67760-81".

Signature of Approving Official:	Date:
James A. Tompkins, Product Manager (25) Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)	2-19-08

EPA Form 8570-6

b. Add the statement "Harmful If Swallowed" to your Precautionary Statements.

c. Add the statement "Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse" to your Precautionary Statements.

d. Add the following statements to your First Aid Statement before "If in Eyes".

If Swallowed"
--Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
--Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
--Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
--Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed label before you release the product for shipment.

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.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Enclosure

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REPORT™
herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Chlorsulfuron 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl] benzenesulfonamide	75.0%
Other Ingredients:	25.0%
Total:	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 67760-IL 81 EPA EST NO.:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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

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

Manufactured for:
CHEMINOVA INC.
1700 Route 23
Suite 300
Wayne, NJ 07470
www.cheminova.us.com

REPORT™ is a trademark of Cheminova

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
FEB 19 2008

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 67760-81

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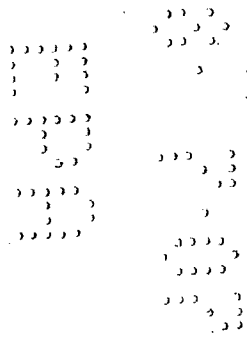
REPORT HERBICIDE HIGHLIGHTS

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

Always read and follow label DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

FIRST AID	
IF 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.
Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency call toll free 1-866-303-6950.	



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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
- Shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

IMPORTANT

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

PESTICIDE HANDLING

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

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• Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
• When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: For Plastic Containers:
Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For Fiber Sacks: Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities.

For Fiber Drums With Liners: Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner.

For Metal Containers (non aerosol): Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

For Paper and Plastic Bags: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

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

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

APPLICATION TO CEREALS

GENERAL INFORMATION

REPORT is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), triticale, barley, and spring oat.
In addition, REPORT may also be used on winter oat in Texas, Western Oregon, and Western Washington. REPORT is mixed in water or directly into liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A surfactant should be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label.

Note: For definitions of portions of States recommended on this label, see listings of counties or area definitions on **Crop Rotation Interval** charts of this label.

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

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

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

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:
- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment.

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity
REPORT is absorbed through the roots and foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. One to 3 weeks after application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. Postemergent application of REPORT provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.
REPORT may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with REPORT under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may injure crops.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to REPORT.
Rainfall is needed to move REPORT into the soil for preemergence weed control, but

postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application.

USE RATES
Preemergence

Winter oat

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

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

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

Postemergence

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

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

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

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

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APPLICATION TIMING

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

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

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

Do not apply REPORT preemergence to barley.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

1/6 - 1/4 oz per acre

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

Miners lettuce	Wild mustard

1/3 oz per acre

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

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED*

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

1/3 oz per acre

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

* Partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual reduction in numbers as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use 1/3 oz REPORT per acre and include a tankmix partner (refer to Tank Mixtures).
** See Specific Weed Problems for more information.
† Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur in the Central Plains and the Pacific Northwest. See Tank Mixtures and Resistance for additional information.
‡ Use REPORT to control these weeds in Central Kansas, Central Nebraska, Central Oklahoma, and North Central Texas only.

SURFACTANTS

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

The higher rate is particularly useful with spray volumes of 5 GPA or less and when using low rates of REPORT.
Consult your Agricultural dealer or applicator for a listing of approved surfactants.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

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

GROUND APPLICATION

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

When using flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 3 gal per acre (GPA). When using flood jet or "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use higher spray volume (minimum 20 GPA) to ensure thorough coverage. However, REPORT may not be applied at less than 10 GPA when using small orifice flooding nozzles such as flood jet TK 5 to TK 7.5 or equivalent.
These flooding nozzles must be on a 30-inch spacing or not less than 13 GPA when on a 40-

inch spacing. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

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

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

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

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

TANK MIXTURES

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

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

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

Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Do not add a surfactant when REPORT plus 2,4-D or MCPA is applied with liquid fertilizer.
Apply REPORT plus MCPA after the 3- to 5-leaf stage but before boot. Apply REPORT plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D's manufacturer's label), but before boot. Applying a tank mixture of REPORT and 2,4-D or MCPA, with liquid fertilizer when temperatures are below freezing or when the crop is stressed from cold weather just prior to winter dormancy can result in severe foliar burn and/or crop injury.
Do not apply REPORT plus 2,4-D or MCPA in combination with organophosphate insecticides.

With metribuzin (such as "Lexone" DF)

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

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

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

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

With diuron (such as Diuron DF)

In the Pacific Northwest where prickly lettuce, corn gromwell, annual ryegrass and annual bluegrass are the main weed problems, apply 4/10 to 1 2/10 lb ai diuron with REPORT. Apply preemergence or postemergence to actively growing weeds less than 2" tall or 2" across. One-half to 1" rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application. Follow all label guidelines and restrictions on the diuron labels. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with REPORT.

With Other Herbicides

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

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

When tank mixing REPORT and "Assert", always include another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action (for example, MCPA ester, 2,4-D ester, "Bronate," or "Buctril"). REPORT can be tank mixed with "Olympus" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat.

With Insecticides

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

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

With Fungicides

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

With Liquid Fertilizer

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

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

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

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wild Radish: For best results, apply postemergence.

APPLICATION TO TALL FESCUE GROWN FOR SEED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CROP ROTATION

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

MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVALS

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

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

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

SOIL PH LIMITATIONS

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

Checking Soil pH

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

Noncereal Crops -- Recropping Intervals -- Non Irrigated Land

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
Kansas	Central (E. of Hwy 183. W. of the Flinthills)	Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	25	14
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	25	14
			7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	46	26
	W.Central & Western (generally West of Hwy. 183 to the Western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan Rawlings, Stevens Thomas and Wichita counties	Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	21	14
			7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	42	26
	Far Western (In the last tier of counties along the KS/CO Border- (Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman, Stanton, and Wallace)	Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	36	26
			7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	60	48

Nebraska	S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer and Western counties)	Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	25	14
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	25	14
			7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	46	26
	Western (W. of Hwy 183 to WY border	Field Corn, Millets, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	40	24
			7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	60	36
Oklahoma	Central & Eastern (E. of Hwy 183)	Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Mung, Beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/2	25	14
	Western(W. of Hwy 183 & E. of the Panhandle	Cotton, Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	25	14
	Panhandle	Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	30	25
Idaho*	Northern counties (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Koontenat, Letah, Lewis and Nez Perce)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	50	36
Oregon*	Northeastern counties (Baker, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or less	1/6 to 1/3	50	36

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Washington*	Eastern (Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	50	36
Texas	Eastern counties	Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung Beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/2	25	14
	† The Eastern counties are: Archer, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Clay, Colin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam,Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrent, Titus, Upshur,Van Zandt, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, and Young					
	Central counties‡	Cotton, Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower 7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3 1//2	25 46	14 26
	‡ The Central counties are: Baylor, Callahan, Eastland, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Knox, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton, and Wilbarger					
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	30	25
*A field bioassay is required if soil pH is above 6.5. **Note**: Do not plant sorghum grown for hybrid seed production. Unless a crop rotation interval is specified, a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed. See Bioassay for information on conducting a field bioassay in target areas.						

Cereals—Recropping Intervals

NE, KS, OK, TX

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

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CA, NORTHERN ID, OR, UT, WA

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

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

BIOASSAY

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

Field Bioassay

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

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

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on REPORT.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.
Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.
Continuous agitation is required to keep REPORT in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

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

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

After Spraying REPORT and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley, or Oat
To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of REPORT as follows:

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

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

Notes:

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

RESISTANCE

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

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

PRECAUTIONS – CEREALS

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

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

• Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

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

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

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

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

Do not apply REPORT to wheat, oat, or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application may also result in crop injury.
Do not apply REPORT during boot or early heading as crop injury may result.
Do not apply to wheat, barley, or oat undersown with legumes and grasses, as injury to the forages will result.
Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may result.
Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate other cropland.

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

In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent crop injury due to cold weather, avoid making preemergence applications or early postemergence applications (2-4 leaf stage) to wheat or barley during late fall or winter when cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.
Preemergence weed control or suppression may be unsatisfactory on soils containing 5% or more organic matter.
Fall applications on coarse textured soils (especially those having a pH of greater than 7.0) may not provide adequate control or suppression of spring germinating weeds.
To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may result when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains.
For ground applications applied postemergence to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.
Preemergence applications of 2,4-D or herbicides containing 2,4-D made within two weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with preemergence or early postemergence applications of REPORT.
Tank mix applications of REPORT plus "Assert" may cause temporary discoloration/stunting or injury to the crop when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after the application.

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

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

• Do not use a tank mix containing "Ally" or ACCURATE herbicide within 22 months of REPORT application.
• Do not use REPORT in continuous cereals or cereal/fallow/cereal rotations.
• REPORT in a tank mix at 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre may be used only as a fallow treatment in corn or sorghum stubble in wheat/sorghum/fallow, or wheat/corn/fallow rotations where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.
In California, Northern Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, take the following precautions:
• Do not make an early season treatment where a tank mix cannot be made.
• Do not apply REPORT during fallow.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

Importance Of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Surface Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

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

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BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

• **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.

• **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

• **Boom Height (ground)** Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST)
FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

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

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

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

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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.

In no case shall Cheminova be liable for consequential, incidental, or special 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.

For product information call: 1-800-548-6113
Internet address: www.cheminova.us.com.

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CHEMINOVA

REPORT™ HERBICIDE
PLUS STARANE[1] + SWORD[2] HERBICIDES

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

REPORT herbicide can be tank mixed with Starane + Sword herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats.
For any requirements specific to your State or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, small grain herbicides made be tank mixed with 3/4 to 2 3/4pints per acre of Starane + Sword. Refer to the REPORT herbicide label, and the Starane and Sword labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, 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 Starane or Sword label conflict with recommendations on the REPORT herbicide label. Other suitable registered herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on cereal grains or fallow may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this mixture. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING REPORT, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

Read the WARRANTY DISCLAIMER, INHERENT RISKS OF USE, and LIMITATION OF REMEDIES on the Section 3 Federal product label before buying or using THIS product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened package at once to Seller for full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by Buyer or any other User constitutes acceptance of the terms of the WARRANTY DISCLAIMER, INHERENT RISKS OF USE, and LIMITATION OF REMEDIES on the Section 3 Federal product label.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

REPORT™ is a trademark of Cheminova

[1] Starane is a trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC
[2] Sword is a trademark of Platte Chemical Co.

Cheminova Inc.
1700 Route 23, Suite 300
Wayne, NJ 07470
www.cheminova.us.com

6-11-07

CHEMINOVA

REPORT™ HERBICIDE

TANK MIX WITH EVEREST HERBICIDE FOR WEED CONTROL IN WHEAT

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

GENERAL INFORMATION

REPORT Herbicide is a dry flowable formulation that selectively controls certain broadleaf weeds in wheat. The degree and duration of weed control depends on the weed spectrum and infestation intensity, the weed size at the time of application, and/or the environmental conditions at the following treatment.
REPORT is noncorrosive to equipment, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
REPORT may be tank mixed with EVEREST Herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat. Read and follow all label instructions regarding timing of application, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using the tank mixture. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Winter Wheat: Apply in the fall or spring anytime after the crop has 2 total leaves on main stem and any number of tillers. Apply before jointing begins.
Treat late-seeded winter wheat after the crop has started to tiller since the combined effect of herbicide stress and stress from cold weather and/or moisture could cause crop injury.

Spring Wheat: Apply anytime after emergence, but before the majority of plants have 4 total leaves on the main stem plus 2 tillers. Do not apply after jointing begins. Do not apply to durum wheat.

The addition of 2,4-D or Dicamba to the REPORT + EVEREST tank-mix is required when applying to spring wheat.

The 2,4-D and Dicamba rates are as follows:

- 2,4-D Amine or LV Ester (4lbs./gallon): 0.25-0.75 pt./acre
- 2,4-D LV Ester (6lbs./gallon):0.17-0.5pt./acre
- Dicamba (4 lbs./gallon): 2-4 fl. oz. per acre

Note: When REPORT + EVEREST is applied in a tank-mix with a dicamba-containing herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

ADDITIONAL TANK MIX INFORMATION AND PRECAUTIONS

Tank Mixes with Insecticides: Under certain conditions (stress from drought, cold weather or warm days and cold nights following application, or crops in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential treatments of REPORT + EVEREST and organophosate insecticides (such as methyl parathion, "Di-Syston", etc.) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. Test these mixtures in a small area first. If no symptons of crop injury occur 14 days after treatment, treat the rest of the acreage.

Do not use REPORT + EVEREST plus malathion, as crop injury may result.

Do not apply REPORT + EVEREST 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.

SURFACTANTS

Winter Wheat
Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS): Unless otherwise specified, add a nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.5% v/v (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution). Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer: In addition to a non-ionic surfactant, use 2 qt./acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2lbs./acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt./acre UAN or 4lbs./acre AMS under arid conditions.
Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

Carrier Solutions (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 REPORT and EVEREST in fertilizer solution.
REPORT and EVEREST must be first slurried with water, then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while REPORT and EVEREST are added. Note that use of fertilzer as the carrier may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.
If using rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution that are less than 50% of the spray solution volume, the addition of non-ionic surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of sspray solution) based on local recommendations.
When using rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution that are greater than 50% of the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer or consultant for a specific recommendation before adding surfactant to these tank mixtures.

Spring Wheat
Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS): Unless otherwise specified, add a nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.125% v/v (1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution). Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.
DO NOT add NIS if also tank-mixing with 2,4-D LV Ester.

RATE OF APPLICATION AND WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED

A tank mixture of REPORT + EVEREST will provide control, partial control, and/or suppression of the following weeds when applied at the specified rates and application timing.

GRASS WEED RECOMMENDATIONS

Grass Weeds	Early* Applications of 0.6 oz "Everest" + 0.3 oz. REPORT per acre	Early* Applications of 0.4 oz "Everest" + 0.2 oz. REPORT per acre	Late* Applications of 0.6 oz "Everest" + 0.3 oz. REPORT per acre	Late* Applications of 0.4 oz "Everest" + 0.2 oz. REPORT per acre
Annual Ryegrass***	C**	PC	C	PC
Downy Brome (*Bromus tectorum*)	PC	NR	PC	NR
Cheat (*Brome secalinus*)	C	C#	C	C#
Japanese Brome (*Bromus japonicus*)	C	C#	C	C#
Wild Oat	C	C	C	C

*EARLY APPLICATION: Timing – 2 leaf stage to January 1
LATE APPLICATION: Timing-after January 1 but prior to joint

**C=Control
PC=Partial Control (partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual reduction in numbers and/or a significant loss of vigor)
NR=Not recommended

***If REPORT + EVEREST is applied in a tank-mix combination with a 2,4-D containing broadleaf herbicide. Ryegrass control may be reduced

For control of these weed species at the reduced rate, liquid nitrogen fertilizer as a carrier solution of 50% or greater must be added to the tank mix.

BROADLEAF WEED RECOMMENDATIONS

Broadleaf Weeds	Early* Application of 0.6 oz "Everest" + 0.3 oz. REPORT per acre	Early* Application of 0.4 oz "Everest" + 0.2 oz. REPORT per acre	Late* Application of 0.6 oz "Everest" + 0.3 oz. REPORT per acre	Late* Application of 0.4 oz "Everest" + 0.2 oz. REPORT per acre
Bedstraw	PC**	NR	PC	NR
Black Mustard	C	C	C	C
Blue Mustard	C	C	C	C
Bur beakchervil	C	NR	C	NR
Bushy Wallflower/ Treacle Mustard	C	C	C	C
Buttercup	C	NR	C	NR
Canada thistle	PC	NR	PC	NR
Coast Fiddleneck (tarweed)	C	NR	C	NR
Common chickweed	C	NR	C	NR
Common groundsel	C	NR	C	NR
Conical catchfly	C	C	C	C
Corn gromwell	PC	NR	PC	NR
Curly dock	C	C	C	C
Corn spurry	C	NR	C	NR
Cow cockle	C	NR	C	NR
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	C	C	C	C
False chamomile	C	NR	C	NR
Falseflax	C	NR	C	NR
Field pennycress	C	C	C	C
Flixweed	C	C	C	C
Hempnettle	C	C	C	C
Henbit	C	C	C	C
Kochia+	PC	NR	PC	NR
Ladysthumb	C	NR	C	NR
Lambsquarter	C	NR	C	NR
Mayweed	C	C	C	C
Miners lettuce	C	C	C	C
Mouseear chickweed	C	NR	C	NR
Pennsylvania smartweed	PC	NR	PC	NR
Pineappleweed	C	C	C	C
Pigweeds (redroot, smooth, prostrate, tumble)	C	C	C	C
Prickly lettuce+	PC	NR	PC	NR
Prostrate knotweed	PC	NR	PC	NR
Purslane (common)	C	NR	C	NR
Redstem filaree	C	NR	C	NR
Russian thistle	PC	NR	PC	NR
Shepherd's purse	C	C	C	C
Speedwell	PC	NR	PC	NR
Sunflower	PC	NR	PC	NR
Tansymustard	C	C	C	C
Volunteer canola	C	NR	C	PC

Waterpod	C	C	C	C
White cockle	C	NR	C	NR
Wild buckwheat	PC	NR	PC	NR
Wild carrot	C	NR	C	NR
Wild garlic/wild onion	PC	NR	PC	NR
Wild mustard	C	C	C	C
Wild radish	PC	NR	PC	NR
Wild turnip	C	NR	C	NR

*EARLY APPLICATION: Timing – 2 leaf stage to January 1
LATE APPLICATION: Timing – after January 1 but prior to joint

**C=Control
PC=Partial Control (partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual reduction in numbers and/or a significant loss of vigor)

NR=Not recommended

±Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. See Tank Mixtures and Resistance sections on the REPORT label for additional information.

Refer to the complete REPORT and EVEREST labels for additional information regarding use restrictions, tank-mix partners, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions, and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use this tank mix if any restrictions on the EVEREST label conflict with recommendations on the REPORT label.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING REPORT, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

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Cheminova Inc.
1700 Route 23, Suite 300
Wayne, NJ 07470
www.cheminova.us.com

6-2-07

30/49

CHEMINOVA

REPORT™ HERBICIDE

RECROPPING INTERVALS FOR THE STATES OF ARKANSAS, COLORADO, LOUISIANA, MINNESOTA, MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, SOUTH DAKOTA AND WYOMING

EPA Reg. No.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

CEREAL RECROPPING INTERVALS

RECROPPING TO WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE AND TRITICALE IN AR, CO, LA, NM, AND SOUTHEASTERN WY:

Recropping plans are determined by soil pH, rate of REPORT applied and a minimum recropping interval. The minimum recropping interval is from time of last application to the anticipated date of planting.

Minimum Recropping Interval (Months)				
Soil pH*	**Use Rate (oz/acre)**	**Wheat/Rye/Triticale**	**Oats**	**Barley**
7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	0	10	10
7.9 or lower	1/2	4	10	16
above 7.9	Do Not Use	- - - Not Applicable - - -		

RECROPPING TO WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE AND TRITICALE IN MN, MT, ID, SD AND NORTHERN WY:

Recropping plans are determined by soil pH, rate of REPORT applied and a minimum recropping interval. The minimum recropping interval is from time of last application to the anticipated date of planting.

Minimum Recropping Interval (Months)				
Soil pH*	**Use Rate (oz/acre)**	**Wheat/Rye/Triticale**	**Oats**	**Barley**
6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	0	10	10
6.5 or lower	1/2	4	10	16
6.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	0	10	16
above 7.9	Do Not Use	- - - Not Applicable - - -		

ROTATION INTERVAL FOR PLANTING GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACRES

Wherever REPORT has previously been used in wheat, barley, oats, or fallow, the following grasses may be planted after the intervals specified in the tables below. The planting of grass and legume mixtures is not recommended as injury to the legume may occur.

- Bentgrasses
- Blue grama
- Bluestems - Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW Spar
- BuffaJograss
- Galleta
- Green needlegrass
- Green sprangletop
- Indian grass
- Indian ricegrass
- Lovegrasses - Sand, Weeping

- Orchardgrass (excluding Piaute)
- Prairie sandreed
- Sand dropseed
- Sheep fescue
- Sidecars grama
- Switchgrass
- Wheatgresscs - Crested, Intermediate, Pubescent
- Slender, Strearnbank, Tall, Thickspike, Western
- Wild-ryegrasses - Beardless, Russian

ROTATION INTERVALS IN: MN, MT, ND, SD, and Northern WY:

Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/2	2 months (all grasses)
6.6 to 7.5	1/6 to 1/3	4 months (all grasses)
7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	4 months (Wheat grasses only)

ROTATION INTERVALS IN: AR, LA:

Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	2 months (all grasses)
7.9 or lower	1/2	4 months (all grasses)

CO, NM and Southeastern WY:

Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	2 months (all grasses)
7.9 or lower	1/2	4 months (all grasses)

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

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATONS (NONCEREAL CROPS)

The crop rotation intervals specified in this section of the label must be followed unless a field or LRBsm bioassay indicates a shorter planting interval.

Soil pH as specified in this section of the label is to be determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:1; soil:water suspension method on representative soil samples taken at 0-4" depth. Consult local extension publications for recommended soil sampling procedures.

Cumulative Precipitation as specified in this section of the label is defined as the total amount received from the date of REPORT application to the date of planting. Should accumulated precipitation not be sufficient to meet the indicated amounts, do not rotate to the indicated crops until the following growing season.

ARKANSAS/LOUISIANA

Unless a Crop Rotation Interval is specified, a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop other than those listed below. See "Bioassay" section. DO NOT USE ON SOILS WITH A pH GREATER THAN 7.9.

Cotton, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans:

In Southwest AR and Northwest LA on nonirrigated land, the interval for these crops is:

Crop	Soil pH	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Cotton Grain Sorghum Soybeans	7.9 or lower	1/6/ to 1/2	25	14

COLORADO
Unless a Crop Rotation Interval is specified. a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop other than those listed below. See "Bioassay" section. DO NOT USE ON SOILS WITH A pH GREATER THAN 7.9.

Field Corn, Proso and Setaria (Hay) Millets, Grain Sorghum:
In the counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma on nonirrigated land, the intervals for field corn and millets are:

Crop	Soil pH	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	30	24
Field Corn	7.5 or lower	1/2	45	36
Millets	7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	45	36
	7.6 to 7.9	1/2	60	48

In Eastern CO on nonirrigated land, the intervals for gain sorghum are:

Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/2	45	36
	7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/2	60	48

MINNESOTA
A field or LRBsm bioassay must be completed before rotating to crops other than the cereal grains or Conservation Reserve Program grasses listed on this label.

MONTANA
Unless a Crop Rotation Interval is specified, a field or LRBsm bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop other than those listed below. See "Bioassay" section. DO NOT USE ON SOILS WITH A Ph GREATER THAN 7.9.

Safflower:
In MT on nonirrigated land, the interval is:

Crop	Soil pH	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Safflower	7.9 or lower	1/6/ to 1/3	39	34
	6.5 or lower	1/2	—	*

Note: Safflower may be planted sooner than 34 months upon the successful completion of a field bioassay or when recommended by the LRBsm bioassay.

*Field or LRBsm Bioassay

NEW MEXICO
Unless a Crop Rotation Interval is specified, a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop other than those listed below. See "Bioassay" section. DO NOT USE ON SOILS WITH A pH GREATER THAN 7.9.

Grain Sorghum:
In the counties of Curry and Quay, the interval for grain sorghum on nonirrigated land is:

Crop	Soil pH	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1/6/ to 1/3	30	25

NORTH DAKOTA
Unless a Crop Rotation Interval is specified, a field or LRBsm bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop other than those listed below. See "Bioassay" section. DO NOT USE ON SOILS WITH A pH GREATER THAN 7.9.

Safflower:
In ND on nonirrigated land, the interval is:

Crop	Soil pH	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Safflower	7.9 or lower	1/6/ to 1/3	45	34
	6.5 or lower	1/2	—	*

Note: Safflower may be planted sooner than 34 months upon the successful completion of a field bioassay or when recommended by the LRBsm bioassay.

*Field or LRBsm Bioassay

SOUTH DAKOTA
A field or LRBsm bioassay must be completed before rotating to crops other than the cereal grains or Conservation Reserve Program grasses listed on this label.

SOUTHEASTERN WYOMING
Unless a Crop Rotation Interval is specified, a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop other than those listed below. See "Bioassay" section. DO NOT USE ON SOILS WITH A pH GREATER THAN 7.9.

Proso and Setaria (Hay) Millets:
In the counties of Goshen, Laramie and Platte on nonirrigated land, the intervals are:

Crop	Soil pH	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	30	24
Millets	7.5 or lower	1/2	45	36
	7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	45	36
	7.6 to 7.9	1/2	60	48

BIOASSAY
A bioassay (field or LRBsm) must be completed before rotating to crops not listed on this label or rotating at intervals shorter than those listed in the "Crop Rotation Recommendations (Noncereal Crops)" section.

FIELD BIOASSAY
REPORT herbicide is a useful tool for weed control in wheat, barley, oats or fallow. However, under some conditions small amounts of REPORT can remain in the soil and injure crops other than wheat, barley or oats for 2 to 4 years or more after application. Therefore, before you use REPORT, you should carefully consider your crop rotation plans during the 2 to 4 year period following treatment.

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

A field bioassay involves growing test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with REPORT. Crop response will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

REPORT breaks down most rapidly in soils having a pH less than 7.0, in areas having 20" or more of annual rainfall, and a long growing season with warm soil temperatures. REPORT residues breakdown more slowly as soil pH increases above 7.0. Other contributing factors that slow the disappearance of REPORT are low rainfall and prolonged periods of soil temperatures less than 40 Deg. F.

Of the key factors that influence the rate of disappearance, only soil pH remains relatively constant from year to year. Soil temperature and to a larger degree soil moisture, can vary greatly from year to year and from area to area. Consequently, it is not always possible to accurately predict when areas treated with REPORT can be rotated to crops other than those listed on label.

A bioassay of your REPORT treated field is the only sure way of determining when crops other than those listed on label can be grown.

1. The accuracy and reliability of any field bioassay is largely dependent on the location and number of strips planted. Be sure to select areas of the field previously treated with REPORT that are representative of the various field conditions. Be sure to consider factors such as field size, soil texture, drainage, turnaround areas, eroded knolls or alkaline spots when selecting the sites that are most representative of the soil conditions in the field.

   Even in small fields, more than one test strip is required to accurately determine whether it is safe to rotate to a crop not listed on the label. On large fields, several test strips will be needed in order to obtain reliable results based on the field variables mentioned above

2. Plant the test strips perpendicular to the direction in which the field was sprayed. Each strip should be long enough to cross the width of several spray swathes. A large test strip area is more reliable than a small one. Suggested size is 1/4 to 1/2 acre per test strip.

3. Use standard tillage and seeding equipment to plant the bioassay.

4. Prepare a seed bed and plant the crops and varieties you want the option of growing the following year. IT IS IMPORTANT TO USE THE SAME PLANTING TIME, CONDITIONS, TECHNIQUES AND CULTURAL PRACTICES YOU NORMALLY USE TO PLANT AND GROW THE BIOASSAY CROP(S). If possible, plant into an adjacent area not treated with REPORT to use as a comparison.

5. Do not overspray the test strips with herbicides that may damage the bioassay crop(s).

6. If the crop(s) in the test stripes grow to maturity with a normal harvest, the assay is positive and you may now rotate to the new crop. However, if the crop(s) in the test strips dies, are stunted, or fail to yield a normal harvest, the assay is negative and you should not rotate to the new crop(s). Run the assay until positive results are obtained before rotating to the new crop(s).

7. If the bioassay indicates that REPORT residues are still present, do not rotate to crops other than wheat, barley, or oats or those listed on label until bioassay results indicate that the assay crops are growing normally.

IMPORTANT

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This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

REPORT™ is a trademark of Cheminova

Cheminova, Inc.
1700 Route 23, Suite 300
Wayne, NJ 07470
www.cheminova.us.com

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

CHEMINOVA

REPORT™ HERBICIDE

FOR USE IN MONTANA AND NORTHERN WYOMING WHEN FOXTAIL IS THE TARGET WEED

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

REPORT herbicide should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or on the product container label.

Cheminova will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Cheminova. User assumes all risks associated with such use.

APPLICATION TECHNIQUES AND TIMING
Preplant Incorporation (PPI) and Preplant Surface (PPS) Applications to Early Seeded Winter Wheat

NOTE: Preplant incorporation and preplant surface treatments are only recommended for early seeded winter wheat where growing conditions are favorable (good soil moisture, moderate temperatures) for good stand establishment prior to winter dormancy.

Apply REPORT as a uniform broadcast spray not more than 3 weeks prior to the anticipated planting of early seeded winter wheat.

Use 1/3 oz/acre. Winter wheat may be planted anytime after treatment.

INCORPORATION (PPI)—Follow spray application with shallow (not deeper than 3 to 4') mechanical incorporation. Use either single pass or double pass incorporation (second pass at right angle to first pass) with sweeps (duckfoot cultivator), spring tooth or field cultivator. Incorporation may be improved if a harrow is pulled behind the primary incorporation implement.

SEEDING AFTER EITHER PPI OR PPS TREATMENT—The use of disc type drills is recommended because of minimal soil disturbance. A hoe type drill may be used if drill spacing is not more than 10" wide and tractor speed is at least 5 mph. if a hoe drill is used, weed control results may be variable depending on amount of soil displacement in seed row. Where practical, a harrow pulled behind a hoe drill should increase the effectiveness of this treatment.

PRECAUTIONS
Because of variations in incorporation equipment and seeding techniques, it is recommended that growers limit first use of either PPI or PPS to a small area to be sure weed control results are satisfactory.
Excessive displacement of treated soil may result in poor weed control in the seed row.
Do not apply prior to late fall plantings as cold/dry weather can delay seedling emergence and reduce seedling vigor, making crop more vulnerable to the combination of herbicide and weather stress, resulting in crop injury.
Do not make a preplant incorporated or preplant surface application prior to planting barley or spring oats.
In high rainfall situations or on low pH soils (pH less than 6.5) a second application may be needed in the spring. Refer to instructions for split applications.

Preemergence (After Planting) To Winter Wheat (Including Durum)
Apply REPORT at a rate of 1/3 oz/A for foxtail after planting, but before crop emergence. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation following treatment is necessary to activate REPORT before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. Wheat must be planted at least 1" deep. For best results apply REPORT uniformly to a smooth seedbed.

Preemergence applications of REPORT are not recommended where organophosphate insecticides (such as DiSyston®, etc.) have been used as an in-furrow treatment as crop injury may occur.

When environmental conditions cause delayed seedling emergence and/or poor seedling vigor, delay post treatment irrigation until after the wheat is actively growing and is showing good vigor.

PRECAUTIONS
Do not apply preemergence to late fall seedlings when cold and/or dry weather can delay seedling emergence and reduce seedling vigor. If these conditions exist, delay treatment until crop has emerged and weather conditions allow active wheat growth and wheat is showing good vigor.
Do not apply preemergence (fall or spring) to irrigated durum wheat.
Do not apply preemergence (fall or spring) to barley, spring oats or wampum variety of spring wheat as crop injury may result.
In high rainfall situations or on low pH soils (pH less than 6.5) a second application may be needed in the spring. Refer to instructions for split applications.

Split-Treatment To Wheat

REPORT can be applied fall postemergence plus spring postemergence provided that each application is made with another broadleaf herbicide. Allow at least 30 days between treatments. Do not make more than 2 treatments per crop. Apply last application before boot stage. Base recropping interval on date of last application and total amount of REPORT used.

PRECAUTIONS
Do not make an early postemergence treatment to late seeded wheat or barley as the combined effect of herbicide stress plus cold weather results in temporary yellowing and stunting and may result in crop injury. Delay making a postemergence treatment to late seeded wheat or barley until crop has started to tiller.

Fall Application Prior to Planting Spring Wheat (Including Durum)
Apply REPORT (1/3 oz/A) in the fall to undisturbed stubble where straw is spread evenly or after cultivation to a uniform soil surface. Shallow tillage, not more than 4" deep may be done after application. In the spring use shallow tillage to prepare a seedbed. Do not moldboard plow. Fall application is not effective for Canada thistle emerging the following spring.

PRECAUTIONS
Do not plant irrigated durum wheat, spring barley, wampum spring wheat or spring oats after a fall application of REPORT.

Dry Fertilizer Impregnation And Application To Winter/Spring Wheat And Durum
IMPREGNATION – The herbicide/fertilizer impregnation process must be done at commercial fertilizer or chemical dealerships that are properly equipped for this procedure.

NOTE: The practice of impregnating REPORT on dry fertilizer is recommended only for dealers whose primary crop business is wheat, barley and oats. Failure to thoroughly clean all traces of REPORT from equipment used to mix or apply dry fertilizer for use on other crops will result in crop injury.

Not more than 1/3 oz of REPORT should be impregnated on a minimum of 150 lbs of dry fertilizer per acre.

Slurry the REPORT in water using 1 part REPORT to at least 5 parts water (1-20 oz jug in 3-4 qts water). Do not exceed slurry volume of 1 pt per 100 lbs of fertilizer. Continuous agitation (mechanical or recirculating) is required to keep REPORT in suspension during the impregnation process.

To impregnate, mix and blend the dry fertilizer and herbicide in a closed rotary drum-type mixer allowing sufficient time to ensure uniform coverage. The delivery nozzle(s) must be placed inside the mixer and positioned to provide uniform spray coverage of the tumbling fertilizer. Use REPORT impregnated dry fertilizer as soon as possible after blending.

Before using blending and/or application equipment to subsequently mix or apply fertilizer to crops other than wheat, barley or oats, thoroughly clean all traces of REPORT and REPORT impregnated fertilizer from equipment.

NOTE: All state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the fertilizer/herbicide mixture.

APPLICATION—Apply REPORT impregnated dry fertilizer as an early fall treatment before planting or after crop emergence. Spring applications should only be made before planting. Spring wheat and durum may be planted into fall applications in accordance to directions provided in the Fall Application Prior to Planting Spring Wheat (including Durum) section of this label. Spread the herbicide treated fertilizer uniformly with a proper calibrated applicator. When using fan spreaders, a 100% overlap is recommended. Fan spreaders should be calibrated to apply 1/2 the desired rate per acre. Application pattern should be overlapped to cover 1/2 of the previous swath.

INCORPORATION

FALL—Mechanical incorporation is not needed for early fall applications as fall and winter rain and snow is usually sufficient to move REPORT into the weed root zone. Weed control may not be satisfactory in dry years or from late fall applications.

If mechanical incorporation is desired prior to planting, use single pass, double incorporation with sweeps (duckfoot cultivator) followed by springtooth (flextine) harrow, or use doublepass incorporation (second pass at right angle to first pass) with a culti-harrow, spike tooth or springtooth harrow or sweeps (duckfoot cultivator). Shallow incorporation not deeper than 3-4" is recommended.

SPRING-Because spring rainfall is often undependable, mechanical incorporation is recommended prior to planting. Use same incorporation procedures described for fall mechanical incorporation. Best results are obtained when rainfall (1-2') follows mechanical incorporation prior to weed emergence. In dry conditions, weed control may not be satisfactory.

IMPORTANT

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REPORT™ is a trademark of Cheminova

[1] Registered trademark of Bayer Corporation

Cheminova Inc.
1700 Route 23, Suite 300
Wayne, NJ 07470
www.cheminova.us.com

6-11-07

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

CHEMINOVA

REPORT™ HERBICIDE

USE ON WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT IN THE STATES OF MONTANA; NORTH DAKOTA; SOUTH DAKOTA; AND IN NORTHEAST WYOMING

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA-registered label.

NOTE: Read and follow all instructions under Specific Weed Problems on this label and the Federal Section 3 Label regarding specific uses.

REPORT Herbicide is a dry flowable formulation that, when applied at 1/3 ounce per acre, will suppress Green Foxtail (pigeongrass), Yellow Foxtail and Persian Darnel in winter and spring wheat. This is only recommended for use in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and in Northeast Wyoming.

Weeds Suppressed[1] at 1/3 Ounce Per Acre

- Green foxtail (pigeongrass)
- Yellow foxtail
- Persian Darnel

[1]Weed suppression is a visible reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with rate used, size of weeds and environmental conditions following treatment.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Foxtail/Pigeongrass (Green and Yellow): Fall applications at 1/3 oz/A in winter wheat or prior to planting spring wheat will suppress these foxtail species. Applications made in the spring (only on land that has been in fallow the previous year), also give suppression. For best results in the spring, apply preemergence to foxtail at 1/3 oz/A. Postemergence applications at 1/3 oz/A should be made with Surfactant before the foxtail is more than 1" tall or beyond the 1-2 leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed (after either a pre or postemergence treatment) to move REPORT into the weed root zone before the foxtail is beyond the 2-3 leaf stage, foxtail suppression may not be adequate.

Persian Darnel: Fall applications at 1/3 oz/A in winter wheat or prior to planting spring wheat will suppress Persian Darnel. Postemergence applications at 1/3 oz/A should be made with surfactant before the Persian Darnel is beyond the 2 leaf stage. Without adequate rainfall incorporation before the 3 leaf stage, Persian Darnel suppression may not be adequate.

PRECAUTIONS

Fall application may only provide short-term suppression. Sufficient rainfall after preemergence or postemergence treatment is necessary to move REPORT 2 to 3 inches into the weed root zone before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system or before existing weeds grow beyond the seedling stage. In most areas, fall treatments provide the best opportunity for rainfall activation and most consistent residual weed control. Late spring applications may not receive enough rainfall after treatment resulting in poor weed control. Without sufficient rainfall to move REPORT into the weed root zone, weeds that germinate after treatment will not be controlled. Excessive rainfall after treatment may result in unsatisfactory weed control performance.

RESTRICTIONS

Apply REPORT no more than once per crop cycle at a rate of 1/3 oz per acre.

40/49

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING REPORT, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

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1700 Route 23, Suite 300
Wayne, NJ 07470
www.cheminova.us.com

FW 6-11-07

CHEMINOVA

REPORT™ HERBICIDE
ROTATION INTERVAL TO GRAIN SORGHUM, STS® SOYBEAN[1] , IR CORN[2]

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

This product is a water dispersible granule containing 75% active ingredient by weight.
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.

CROP ROTATION

Minimum Rotation Intervals

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

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

Soil pH Limitations

REPORT should not be used on fields having a soil pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond those specified in the rotation table, and under certain conditions, could injure wheat or barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of REPORT.
Before using REPORT, determine the soil pH of the field. To obtain a representative pH value, take several samples from different areas of the field between 0" and 4" deep and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures. Before using REPORT, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, or fallow acres at the same time.

Rotation Intervals for Non Cereal Crops – Grain Sorghum, STS Soybeans, IR Corn – Irrigated/Non Irrigated land following wheat, barley or fallow land at the Maximum Use Rates listed in the following table.

Areas	Crop	Soil pH	Maximum Use Rate (oz/acre)	Rotation Interval (months)
All Areas of TX, OK, KS NE and CO	STS Soybeans IR Corn	7.5 or lower	1/3	4**
Panhandles of TX And OK, West of Hwy 183 in KS and NE, and all of CO	Grain Sorghum	7.2 or lower	1/4	4**
		7.3 – 7.5	1/4	6**
All other areas of TX, OK, KS, and NE	Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	1/3	4

*The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting. Rotation intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts, see "Catastrophic crop loss" section for details. See EPA approved REPORT label for additional details on crop rotation recommendations and restrictions.

**WHERE A CATASTROPHIC CROP LOSS HAS OCCURRED AFTER REPORT APPLICATION DUE TO A NATURAL DISASTER (such as late freezing weather, hail damage, insect damage, disease damage) grain sorghum can be planted at 4 months where the soil pH is 7.3-7.5, and STS soybeans and IR Corn where the soil pH is 7.5-7.9. These crops will have some level of temporary discoloration and/or crop injury planted at this reduced interval after REPORT application. This potential damage and yield loss is accepted by the grower due to the critical need to get a crop planted after this emergency. Growers not willing to accept this level of potential early season crop injury and yield loss should follow the standard rotational guidelines in the table above.
In some cases, this injury may be severe and may affect the crop growth, development, and yield. The severity of the injury increases with higher pH levels, higher applied REPORT rate, drier soil conditions after REPORT application and prior to planting the rotational crop, and the shorter the rotational interval.
Cheminova recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, extension agent, or local crop consultant as to agronomic practices that may help minimize this crop injury. A current soil analysis report of the affected area is recommended to determine the actual level of risk in the field.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

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

  -Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in 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.

- Do not contaminate any body of water. Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use.
- REPORT is non-corrosive, non-flammable, non-volatile, and does not freeze in storage.
- Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in the fields) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to sorghum, STS soybeans, and IR Corn planted after REPORT applications.
- This supplemental label does not apply to crops grown for seed.

IMPORTANT

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STS® is a registered trademark of DuPont

[1]Sulfonylurea Tolerant Soybeans
[2]Imidazolinone Resistant Corn

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1700 Route 23, Suite 300
Wayne, NJ 07470
www.cheminova.us.com

6-2-07

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

CHEMINOVA

REPORT™ HERBICIDE
PLUS STARANE[1] + SALVO[2] HERBICIDES

EPA Reg. No.

REPORT herbicide can be tank mixed with Starane + Salvo herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats.
For any requirements specific to your State or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, REPORT herbicide made be tank mixed with 2/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre of Starane + Salvo. Refer to the REPORT herbicide label, and the Starane and Salvo labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, 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 Starane or Salvo label conflict with recommendations on the REPORT herbicide label.
Other suitable registered herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on small grains or fallow may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this mixture.
Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply.
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING REPORT, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

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REPORT™ is a trademark of Cheminova

[1] Starane is a trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC
[2] Salvo is a trademark of Platte Chemical Co.

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1700 Route 23, Suite 300
Wayne, NJ 07470
www.cheminova.us.com

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CHEMINOVA

REPORT™ HERBICIDE
PLUS
STARANE[1] HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

REPORT herbicide can be tank mixed with Starane[1] herbicide for improved control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats.
For any requirements specific to your State or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, REPORT herbicide made be tank mixed with 1/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of Starane. Refer to the REPORT herbicide label, and the Starane label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, 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 Starane label conflict with recommendations on the REPORT herbicide label. Other suitable registered herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on small grains or fallow may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this mixture. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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6-11-07

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

CHEMINOVA

REPORT™ HERBICIDE

RECROPPING INTERVALS FOR GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

ROTATION INTERVAL FOR PLANTING GRASSES ON CONVERSATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACRES
Whenever REPORT has previously been used in wheat, barley, or oats, the following grasses may be planted after the intervals specified in the tables below. **The planting of grass and legume mixtures is not recommended as injury to the legume may occur.**

-Bentgrasses
-Blue grama
-Bluestems—Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW Spar
-Buffalograss
-Galleta
-Green needlegrass
-Green sprangletop
-Indiangrass
-Indian ricegrass
-Lovegrasses—sand, weeping
-Orchardgrass (excluding Piaute)
-Prairie sandreed
-Sand dropseed
-Sheep fescue
-Sideoats grama
-Switchgrass
-Wheatgrasses—Crested, Intermediate, Pubescent, Slender, Streambank, Tall Thickspike, Western
-Wild-ryegrasses—Beardless, Russian

ROTATION INTERVALS IN:

CO and NM:

Soil pH* **Grasses**	**Use Rate** **(oz/acre)**	**Minimum Interval for Planting**
7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	2 months (all grasses)

NE, KS, OK, TX

Soil pH* **Grasses**	**Use Rate** **(oz/acre)**	**Minimum Interval for Planting**
7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	2 months (all grasses)
7.9 or lower	1/2	4 months (all grasses TX/OK only)

CA, ID, OR, UT, WA

Soil pH* **Grasses**	**Use Rate (oz/acre)**	**Minimum Interval for Planting**
7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	2 months (all grasses)

BIOASSAY

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

Field Bioassay

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with REPORT. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips. If a field bioassay is planned, check with your Agricultural dealer or Cheminova representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

IMPORTANT

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Wayne, NJ 07470
www.cheminova.us.com

6-5-07

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

CHEMINOVA

REPORT™ HERBICIDE
ROTATION INTERVAL TO STS® SOYBEAN[1]

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

This product is a water dispersible granule containing 75% active ingredient by weight.
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.

CROP ROTATION

Minimum Rotation Intervals

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

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

Soil pH Limitations

REPORT should not be used on fields having a soil pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond those specified in the rotation table, and under certain conditions, could injure wheat or barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of REPORT.
Before using REPORT, determine the soil pH of the field. To obtain a representative pH value, take several samples from different areas of the field between 0" and 4" deep and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures. Before using REPORT, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, or fallow acres at the same time.

Rotation Intervals for STS Soybeans - Irrigated/Non Irrigated land following wheat, barley or fallow land at the Maximum Use Rates listed in the following table.

Areas	Crop	Soil pH	Maximum Use Rate (oz/acre)	Rotation Interval (months)
All Areas of AR, MD, VA NC, SC and GA	STS Soybeans	7.5 or lower	1/2	6

*The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting. Rotation intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts. See EPA approved REPORT label for additional details on crop rotation recommendations and restrictions.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

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

- Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in 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.

- Do not contaminate any body of water. Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use.
- REPORT is non-corrosive, non-flammable, non-volatile, and does not freeze in storage.
- Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in the fields) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to STS soybeans planted after REPORT applications.
- This supplemental label does not apply to crops grown for seed.

IMPORTANT

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[1] Sulfonylurea Tolerant Soybeans

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6-5-07

CHEMINOVA

REPORT™ HERBICIDE

PLUS MAVERICK[1] HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

REPORT herbicide can be tank mixed with "Maverick" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat. For any requirements specific to your State or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Refer to the REPORT herbicide label, and the "Maverick" label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, 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 "Maverick" label conflict with recommendations on the REPORT herbicide label. Other suitable registered herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on small grains or fallow may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this mixture. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply.
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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[1] Maverick is a trademark of Monsanto
[1] REPORT herbicide is not registered for use in the State of Minnesota

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