

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

67760-82

EPA Reg. Number:

Date of Issuance:

FEB 19 2008

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

X Registration

(under FIFRA, as amended) _____ Reregistration

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Report Extra 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. 67760-82".

Signature of Approving Official:

Da

James A. Tompkins, Product Manager (25)

Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

2-19-08

EPA Form/8570-6

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- b. Add the statement "Harmful if absorbed through skin" to your Precautionary Statements after the statement "Causes moderate eye irritation." Refer to enclosed acute toxicology review for details.
- c. In your Storage and Disposal section revise "Storage" to read "Pesticide Storage" and "Product Disposal" to read "Pesticide Disposal"
- d. On page 14, under Non Cereal Crops-Rotational Statements-Non Irrigated Land in the state block below Colorado, add the state Idaho*. Also, in the County or Area Block, add "Northern (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce Counties).
- 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

REPORT™ EXTRA herbicide

For Use on Wheat, Barley, and Fallow Dry Flowable

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Chlorosulfuron 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]

benzenesulfonamide

62.5%

Metsulfuron Methyl Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sufonyl]benzoate

12.5%

Other Ingredients:

25.0%

Total:

100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 67760- 1 82

EPA EST NO.:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION CAUCION

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

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

FEB 19 2008

Under the Pederal Innocticide, Fungicide, and Redentición Act, an amended, for the pesticide registered under EFA Reg. No. 67760-820

REPORT™ is a trademark of Cheminova

REPORT EXTRA HIGHLIGHTS

- For preplant/preemergence weed control in winter and spring wheat (except durum wheat and Wampum variety of spring wheat).
- For postemergence broadleaf weed control in both winter and spring wheat and barley.
- Recommended for land primarily dedicated to long-term production of wheat or barley (see CROP ROTATION section for information).
- Preplant, preemergence, or postemergence : Use 2/10 to 5/10 oz per acre depending on growing area, application method, and weeds to be controlled.
- Apply postemergence to wheat and barley any time after the crop is in the 1-leaf stage, but before boot stage.
- No grazing restrictions.
- May be applied by ground or by air.
- Use in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides for broader spectrum weed control (see TANK MIXTURES).
- For fallow, use in combinations with other herbicides. Apply in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.
- 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 eyeCall a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.			
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	-Take off contaminated clothingRinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutesCall a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.			
	ontainer or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, nent. In case of emergency call toll free 1-866-303-6950.			

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all ≥14 mils.

Shoes plus socks

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

User Safety Recommendations

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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 Category A, (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Product Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste 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 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.

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

REPORT EXTRA should 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

REPORT EXTRA is recommended for use in all states (except in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties of Colorado - unless directed otherwise by supplemental labeling).

REPORT EXTRA is mixed in water or may be slurried in water then added 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. REPORT EXTRA is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

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

For best postemergence results, apply REPORT EXTRA to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at the 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 EXTRA is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. For preplant and preemergence weed control, rainfall is needed to move REPORT EXTRA into the soil. Weeds will generally not emerge from preplant and preemergence applications. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic three to five days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. Death of leaf tissue will follow in some species, while others will remain

green but stunted and noncompetitive. Postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 6 hours after application.

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

The herbicidal action of REPORT EXTRA may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture, drought stress), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices that increase weed stress. In these cases, tank mix REPORT EXTRA with other registered herbicides (such as 2,4-D or MCPA) to aid in control.

USE RATES AND APPLICATION TIMING

WHEAT AND BARLEY

Preplant and Preemergence

Preplant/Preemergence applications are recommended for winter and spring wheat only.

REPORT EXTRA can be tank mixed with other products registered for preplant/preemergence use in wheat (such as GLYFOS® or "Roundup").

Crop injury may result if REPORT EXTRA is used where an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") has been applied or is intended for use as an in-furrow treatment.

WINTER WHEAT

<u>Preplant:</u> REPORT EXTRA may be applied at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre (before winter wheat is planted).

<u>Preemergence:</u> REPORT EXTRA may be applied at 2/10 to 5/10 oz per acre (after planting but before winter wheat emerges).

- In WY, MT, ND, SD, and MN, do not exceed 3/10 oz per acre preemergence.
- The 5/10 oz per acre rate applied <u>preemergence</u> is only recommended for suppressing bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome), and annual ryegrass.

SPRING WHEAT

REPORT EXTRA may be applied <u>preplant</u> or <u>preemergence</u> at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre in spring wheat (except Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat).

• In WY, MT, ND, SD, and MN, do not exceed 3/10 oz per acre <u>preplant or preemergence</u>. Durum Wheat and Wampum Variety of Spring Wheat - Make applications of REPORT EXTRA <u>postemergence</u> only.

Do not apply preemergence to late fall plantings when cold and/or dry weather can cause delayed seedling emergence and/or stress to seedling plants. Under these conditions, wait until crop has emerged and is showing good vigor before making a postemergence treatment. Crop injury may result when preemergence applications of REPORT EXTRA are made to wheat seeded less than 1 inch deep.

<u>Postemergence</u>

REPORT EXTRA can be tank mixed with other products registered for postemergence use in wheat and barley.

REPORT EXTRA should not be used within 60 days of crop emergence if an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di- Syston") was used as an in-furrow treatment, or crop injury may result.

Use 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre.

<u>Postemergence</u>: Apply REPORT EXTRA to wheat or barley any time after the crop is in the 1-leaf stage, but before boot stage.

In areas where late fall or winter cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe (such as the Pacific Northwest and Northern plains), to avoid crop injury due to cold weather, do not make applications during the 1 to 4-leaf stage of wheat or barley. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.

Do not apply REPORT EXTRA during the boot stage or early heading stage, as crop injury may result.

FALLOW

REPORT EXTRA may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Apply REPORT EXTRA at 2/10 - 4/10 oz per acre in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

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 EXTRA.

WEEDS CONTROLLED—REPORT EXTRA Use Rates

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

2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre

Blue mustard

Broadleaf dock

Bur beakchervil

Bur buttercup (testiculate)

Carolina geranium Chickweed (common,

jagged, mouseear)

Conical catchfly

Corn spurry Cow cockle

Curly dock

Cutleaf eveningprimrose

False chamomile Field pennycress

Flixweed*†

Groundsel

Hempnettle

Henbit

Lady's thumb

Lambsquarters

Mavweed chamomile

Miners lettuce

Pineappleweed

Prickly lettuce±†

Prostrate pigweed

Plains coreopsis

Purslane

Redstem filaree

Redroot pigweed

Shepherd's purse

Smallseed faiseflax

Smooth pigweed

Tansymustard*†

Treacle mustard (Bushy wallflower)

Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)

Virginia pepperweed

White cockle

Wild mustard

Wild carrot

3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre

Annual bluegrass*†

Annual ryegrass*†

Annual sowthistle

Bedstraw*†

Bromus species (cheat,

downy brome,

Japanese brome)*†

Canada thistle*†

Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)

Corn gromwell*†

Dove foot geranium

Green foxtail (pigeongrass)*

Knotweed (prostrate)*†

Kochia*†‡

Pennsylvania smartweed*

Prickly poppy (pinnate)

Russian thistle*†‡

Speedwell (common,

ivyleaf)*

Sunflower†

Vetch†

Wild buckwheat†

Wild radish†

5/10 oz per acre

Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)*†
Annual ryegrass*†

* When used as directed, weeds are suppressed and/or controlled. 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.

- † See the Specific Weed Problems section for more information regarding controlling and suppressing these weeds.
- ‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the Tank Mixtures and Specific Weed Problems sections of this label for additional details.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

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

PESTICIDE HANDLING

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

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 EXTRA.
- 3. Continue agitation until the REPORT EXTRA is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
- 4. Once the REPORT EXTRA is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. REPORT EXTRA should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
- 5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
- 6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly reagitate before using
- 7. Apply REPORT EXTRA spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
- 8. If REPORT EXTRA and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the REPORT EXTRA in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the REPORT EXTRA.

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

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

With "Raindrop" RA nozzles, do not use less than 20 GPA and overlap nozzles 100%.

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 and Washington.

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

SURFACTANTS

Unless otherwise specified, add a nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.125 to 0.5% v/v (0.5 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution).

The higher rate of surfactant is particularly effective with spray volumes of 5 gallons per acre (GPA) or less and when using low rates of REPORT EXTRA. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Cheminova representative for a listing of recommended surfactants. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

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

TANK MIXTURES

REPORT EXTRA may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides for use on wheat, barley, and fallow to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA.

REPORT EXTRA can also be mixed with registered fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer for use on wheat or barley.

Since tank-mix partners can interfere with REPORT EXTRA dispersion in the spray solution, it is recommended that REPORT EXTRA be slurried in a separate container before adding it to the tank mix. REPORT EXTRA must be in suspension in the spray tank before adding companion products.

With Other Herbicides

For postemergence applications to broadleaf weeds, REPORT EXTRA may be tank mixed or used sequentially with one or more registered broadleaf or grass herbicides, such as:

2,4-D (amine or ester) 1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient per acre

MCPA (amine or ester) 1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient per acre

Bromoxynil: such as

"Buctril" 4EC 1/4 to 1 pt per acre

"Bronate"

"Curtail" & "Curtail" M

1/2 to 2 pt per acre

Metribuzin: such as

"Sencor" DF)

1.5 to 8 oz active per acre

Dicamba: such as

"Banvel"*
"Banvel" SGF*
"Clarity"

1/8 to 1/4 pt per acre 1/4 to 1/2 pt per acre 1/8 to 1/4 pt per acre

Diuron: such as

"Karmex" DF

or "Direx" 80DF "Direx" 4L 1 to 1 1/2 lb per acre 0.8 to 1.2 qt per acre.

When tank mixing REPORT EXTRA and "Assert", ALWAYS include another broadleaf herbicide with a different mode of action (such as: 2,4-D ester, or MCPA ester). Follow the surfactant recommendation on the companion herbicide label. Tank-mix applications of REPORT EXTRA plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration/stunting or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

Tank mixtures with "Hoelon" 3EC may result in reduced wild oat control.

See recommendations for several of these tank mixtures given below and in the **Specific Weed Problems** section of this label.

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

REPORT EXTRA can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 2/10 to 4/10 oz of REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA plus 2,4-D or MCPA is applied with liquid fertilizer.

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

With Diuron (such as "Karmex" DF or Diuron DF)

In areas where annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, corn gromwell, green foxtail (pigeongrass) and wild buckwheat are the main weed problems, apply 1 to 1 1/2 lb per acre of "Karmex" DF or Diuron DF plus 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre REPORT EXTRA preemergence. For best results between 1/2" and 1 inch of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application. Follow all restrictions on the diuron labels.

With Insecticides

REPORT EXTRA may be tank mixed with insecticides registered for use on wheat, barley, and fallow. However, under certain conditions (drought or cold stress while crop is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential treatments of REPORT EXTRA and organophosphate insecticides (such as methyl parathion or "Di-Syston") may produce temporary crop yellowing or,

^{*} Tank mixes with Dicamba (such as "Banvel", "Banvel" SGF and "Clarity") may result in reduced weed control of some broadleaf weeds.

in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when there are wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures just prior to or soon after treatment. Read and follow directions on companion product labels and limit first use to a small area. If no symptoms of crop injury appear, larger acreage can be treated.

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

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

In the Pacific Northwest, do not use REPORT EXTRA with NUFOS® or "Lorsban", as crop injury may result.

With Fungicides

REPORT EXTRA may be tank mixed with BENLATE® fungicide or "Manzate" 200DF fungicide or other fungicides whenever the proper timing for herbicide and fungicide treatments coincide.

With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing REPORT EXTRA in fertilizer solution. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with REPORT EXTRA and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label).

Do not add surfactant when using REPORT EXTRA in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

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

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

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult local recommendations for details on surfactant addition.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Annual bluegrass/annual ryegrass

REPORT EXTRA Preemergence

Apply REPORT EXTRA at 5/10 oz per acre preemergence after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

or

Apply REPORT EXTRA at 5/10 oz per acre preemergence after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges followed by a sequential application of metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) at 2.25 to 4.5 oz active per acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grass weeds are in the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

or

For improved control in the Pacific Northwest, apply a tank mix of REPORT EXTRA at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre plus "Karmex" DF or Diuron DF at 1 1/2 lb per acre preemergence to bluegrass or ryegrass. One-half to 1 inch of rainfall is needed to move the herbicides into the weed root zone prior to bluegrass or ryegrass emergence.

REPORT EXTRA Postemergence

Apply a tank mix of REPORT EXTRA at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre and metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) at 2.25 to 3 oz active per acre postemergence to the crop and grass weeds when wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grass weeds have reached the 1 to 3-

leaf stage of growth.

Note: See Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome) section for additional information on the use of metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF).

Bedstraw

Apply REPORT EXTRA at 4/10 oz per acre. For postemergence treatments, apply before bedstraw is over 2 inches long; use 2 qt of surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)

Best suppression of these grasses is achieved by applications of REPORT EXTRA with metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) either in tank mixtures or as sequential treatments. Additional information may be available in a metribuzin supplemental label for winter wheat, barley, and fallow.

Allow for adequate rainfall (1/2 to 1 inch) to move REPORT EXTRA and metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) into the weed root zone before weeds germinate and develop an established root system. Lack of adequate rainfall following application will result in reduced performance. To avoid the risk of cold weather-related crop injury and lack of performance, apply metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) before winter dormancy of the crop and grass weeds. Excessive rainfall immediately after application may result in crop injury. Do not tank mix REPORT EXTRA plus metribuzin with any other pesticide other than surfactants recommended on either the REPORT EXTRA or metribuzin labels. Apply only to metribuzin-approved varieties, see label for listing of sensitive wheat and barley varieties.

Preemergence/Sequential Applications

Apply REPORT EXTRA at 5/10 oz per acre preemergence after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges. A sequential application of metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) may be applied at 2.25 to 3 oz active per acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grass weeds are in the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

<u>Idaho, Oregon, and Washington</u>—Apply REPORT EXTRA at 4/10 to 5/10 oz per acre after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

If suppression of bromegrass is not satisfactory following the preemergence application of REPORT EXTRA, apply a sequential treatment of metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) at 1.5 to 3 oz active per acre in the fall when the crop is in the 2-leaf to 3 tiller stage or 3.75 to 6 oz active per acre after winter wheat has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing.

Postemergence Tank-Mix Applications

Apply a tank mix of REPORT EXTRA at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre and metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) at 2.25 to 3 oz active per acre postemergence to the crop and grass weeds when wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grass weeds have reached the 1 to 3-leaf

stage of growth.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—Where broadleaf weeds and bromegrass are the problem, apply a tank mix of REPORT EXTRA at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre and metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) at 1.5 to 3 oz active per acre in the fall when wheat or barley is in the 2-leaf to 3-tiller stage or use REPORT EXTRA at 3/10 to 4/10 oz and metribuzin at 3.75 to 6 oz active per acre when wheat or barley has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing. For best results, make application before bromegrass is in the 2 to 3 leaf stage. Consult precautions and recommendations on the metribuzin labeling before making this application.

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

Corn gromwell: Apply REPORT EXTRA at 4/10 oz per acre or tank mix REPORT EXTRA with Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate"), and apply postemergence to the crop when weeds are small and actively growing.

Flixweed, Tansymustard

For best results, tank mix REPORT EXTRA with 2,4-D or MCPA (esters or amines) and apply postemergence when weeds are actively growing.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, REPORT EXTRA should be applied postemergence in the spring. Apply when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2 inches tall or 2 inches across and are actively growing. Use REPORT EXTRA in a tank mix with Dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF/"Clarity") and/or 2,4-D and 2 qt surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

Prostrate knotweed: For best results, apply REPORT EXTRA preemergence at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre to knotweed in the fall.

For postemergence treatments, tank mix REPORT EXTRA at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF/"Clarity") and/or bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate") and surfactant. Apply to small, actively growing plants (no more than 4 true leaves). For maximum postemergence control, knotweed plants should remain actively growing for 3 to 4 days following application.

Sunflower: For best results, apply REPORT EXTRA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged and are small (not more than 2 inches tall) and are actively growing. Add surfactant at 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. If REPORT EXTRA is applied preemergence, make application in early spring to

allow for timely and adequate rainfall to move REPORT EXTRA into the weed root zone before weeds germinate and develop an established root system.

Note: In areas of high rainfall, fall applications may not provide adequate residual control of sunflowers.

Deep-germinating sunflowers that emerge after a spring treatment may not be controlled. **Vetch:** For best results, apply REPORT EXTRA postemergence at 4/10 oz per acre plus 1/4 lb active ingredient per acre of 2.4-D or MCPA (amine or ester) and surfactant.

Wild buckwheat: For best results, apply REPORT EXTRA preemergence at 4/10 oz per acre to wild buckwheat in the fall or early spring.

For postemergence applications, tank mix REPORT EXTRA at 4/10 oz per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, Dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF/"Clarity") and/or Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate") and surfactant. Apply after the majority of seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

Note: In certain situations 3/10 oz of REPORT EXTRA may provide acceptable control of Wild buckwheat. Consult local Cheminova recommendations for additional information.

Wild radish: For best results, apply REPORT EXTRA at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre postemergence.

CROP ROTATION

Before using REPORT EXTRA, 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.

Minimum Rotation Intervals

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

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

Soil pH Limitations

REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA. REPORT EXTRA should not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0, as additional crop stress from low pH and aluminum toxicity may result in crop injury.

Checking Soil pH

Before using REPORT EXTRA, 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 inches deep and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

Cereal Crops—Rotation Intervals

		Application	Minimu	m Rotation Interval (Months)	al
Location	Soil pH*	Rate (oz/A)	Wheat/Rye/Triticale*	Oat	Barley
	7.9 or lower				
	7.9 or	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
NE, KS,OK, TX	lower	5/10	4	10	16
	7.9 or	1			
.CO, NE(Panhandle),	lower				
Southeastern WY		2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
ID, OR, WA, MT,	6.5 or	i -			
ND, SD, and	lower				
WY(except	6.6 to	2/10 to 4/10	0	10 ·	10
Southeastern WY)	7.9	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	16

^{*} See the Maximum Use Rates and Soil pH Limitations sections of this label.

Non Cereal Crops—Rotation Intervals—Non Irrigated Land

Location					Cumulative	Rotation
State	County or Area	Crop ·	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Precipitation (Inches)	Interval (Months)
Colorado E. of	E. of Continental Divide	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
•		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	45 60	36 48
		Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	35	24

^{**} For Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat, follow the rotation intervals listed under Barley

		Lentils	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	50	36
Kansas	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
	Central (Generally E. of Highway 183, W. of the Flinthills)	Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	W. Central and Western (generally W. of Highway 183 to the western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan, Rawlings, Stevens,	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	21 42	14 26
	Thomas, and Wichita counties)	Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	40 60	24 36
	Far Western (In the last tier of counties along the KS/CO border: Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman,	Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	36 60	26 48
Nebraska	Stanton, and Wallace) All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
	S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer, and Webster counties)	Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.5 to 7.9 7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	Western counties (Chase, Dundy, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Perkins, Phelps, and Red Willow)	Grain sorghum, Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	40. 60	24 36
	Panhandle (Deuel, Garden, and Sheridan counties and all counties W. to the WY border)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	45	24
Oklahoma	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36

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	East of Panhandle	Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans	7.9 (lowe		2/10 to	5/10		25	14.
	·	Soybeans			İ			· I	
<u> </u>	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.9 (2/10 to	4/10		30	25
Oregon*	Northeastern counties (Baker,	Pea (dry)	6.5 d	or	2/10 to	4/10		35	24
	Umatilla, Union, Wallowa)	Lentils	6.5 d	or.	2/10 to	4/10		50	36
	West of the Cascades	Ryegrass (annual and perennial) Crimson	6.5 eless		2/10 to	4/10		20	9
		Clover Red Clover Snap	6.5 e		2/10 to	4/10		40	15
		Beans Field Corn	6.5 less		2/10 to	4/10		60	22
Texas	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9		2/10 to 2/10 to	•		20 45	11 36
	Eastern counties †	Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Mung Beans,	7.9 lowe	or	2/10 to	5/10		25	14
	† The Eastern count Coryell, Dallas, Delta Jack, Johnson, Kauf Palo Pinto, Parker, F	a, Denton, Ellis, man, Lamar, Li Rains, Red Rive	Falls, imesto er, Rob	Fannir one, Mo pertson	n, Frankl Lennan, , Rockwa	in, Graysor Milam,Moi all, Somerv	i, Hill, F itague,	lood, Hop Morris, N	kins, Hunt, avarro,
	Upshur, Van Zandt, \		son, \			01101	46		
•		Cotton, Grain sorghur		7.9 or	lower	2/10 to 4/ 5/10		25 - 46	14 26
. •	‡ The Central counti Shackelford, Stephe Panhandle			/ilbarge		2/10 to 4/		30	25
		sorghum					10		
Washington*	Eastern (Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spoka Stevens, Walla Wall Whitman)		<u>')</u>	6.5 or	lower	2/10 to 4/ 2/10 to 4/	10	35 50	24 36
Wyoming	Southeastern counti (Platte, Gosen, and Laramie)	es Field con Millets Grain	rn,	7.5 to	lower 7.9	2/10 to 4/ 02/10 to 4/ 2/10 to 4/	1/10	20 45 45	11 36 36
·	plant sorghum grow	sorghum		7.6 to	7.9	2/10 to 4/	I	60	48

Note: Do not plant sorghum grown for hybrid seed production.
* In Idaho, Oregon & Washington for peas and lentils, a field bioassay is required if soil pH is above 6.5

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 EXTRA. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

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

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on REPORT EXTRA.

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.

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 the label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep REPORT EXTRA in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before REPORT EXTRA is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined in the After Spraying REPORT EXTRA and before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat or Barley section.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of REPORT EXTRA herbicide are applied, it is recommended that during periods 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 be flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide

deposits from accumulating in the application equipment.

After Spraying REPORT EXTRA and before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat or Barley

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of REPORT EXTRA 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 at least 3% active ingredient) 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 ammonia* 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. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
- * Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a Cheminovaapproved spray equipment cleaner can be used in the cleanup procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Cheminova representative for a listing of approved spray equipment 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 EXTRA 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 preapplication cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
- 5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of REPORT EXTRA and applications of other pesticides to REPORT EXTRA-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to REPORT EXTRA to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Importance of Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

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

- **Nozzle Orientation** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length longer booms increase drift potential.
- Application Height Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

Boom Height

Set the boom at the lowest height that provides uniform coverage and reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Wind

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID 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 affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Shielded Sprayers

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

Air Assisted (air blast)

Field Crop Sprayers

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Cheminova recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which

can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action

thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop or site systems in your area.

WEED RESISTANCE

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

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides. If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present use a tankmix partner with REPORT EXTRA to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used. To better manage weed resistance when using REPORT EXTRA, use a combination of tillage, and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than REPORT EXTRA, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.

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

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to "Amber" herbicide, ACCURATE® herbicide, "Ally" herbicide, "Glean" FC herbicide, "Express" herbicide, or "Harmony" Extra herbicide will also be resistant to REPORT EXTRA.

PRECAUTIONS

- Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Cheminova recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of REPORT EXTRA to a small area.
- Do not apply to wheat or barley 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.
- Wherever REPORT EXTRA is used on land previously treated with GLEAN® FC, ALLY®, "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.
- Do not use less than 2/10 oz per acre of REPORT EXTRA preplant, preemergence, or postemergence.
- 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 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.
- Do not apply REPORT EXTRA preemergence on wheat if the wheat has germinated and has started to emerge above the soil surface.

- Do not use REPORT EXTRA preemergence on wheat that has been planted into dry soil ("dusted in") or on very coarse, uneven seedbeds.
- Temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur if REPORT EXTRA is applied when the crop is stressed by severe weather conditions (such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures), disease or insect damage, low fertility, applications to coarse soils, or when applied in combination with surfactant and high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.
- 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.
- 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 or barley.

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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.

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7/07





REPORT™ EXTRA HERBICIDE

PREPLANT SHALLOW INCORPORATED APPLICATIONS FOR WEED CONTROL IN WINTER WHEAT IN THE STATES OF TX, OK, KS, NE, AND SD

EPA REG. NO. 67760 -

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

REPORT EXTRA may be applied PREPLANT SHALLOW INCORPORATED to winter wheat at 2/10 and 5/10 oz per acre. Apply REPORT EXTRA before winter wheat is planted and incorporated into the top 1 inch of soil. Refer to the REPORT EXTRA label for a list of weeds controlled suppressed. The 5/10 oz per acre rate is only recommended for suppression* of Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome) and annual ryegrass.

Do not apply REPORT EXTRA PREPLANT SHALLOW INCORPORATED to late fall plantings when cold and/or dry weather can cause delayed seedling emergence and/or stress to seedling plants. Under these conditions, wait until crop has emerged and is showing good vigor before making postemergence treatment. Crop injury may result when PREPLANT SHALLOW INCORPORATED applications of REPORT EXTRA are made to wheat seeded less than 1" deep. REPORT EXTRA should not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0 as additional crop stress from low pH and aluminum toxicity may result in crop injury.

If suppression of Bromus species or annual reygrass is not satisfactory, a sequential application of a metribuzin product (such as Lexon DF) may be applied at 3 to 6 oz per acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4 to 5 leaf stage of growth and the annual grass weeds are in the 1 to 3 leaf stage of growth. Refer to the REPORT EXTRA and metribuzin product for additional precautions and rotational crop guidelines.

IMPORTANT

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

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REPORT™ is a trademark of Cheminova

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING



REPORT™ EXTRA HERBICIDE PLUS MAVERICK¹ HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

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

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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

¹ Maverick is a trademark of Monsanto

¹REPORT EXTRA is not registered for use in the State of Minnesota



REPORT™ EXTRA HERBICIDE

TANK MIX WITH EVEREST HERBICIDE FOR WEED CONTROL IN WHEAT

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

GENERAL INFORMATION

REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA 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 EXTRA 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

Refer to the complete REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA label.

IMPORTANT

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

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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 EVEREST is a registered trademark of Arvesta Corporation.



REPORT™ EXTRA herbicide

ROTATION INTERVAL TO GRAIN SORGHUM, STS® SOYBEAN¹, IR CORN²

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 EXTRA applied. REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA 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 EXTRA.

REPORT EXTRA should not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0, as additional crop stress from low pH and aluminum toxicity may result in crop injury.

Before using REPORT EXTRA, 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 EXTRA, 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.

<u>Areas</u>	Crop		Soil pH	Maximum Use Rate (oz/acre)	Rotation Interval (months)
All Areas of TX, OK, KS NE and CO	STS Soybean IR Corn		7.5 or lower	0.4	4**
Panhandles of TX And OK, West of Hwy 183 in KS and NE, and all of CO	Grain Sorghum	`	7.2 or lower 7.3 – 7.5	0.3 0.3	4** 6**

All other areas of TX, OK, KS, and NE

Grain Sorghum 7.5 or lower

0.4

*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 EXTRA label for additional details on crop rotation recommendations and restrictions.

**WHERE A CATASTROPHIC CROP LOSS HAS OCCURRED AFTER REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA 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 EXTRA rate, drier soil conditions after REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA 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 EXTRA applications.
- This supplemental label does not apply to crops grown for seed.

IMPORTANT

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REPORT™ is a trademark of Cheminova

STS® is a registered trademark of DuPont

¹Sulfonylurea Tolerant Soybeans ²Imidazolinone Resistant Corn

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FW 6-2-07



REPORT™ EXTRA HERBICIDE PLUS STARANE¹ + SALVO² HERBICIDES

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

REPORT EXTRA can be tank mixed with Starane¹ + Salvo² herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and fallow.

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 2/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre of Starane + Salvo. Refer to the REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA 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**

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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.



REPORT™ EXTRA HERBICIDE PLUS STARANE¹ HERBICIDES

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

REPORT EXTRA can be tank mixed with Starane¹ herbicide for improved control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and fallow.

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 1/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of Starane. Refer to the REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA 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

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REPORT™ is a trademark of Cheminova

¹ Starane is a trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC



REPORT™ EXTRA herbicide PLUS STARANE¹ + SWORD² HERBICIDES

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

REPORT EXTRA herbicide can be tank mixed with Starane¹ + Sword² herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and fallow.

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 EXTRA herbicide made be tank mixed with 3/4 to 2 3/4pints per acre of Starane + Sword. Refer to the REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA 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

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1 Starane is a trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

² Sword is a trademark of Platte Chemical Co.

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FW 6-11-07

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING



REPORT™ EXTRA HERBICIDE

ROTATION INTERVAL TO STS® SOYBEAN¹, GRAIN SORGHUM, COTTON, NON-STS SOYBEANS, FIELD CORN, AND RICE

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 EXTRA applied. REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA 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 EXTRA.

REPORT EXTRA should not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0, as additional crop stress from low pH and aluminum toxicity may result in crop injury.

Before using REPORT EXTRA, 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 EXTRA, 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 – STS Soybeans, Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Non-STS Soybeans, Field Corn, and Rice – 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 AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, NJ, PA,	STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.5	6
SC, TN, and VA	Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Non-STS Soybeans, Field Corn & Rice	7.9 or lower	0.5	18

^{*}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 EXTRA 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 EXTRA 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 EXTRA applications.
- This supplemental label does not apply to crops grown for seed.

IMPORTANT

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REPORT™ is a trademark of Cheminova STS® is a registered trademark of DuPont

¹Sulfonylurea Tolerant Soybeans

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6-27-07



REPORT™ EXTRA HERBICIDE

FOR USE ON TRITICALE

EPA Reg. No. 67760-

GENERAL INFORMATION

REPORT EXTRA Herbicide can be used for weed control in triticale. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

REPORT EXTRA may be used as postemergence applications to triticale anytime after crop is in the 2-3 leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible. Follow the postemergence use rate instructions listed for wheat. Refer to the complete REPORT EXTRA label for additional information regarding use restrictions, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions, and other information.

Other suitable herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on triticale may be tank mixed or used sequentially with these products providing the recommended application timing is the same. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the tank mix partner prior to use. The most restrictive provisions on either label apply.

IMPORTANT

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

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REPORT™ is a trademark of Cheminova EVEREST is a registered trademark of Arvesta Corporation.

¹ REPORT EXTRA is not registered for use in the State of Minnesota



REPORT™ EXTRA 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 EXTRA Herbicide is a dry flowable formulation that, when applied at 4/10 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 Suppressed¹ at 4/10 Ounce Per Acre

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

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 or Spring postemergence applications at 4/10 cz/A in winter wheat or 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. Postemergence applications at 4/10 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 postemergence treatment) to move REPORT EXTRA into the weed root zone before the foxtail is beyond the 2-3 leaf stage, foxtail suppression may not be adequate.

Persian Darnel: Fall or Spring postemergence applications at 4/10 oz/A in winter wheat or spring wheat will suppres Persian Darnel. Postemergence applications at 4/10 oz/A should be made with surfactant before the Persian Darnel is beyond the 2 leaf stage of growth. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed (after postemergence treatment) to move REPORT EXTRA into the weed root zone before the Persion 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 postemergence treatment is necessary to move REPORT EXTRA 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 EXTRA no more than once per crop cycle at a rate of 4/10 oz per acre.

IMPORTANT

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

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6-27-07