67760-125 4/22/2014 1/18

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

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
X Registration
___ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Registration Number:	Date of Issuance:
67760-125	APR 2 2 2014

Term of Issuance: Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Harrow Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):
Cheminova, Inc.
1600 Wilson Blvd., Suite 700
Arlington, VA 22209

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 registered in accordance with FIFRA §3(c)(7)(A) provided that you submit and/or cite all data required for registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data. Data requirements can be found at www.regulations.gov. Rimsulfuron data requirements are outlined in GDCI-129009-1302 under docket ID EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0178-0012. Thifensulfuron data requirements are outlined in GDCI-128845-1164 under docket ID EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0171-0017.

The basic confidential statement of formula (CSF) dated August 30, 2013 is acceptable.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Submit one (1) copy of the 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 §6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

If you have any questions regarding this Notice, please contact Mindy Ondish at (703)605-0723 or at ondish.mindy@epa.gov.

Signature of Approving Official:

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

Date: APR 2 2 2014

EPA Form 8570-6

2/18

ACCEPTED
04/22/2014
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 67760-125

HARROW™
Herbicide

Group 2 Herbicide

For use in field corn

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Rimsulfuron	
N-((4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl)-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide.....	50.0%
Thifensulfuron-Methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2 -thiophenecarboxylate.....	25.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	25.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

[Water Dispersible Granule]

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

– OR –

For MEDICAL EMERGENCY 866-303-6950	For Spills CHEMTREC 800-424-9300

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 unacceptable, return product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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

a. [See First Aid statement on back panel of booklet.]
b. [See First Aid statement on back panel.]
c. [See additional precautionary statements and Directions for Use in booklet.]

3/18

d.[Read the entire label before using this product. See First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use on individual packages.]

EPA Reg. No. 67760-125 EPA Est. No.

NET CONTENTS:

Manufactured for
Cheminova, Inc.
P.O. Box 110566
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	Hold open and rinse slow and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-866-303-6950 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
Long sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

Users should: Wash hands after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

4/18

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is: coveralls, shoes plus socks, and waterproof gloves.

Product Information

HARROW™ Herbicide is a water dispersible granule selective herbicide for burndown and residual control of certain annual grass and broadleaf weeds when applied preemergence and postemergence to field corn. HARROW can be tank mixed with a variety of herbicides to improve burndown and residual control.

HARROW is absorbed through the roots and leaf tissue of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. Residual weed control is dependent on rainfall or sprinkler irrigation for herbicide activation. Susceptible weeds will generally not emerge from a preemergence application. 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, stunted and noncompetitive.

The herbicidal action of HARROW may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions or cultural practices. HARROW residual is most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall or irrigation is received within 5-7 days after application. If cultivation is necessary because of soil crusting, soil compaction or weed germination before rain occurs, use shallow tillage such as rotary hoe to lightly incorporate HARROW and make certain corn seeds are below the tilled area.

Application Information

Fallow

When tank mixing check the tank mix partner label for tolerances and instructions for use.

5/18

Rate: Apply HARROW at 0.33-1.0 ounce per acre.

Timing to Crops and Weeds: HARROW may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Tank Mixtures: HARROW may be used as a fallow treatment and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Read and follow all instructions on this label and the labels of any tank mix partner before using any other herbicide in mixtures with HARROW.

For best control of emerged weeds, apply 0.5 ounce per acre HARROW for the following weeds less than 3" tall and prior to flowering:

Bittercress
Brome, downy
Bushy wallflower
Buttercup, smallflower
Butterweed
Catchweed bedstraw
Chickweed, common and mouseear
Dandelion, 6" diameter*
Deadnettle, purple
Hemlock, poison (up to 12" dia.)
Henbit
Marestail*
Parsnip, wild
Pennycress, field
Shepherdspurse
Speedwell, corn
Wheat, volunteer
Yellow rocket

*for best results add 1 pt. 2,4-D LVE (4 lbs formulation)

Field Corn – Preplant/Preemergence
Not all field corn varieties have been tested; nor does Cheminova have access to all seed company data. Consult your local Cheminova representative for additional information relative to potential corn hybrid sensitivity to HARROW herbicide.

Rate: Apply HARROW™ at 0.33 to 1.0 ounce per acre before corn emergence. Applications of HARROW at 0.5 to 0.6 ounce per acre fits most preemergence/preplant applications.

Timing to Crop
HARROW may be applied preplant after fall harvest through early spring, up to planting, whenever the ground is not frozen, to control emerged weeds and to provide limited residual control of early emerging spring weeds. Control of emerged weeds will require the addition of spray adjuvants, and can be further enhanced with additional tank mix partners as noted in this label.

6/18

Sequential Application
HARROW may be used in a sequential herbicide program in corn. Apply HARROW for burndown and residual weed control.

Make a sequential applications after the corn has reached the 2 collar stage but before the corn exceeds the maximum application height listed on the respective product label.

Additional Control of Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds
HARROW may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of labeled preplant/preemergence grass and broadleaf herbicides to provide added residual activity or burndown activity on emerged weeds. Consult tank mix partner labeling for rate and soil-type restrictions.

Field Corn – Postemergence

Rate
Apply HARROW at 0.33 ounce per acre as a postemergence broadcast application.

Timing to Crop
HARROW may be applied to field corn in the spike through 4-leaf (2 collar) stage (approximately ½" to 6" tall). Do not apply to corn having 3 fully emerged collars or over 6" tall.

Timing to Emerged Weeds
Apply HARROW when grasses are young and actively growing, but before they exceed the sizes listed on this label.
On "Roundup Ready" or "Agrisure" corn, glyphosate may be applied with HARROW after weeds emerge but before they reach the maximum size listed on the glyphosate herbicide label.
On "Liberty Link" corn, glufosinate may be applied with HARROW after weeds emerge but before they reach the maximum size listed on the glufosinate herbicide label.
Applications made to weed sizes greater than those listed on these product labels may result in incomplete control. Grass competition due to incomplete control may reduce yields.

Spray Adjuvants
For control of emerged weeds, application of HARROW must include a crop oil concentrate, modified seed oil or a nonionic surfactant. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer must be used unless specifically prohibited by the tank mix partner labeling. Crop oil concentrate/modified seed oil plus ammonium nitrogen fertilizer is the preferred adjuvant system for control of emerged weeds. When applied in tank mix combination with a glyphosate or glufosinate herbicide that contains a built-in adjuvant, additional adjuvants are not required. Select adjuvants authorized for use with both products.

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

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)
- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) if specifically noted on adjuvant product labeling.

7/18

- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1qt. per 100 gal spray solutions).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 qt/acre of a high quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).
- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution after crop emergence.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.

Weeds Controlled/Suppressed

Burndown

For best control of emerged weeds, apply HARROW to the following grasses, broadleaf weeds, and winter annual/biennials. For enhanced burndown control tank mix HARROW with 2,4-D LVE plus atrazine or a preemergence herbicide containing atrazine.

Burndown Control - HARROW alone 0.33-0.5 oz/acre

Grasses (less than 3 inches tall)
Barnyardgrass
Bluegrass, annual
Brome, downy*
Crabgrass, large (<1/2")
Fescue, tall*
Foxtail (bristly, Carolina, giant, green, yellow)
Panicum, fall
Wheat, volunteer winter
Woolly cupgrass (up to 1")
Wild Oats (<3 leaf)

Broadleaves (less than 4 inches tall broadleaves and less than 6 inch tall winter annual/biennials)
Butterweed
Catchweed bedstraw
Chickweed
Dandelion (6" diameter)
Hemlock, poison (up to 12" dia.)
Lambsquarters
Mustard, wild

Parsnip, wild
Pigsweed
Smartsweeds, annual
Sunflower
Velvetleaf

Burndown Control - HARROW alone 0.5-1.0 oz/acre
Grasses (less than 3 inches tall)
Barley, volunteer
Barnyardgrass
Bluegrass, annual
Crabgrass, large (1/2")
Cupgrass, woolly (1")
Foxtail (bristly, giant, green, yellow)
Johnsongrass, seedling*
Millet, Wild Proso*
Panicum, fall
Quackgrass*
Ryegrass, Italian*
Shattercane (4")
Signalgrass, broadleaf*
Stinkgrass*
Wheat, volunteer
Wild Oat*
Yellow Nutsedge*

Broadleaves (less than 4 inches tall broadleaves and less than 6 inch tall winter annual/biennials)
Alfalfa, volunteer
Canada thistle
Chickweed, common
Cocklebur
Dandelion (6" diameter)
Henbit
Kochia
Lambsquarters, common
Morningglory, ivyleaf*
Mustard (birdrape, black, wild)
Nightshade, hairy*
Pigweed (prostrate, redroot, smooth)
Purslane, common*
Ragweed, common*
Sheperdspurse
Smartweed, Pennylvania*
Wild Radish
Velvetleaf*

*Partial control or suppression

9/18

Preemergence

HARROW provides partial control or suppression of the following weeds:

Grasses

Barnyardgrass
Bluegrass, annual
Crabgrass, large
Foxtail (bristly, giant, green, yellow)
Panicum, fall
Ryegrass, Italian
Signalgrass, broadleaf
Wheat, Volunteer
Wild Oat

Broadleaves

Carpetweed
Chamomile, false
Cocklebur
Filaree, Redstem
Henbit
Jimsonweed
Kochia (ALS-sensitive)
Lambsquarters, common
Morningglory, ivyleaf
Mustard (birdsrape, black)
Nightshade (hairy, black)
Palmer amaranth
Pigweed (prostrate, redroot, smooth)
Purslane, common
Ragweed, common
Russian thistle, seedling
Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Velvetleaf

Tank Mixtures – Additional Control of Broadleaf and Grass Weeds

HARROW™ may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of other products registered for use in corn. Consult tank mix partner labeling for rate and soil-type restrictions. Read and follow all manufacturers label instructions for the companion herbicide (s). Do not use a tank mix partner product if its label conflicts with the HARROW label.
Ensure the tank mix product is labeled for the same timing, method of application, adjuvants, and use restrictions as HARROW, as well as other products used in the tank mixture.
Read and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations specified on the respective product labels, technical bulletins, and fact sheets.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of HARROW and other pesticides. Use a clear quart jar with lid and mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately ½ hour. IF the

10/18

mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludge, gel, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Mixing Instructions

Fertilizer Carrier Instructions

HARROW may be mixed with water or pre-dissolved in water and added to liquid fertilizer for preemergence application. When using liquid fertilizer as the carrier, always pre-slurry HARROW in water before adding fertilizer solutions. Add the HARROW slurry to the final complete liquid fertilizer mixture – do not add HARROW during the fertilizer mixing process.

Always use good agitation while adding the HARROW slurry to liquid fertilizers and maintain good agitation until sprayed. When using liquid fertilizer as the carrier, conduct a compatibility test with all components prior to mixing.

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

Water Carrier Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of HARROW.
3. Continue agitation until the HARROW is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the HARROW is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. HARROW should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired).
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply HARROW spray mixture within 48 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

If the selected companion herbicide has a ground or surface water advisory, consider this advisory when using the companion herbicide.

Application and Spray Volumes

Ground

- Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre (GPA) to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance.
- Use a minimum of 10 GPA for light, scattered stands of weeds. For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE Standard S572.1.
- Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds.

- Heavy crop residues may reduce burndown control of emerged weeds if residues impede spray coverage. Higher spray volumes and pressures can improve burndown control in heavy crop residue situations.

- For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the

11/18

lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturers' specifications. Ensure that equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the corn plant whorl. Overlaps or starting and stopping, slowing and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

Aerial

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA.
- Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off target spray movement.
- Aerial application is not permitted in the State of New York.

Restrictions

- Do not apply to field corn grown for seed, to popcorn, or to sweet corn.
- Do not apply more than 1.0 oz. active ingredient rimsulfuron per acre per year. This includes combinations of fallow, preemergence and postemergence applications of HARROW, as well as rimsulfuron from applications of other products.
- Do not apply more than 0.33 ounces of HARROW postemergence, per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than a combined total of 1.0 ounce of HARROW per acre in any 12-month period.
- Do not apply as a fallow or preemergence treatment to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) with less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not tank mix HARROW with "Basagran" or severe crop injury may occur.
- Do not tank mix HARROW with foliar-applied organophosphate insecticides such as "Lorsban", malathion, parathion, etc. as severe crop injury may occur. To avoid crop injury or antagonism, apply these products at least 7 days before or 3 days after the application of HARROW.
- Do not apply the organophosphate insecticide "Counter" within 60 days of a preemergence or preplant application of HARROW since crop injury may result.
- Do not apply HARROW within 45 days of crop emergence where the organophosphate insecticide, "Counter" was applied as a treatment since crop injury may occur.
- Injury or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
    - Do not apply HARROW or drain or flush application 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 contract with their roots.

12/18

- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.

- Do not graze, feed forage, grain or fodder (stover) from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of HARROW application.

- Do not irrigate HARROW into coarse soils at planting time when soils are saturated.

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

- Do not use flood or furrow irrigation to apply HARROW.

Precautions

- Consult any additional supplemental labeling information relative to potential corn hybrid sensitivity to HARROW herbicide.
- Allow at least 4 weeks between preemergence application of HARROW and postemergence applications of rimsulfuron-containing such as SOLIDA, "REALM Q," "STEADFAST Q," or "RESOLVE Q."
- HARROW may interact with certain insecticides previously applied to the crop. Crop response varies with field corn type, insecticide used, insecticide application methods, and soil type.
- HARROW may be applied to corn previously treated with Fortress, Aztec, or Force insecticides, or nonorganophosphate (OP) soil insecticides regardless of soil type.
- Preplant/Preemergence applications of HARROW to corn where an application of "Counter", "Lorsban", or "Thimet" is planned may cause unacceptable crop injury, especially on soils or less than 4% organic matter.
- Crop injury may occur following an application of HARROW if there is a prolonged period of cold weather and/or in conjunction with wet soils.
- Prevent drift or spray onto desirable plants.
- Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use (See Sprayer preparation/Cleanup section of this label)

Rotational Crop Guidelines

The following rotational intervals must be observed when using HARROW:

Up to 0.5 OZ MAXIMUM USE RATE PER ACRE PER SEASON

Rotation Crop	Interval (months)
Corn, field	Anytime
Potatoes	1
STS soybeans**	1
Cotton††	1
Tomato	1
Cereals, Winter	3
Cereals, Spring	9
Alfalfa*†	10
Canola†	10

13/18

Corn, pop, seed, or sweet	10
Cucumber	10
Flax	10
Peas	10
Peanuts	10
Rice	10
Red Clover†	10
Sorghum†	10
Soybeans††† §	10
Snap beans, dry beans	10
Sunflower	10
Sugarbeets †	10
Sweet potatoes/yams***	10
Tobacco	10
Crops not listed	18

*On sprinkler irrigated fields in Idaho, Utah, and Nothern Nevada it is best to use deep fall tillage such as plowing prior to planting alfalfa. Product degradation may be less on furrow irrigated soils and may result in some crop injury.
**Sulfonylurea Tolerant Soybean
***On soils with pH 6.5 or less
† 18 months in the Red River Valley region of ND and MN. In all other areas, the rotation interval must be extended to 18 months if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless sprinkler irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15" during the growing season.
†† Except in Oklahoma and Texas west of Route 183, where the rotational interval is 10 months.
††† In the states of AL, AR, GA, KY, LA, MO (bootheel), MS, NC, SC, and TN the recrop interval is 30 days. In the states of KS and OK the counties containing HWY 81 and east and in MO (excluding the bootheel), IL, IN, OH, and WV the counties that contain I-70 and south and the states of DE, MD, and VA, the recrop is 60 days.
§ Rotational interval is 15 days if using 0.33 oz per acre.

Greater than 0.5 to 1.0 OZ MAXIMUM USE RATE PER ACRE PER SEASON

Rotation Crop	**Interval (months)**
Corn, field	Anytime
Potatoes	1
Tomato	1
STS soybean***	4
Cereals, Winter	4
Cereals, Spring	9
Corn pop, seed or sweet	10
Cotton†	10
Cucumber	10
Flax	10
Soybeans	10
Snap beans, dry beans	10
Sunflower	10

14/18

Crops not listed	18

† The rotation interval must be extended to 18 months if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless sprinkler irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15" during the growing season.
***Sulfonylurea Tolerant Soybean

SPRAYER PREPARATION/CLEANUP

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before using HARROW. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the label of the product previously sprayed including directions for rinsate disposal. If no cleanup procedure is provided, use the procedure that follows. Immediately following applications of, HARROW thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment to avoid subsequent crop injury.
Note: When applying multiple loads of HARROW, do not allow empty sprayer or mixing equipment to stand overnight. Partially fill the empty equipment with fresh water at the end of each day of spraying, flush the boom, hoses and other equipment, and allow to sit overnight.

Cleanup Procedure

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

If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied to the crop(s) listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When HARROW is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – General Techniques

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

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which 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 GUSTY AND 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 product 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

16/18

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

RESISTANCE

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 representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide instructions available in your area.

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 that 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 local 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:
[Small plastic containers:]
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

[and/or]

[Fiber drums with liner:]
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If burned, stay out of smoke. Empty and dispose of drum in same manner.

[Sack tote:]
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty container by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of in sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

Cheminova warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, CHEMINOVA MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

INHERENT RISKS OF USE

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

LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting

from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Cheminova's election, one of the following:

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

(2) Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Cheminova shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Cheminova is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall Cheminova be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

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

4-18-14