DIURON	GROUP	7	HERBICIDE

Drill

For Control of Many Annual and Perennial Grasses and Herbaceous Weeds.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Diuron: 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea	80.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	20.0%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Equivalent to 6.7 pounds of diuron per gallon.

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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC (S U)

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-134

EPA Est. No. IA 11773-IA-001; SC 39578-TX-001; MX 97107-MEX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 5 lbs.

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**. For general information about the product, contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378**, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, other applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils
- NIOSH approved particulate filtering respirator equipped with N, R, or P class filter media. The respirator should have a NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A.

All pilots, flaggers, and ground boom applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Pilots must use enclosed cockpits that meet the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

Flaggers supporting aerial application must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection. In addition, flaggers must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Cover or incorporate spills.

To protect the environment, **DO NOT** allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters, or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label. **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 regulations.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22nd, 2004, Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition et. al. vs. EPA, C01-0132C (W.D.W.A.). For information, please refer to: www.epa.gov/endangered-species/endangered-species-case-washington-toxics-coalition-v-epa

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 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Drill is a dispersible granule to be mixed with water and applied as a spray for selective control of weeds in certain crops and for non-selective weed control on non-cropland areas. It is non-corrosive to equipment, non-flammable, and non-volatile.

The application of **Drill** may be made to soil prior to emergence of weeds to control susceptible weed seedlings for an extended period of time. The amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall, and other conditions will effect the degree of control and duration of the product. Soils high in clay or organic matter require higher dosages than soils low in clay or organic matter for equivalent herbicide performance. To activate the herbicide, moisture is required. Best results occur if rainfall (or sprinkler irrigation) occurs within 2 weeks of application.

The application of **Drill** prior to emergence of crop and weeds is an effective procedure because susceptible weeds are controlled in an early, vulnerable seedling stage before they compete with the crop. With favorable moisture conditions, **Drill** continues to control weeds for some time as the crop becomes better able to compete. If weed seedlings begin to break through the pre-emergence treatment in significant numbers, secondary weed control procedures must be implemented; these include cultivation and post-emergence herbicide application.

Drill may also be used to control emerged weeds. Results vary with rate applied and environmental conditions. Best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperature of 70°F or higher. Addition of a surfactant to the spray (where advised) increases contact effects of **Drill**.

Drill may be used as a directed post-emergence application. Contact of crop foliage and/or fruit with spray or mist must be avoided on the following crops: artichoke, corn (field), cotton, sorghum (grain), sugarcane, and established plantings of apples, bananas, plantains, blueberries, caneberries, gooseberries, citrus, grapes, macadamia nuts, olives, papayas, peaches, pears, pecans, walnuts, and certain tree plantings as injury may occur.

Under specified conditions (see **USE DIRECTIONS**), **Drill** without surfactant may be applied over-the-top of alfalfa (established, dormant, or semi dormant), asparagus (established), birdsfoot trefoil (established, dormant), grass seed crops (established), oats, red clover (established, dormant), sugarcane, wheat, and pineapple.

Weed species vary in susceptibility to **Drill** and they may be more difficult to control when under stress. Combinations of **Drill** with other herbicides (as registered) increase the number of weed species controlled. Consult labels of the companion product for this and other information. Observe all precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

Since the effect of **Drill** varies with soils, uniformity of application, and environmental conditions, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas.

Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** use **Drill** on turfgrass at residential sites (including homes, apartment complexes, condominium grounds, daycare facilities, schools, parks, recreational areas, and sports fields).
- **Chemigation Statement: DO NOT** make application through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use on home plantings of trees, shrubs, or herbaceous plants or lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of dry powder or spray to desirable plants. **DO NOT** contaminate any body of water. **DO NOT** mix/load or use near wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.

Use Precautions

- **Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following:** Draining or flushing 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 may injure these plants. Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites. Calibrate sprayers only with clean water, away from well sites.
- Thoroughly clean all traces of **Drill** from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pumps, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean parts separately).

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Drill contains diuron and is classified as a Group 7 herbicide. Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Drill** and other Group 7 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 7 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 7 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Drill** or other Group 7 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **Drill** or other Group 7 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Sharda USA LLC.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators must select nozzles and pressure that deliver coarse to ultra-coarse droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 527 (ASABE 572).
- For all other applications, applicators must select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium to coarse droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 527 (ASABE 572).
- For aerial applications: **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Users must only apply with the nozzle height advised by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 ft. above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 ft. above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators must select nozzles and pressure that deliver coarse to ultra-coarse droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 527 (ASABE 572).
- For all other applications, applicators must select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium to coarse droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 527 (ASABE 572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure advised for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers instructions for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Aerial Application

For alfalfa, barley (Winter), cotton (pre-plant or pre-emergence only), grass seed crops (Pacific Northwest only), sugarcane, wheat (Winter), and rights-of-way, application may be made by aircraft at 5 - 10 gallons of water per acre unless otherwise noted. Avoid overlapping of spray swath and avoid application under conditions where excessive drift may occur. Where land is bedded, make application parallel to rows. Aerial application is prohibited on sites not specifically listed in this section.

Ground Application

Use a boom power sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery. Openings in screens must be 50-mesh or larger. Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means. If by-pass or return line is used, it must terminate at bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping or injury to crop may result.

Pre-Emergence

For pre-emergence application, use sufficient spray volume and pressure to uniformly distribute the spray solution over treated soil. Pre-emergence weed control will be reduced on high organic matter soils such as peat or muck.

Post-Emergence

For post-emergence application, use sufficient spray volume and pressure for thorough coverage of weed foliage. For selective applications and applications near sensitive crops, use low spray pressure to keep spray drift to a minimum. **Drill** at specified rates controls seedling annual weeds such as annual morningglory, barnyardgrass (watergrass), crabgrass, crowfoot, goosegrass, pigweed, and purslane. Addition of a surfactant to the spray (where advised) increases contact effects of **Drill**. Best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperatures over 70°F or higher.

Spray Preparation

Mix proper amount of **Drill** into necessary volume of water. Where use of surfactant is advised, dilute with 10 parts of water and add as last ingredient to nearly full spray tank.

Tank Mixtures

Drill may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for crop or non-crop use in this label. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Replanting

Unless otherwise directed, do not replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years after last application, as injury to subsequent crops may result. **Note:** for crops grown in the arid west, reductions in normal irrigation practices for the crop in production or a Summer fallow period without supplemental irrigation may require the crop rotation intervals to be extended. When such conditions occur, a field bioassay must be completed prior to planting any desired crop. A successful bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crops intended for production. The test crops strip must cross the entire field including knolls, low areas, and areas where any berms were located. The results of this bioassay may require the rotation intervals to be extended.

Rates

All rates of **Drill** are expressed as broadcast rates. Where band applications are specified, use proportionately less. For example, use 1/3 of the broadcast rate when treating a 14-inch band where row spacing is 42 inches. Where a range of dosages is given, use the lower rate on coarse-textured soils low in clay or organic matter and the higher rate on the fine-textured soils high in clay or organic matter. For post-emergence application, use the lower rate on smaller weeds and the higher rate on the larger weeds.

Soil Limitations

Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following: Unless otherwise directed, do not use on sand, loamy sand, gravelly soils, or exposed sub-soils; nor on pecans where organic matter is less than 0.5%; nor on alfalfa, apples, artichoke, barley (Winter), citrus, cotton, grapes, oats, olives, papayas, peaches, pears, sorghum, sugarcane, walnuts, and Winter wheat where organic matter is less than 1%, nor on blueberries, birdsfoot trefoil, caneberries, gooseberries, macadamia nuts, and peppermint where organic matter is less than 2%.

Field Crops (see Soil Limitations)

A good seedbed must be prepared prior to pre-emergence use of **Drill**, as crop injury may result if application is made to ground which is cloddy or compacted resulting in improperly planted seed. Plant seed to depth specified. Unless otherwise directed, the surface of the soil must not be cultivated or disturbed after application of **Drill** and prior to emergence of the crop as weed control may be reduced and crop injury may result. However, if moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a shallow cultivation (rotary hoe preferred) must be made after emergence of crops while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means.

Fruit and Nut Crops (see Soil Limitations)

Unless otherwise directed, make single application per year as a directed spray avoiding contact of foliage and fruit with spray or drift. **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated orchards or groves.

SELECTIVE USE IN CROPS

Pre-Emergence Use (Germinating Weeds): Drill at specified rates will control annual weeds and grasses such as:

0.75 - 1 lb. per Acre (0.6 - 0.8 lb. a.i.)	1.5 - 2 lbs. per Acre (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.)		2 - 6 lbs. per Acre (1.6 - 4.8 lbs. a.i.)	
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	Bluegrass, Annual	Pennycress	Ageratum	Peppergrass
Crabgrass	Chickweed	Rattail Fescue	Corn Speedwell	Pineappleweed
Lambsquarters	Corn Spurry	Red Sprangletop	Dayflower	Pokeweed
Pigweed	Dogfennel	Shepherd's Purse	Flora's Paintbrush	Rabbit Tobacco
Purslane	Fiddleneck (Amsinckia)	Tansymustard	Hawksbeard	Ricegrass
Ragweed	Foxtail	Velvetgrass	Horseweed	Ryegrass, Annual
	Gromwell	Vernalgrass, Sweet, Annual	Johnsongrass (Seedling)	Sandbur
	Groundcherry, Annual	Wild Buckwheat	Kochia	Smartweed, Annual
	Knawel	Wild Lettuce	Kyllinger (Kyllinga)	Sowthistle, Annual
	Morningglory, Annual	Wild Mustard	Lovegrass, Annual	Spanish Needles
			Marigold	Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)
			Mexican Clover	Wild Radish
			Orchardgrass	

Partial Control:

1 lb. per Acre (0.8 lb. a.i.)	4 lbs. per Acre (3.2 lbs. a.i.)	8 - 10 lbs. per Acre (6.4 - 8.0 lbs. a.i.)
Cocklebur	Horsenettle	Guineagrass
Morningglory, Annual	Quackgrass	Maidencane
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)		Pangolagrass
Sesbania		
Sicklepod		

USE DIRECTIONS

Alfalfa

Restrictions:

- Treat only stands established for 1 year or more.
- **DO NOT** make application to seedling alfalfa nor to alfalfa/grass mixtures.
- **DO NOT** make application to alfalfa under stress from disease, insect damage, shallow root penetration (such as on shallow hard pans), alkali spots, nor to flooded fields as crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** spray on snow-covered or frozen ground.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 pounds (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pounds (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.

Arizona and Nevada: Use 1.5 - 3 lbs. (1.2 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Make an application in Fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than January.

California (Dormant and Semi-Dormant Varieties): Use 1.5 - 3 lbs. (1.2 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Make an application in Fall or Winter after alfalfa becomes dormant or semi-dormant but prior to growth begins in the Spring. Crop injury may result if application is made to actively growing alfalfa. For best results, make application prior to weeds that have emerged or become established (2" in height or diameter). Control of established weeds is improved by applying **Drill** with a suitable contact herbicide registered for such use. Sufficient rainfall for soil activation of **Drill** is unlikely in California after February 1st. Treated areas may be replanted to any crop after 1 year from last application if rate does not exceed 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

Eastern Colorado, and Kansas: For control of tansymustard, apply 1 lb. (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre shortly after emergence of mustard in the Fall or Winter. Use 2 lbs. per acre if weeds are 2" - 4" in height. Alternatively, if other annual weeds are present, apply 2 - 3 lbs. per acre in February or March.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: For control of annual weeds, use 1.5 - 3 lbs. (1.2 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Make application in Fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than mid-December.

Other Areas Where Alfalfa Becomes Winter Dormant: Use 1.5 - 3 lbs. (1.2 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre (1.5 - 2 lbs. (1.2 - 1.3 lbs. a.i.) per acre East of Appalachian Mountains). Make application in March or early April but prior to Spring growth begins.

Apple

Use **Drill** alone or make application as a tank mixture with terbacil.

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- When using **Drill** in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 90 days between treatments.
- **DO NOT** treat varieties grafted on full-dwarf root stocks.
- **DO NOT** treat trees planted in the bottom of irrigation furrows, nor trees grown under flat flood or basin irrigation as injury to trees may result.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year when applied at reduced rates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.

Drill Alone: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Make application of 4 lbs. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the Spring from March through May. In the Far West, make application of 4 lbs. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre to small weeds less than 2" in height or diameter under dormant trees. Alternatively, applications to small weeds may be applied at 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre post-harvest followed by 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre prior to budbreak.

Georgia: Make application of 2 - 3 lbs. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the Spring. Repeat application in the Fall, do not apply more than 4 lbs. per acre per year. Add a surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

Drill plus Sinbar: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 2 years. Make application either in the Spring or after harvest in the Fall prior to weed emergence or during early seedling stage of weed growth.

Soil Texture	Rate per Acre					
	1 - 2% Organic Matter			More Than 2% Organic Matter		
	Drill (Lbs./Acre) (Lbs. a.i./Acre)	Plus	Terbacil (Lbs./Acre)	Drill (Lbs./Acre) (Lbs. a.i./Acre)	Plus	Terbacil (Lbs./Acre)
Sandy Loam	1 (0.8)	plus	1	1.5 (1.2)	plus	1.5
Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1.5 (1.2)	plus	1.5	2 (1.6)	plus	2
Clay Loam, Clay	2 (1.6)	plus	2	2 (1.6)	plus	2

Where crop is grown under furrow irrigation or under raised-berm flood irrigation (trees 4" - 6" above waterline), make application only as a band treatment. Where complete weed control to harvest is desired, additional weed control measures may be required during the growing season.

Artichoke

California: Make application of 2 - 4 lbs. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in late Fall or early Winter after the last cultivation. Make application prior to weed germination or to emerging seedlings. Direct spray to cover the area between the rows and at the base of artichoke plants keeping contact with crop plants at a minimum.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.

Asparagus

Make application as a band or broadcast treatment. **DO NOT** make application to young plants during the first growing season (except as noted below), nor to newly seeded asparagus, nor on plants with exposed roots as severe injury may result. Pre-emergence weed control will be reduced on soils with greater than 5% organic matter.

Established Plantings: On light soils and other soils low in clay or organic matter, make application 1 - 2 lbs. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre. On soils high in clay or organic matter, use 2 - 4 lbs. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Two applications may be used. The first application must be made prior to weeds becoming established but no earlier than 4 weeks prior to spear emergence and no later than the early cutting period. If weeds are controlled into the cutting period by cultural practices, application may be delayed until immediately after the last cultivation. A second application may be made immediately following completion of harvest provided rainfall is expected. If application is delayed until late Winter or early Spring, incorporation of the chemical in the top 1" - 2" of soil may substitute for lack of rain to activate the herbicide.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use on soils containing less than 2% organic matter. Soil must be settled by rainfall or irrigation prior to application.
- **DO NOT** treat crowns planted to a depth of less than 2".
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre on light sandy soils in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre on soils high in clay or organic matter in a single application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3 lbs. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application on established plantings. In Washington (irrigated crop), make a single treatment of 4 (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year on light sandy soils.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.0 pounds (4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year on soils high in clay or organic matter.
- Minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 30 days but no earlier than after harvest.

Newly Planted Crowns (San Joaquin Delta, California): Make a single application of 2 - 4 lbs. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre on soils high in clay or organic matter. Use the lower rate on clay loams and the higher rate on peat soils.

Banana and Plantain

New Plantings: To control annual weeds, make application of 1.5 - 3 lbs. (1.2 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre after planting but prior to weed or crop emergence. **DO NOT** make application to loose soil directly over the planting material.

Established Plantings: For control of annual weeds and for top-kill of perennials such as bermudagrass, birdseed grass, and guineagrass, make application of 3 - 6 lbs. (2.4 - 4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre plus surfactant. Avoid contact of banana and plantain plants with spray or drift as injury may result. When tall, dense weed growth is present, remove weed growth prior to application. If treatment is made to soil free of weeds, omit surfactant from the spray mixture. Repeat application as necessary. Make application at 6-week intervals or longer for a maximum of 12 lbs. (9.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre of **Drill** (broadcast basis) in 12 months.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 lbs. (4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications a year at the highest rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 pounds (9.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 6 weeks.
- **DO NOT** replant treated area to any crop within 2 years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. Exception; sugarcane or pineapple may be planted after 1 year.

Barley (Winter) (Drill Planted)

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to the subsequent crop may result.

Western Oregon and Western Washington: Apply a single application of 1.5 - 2 lbs. (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre as soon as possible after planting but prior to emergence of barley.

Birdsfoot Trefoil (Lotus)

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to seedling trefoil as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Western Oregon: Treat only stands established for at least 1 year. Apply a single application of 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre when trefoil is dormant (October 15th to December 15th).

Blueberry, Caneberry, Gooseberry

Use only in fields which have been established for at least 1 year. Make application as a band treatment at base of canes or bushes. For Spring application, make application prior to germination and growth of annual weeds.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** make application to berries interplanted with fruit trees.
- **DO NOT** make application to plants where roots are exposed as injury may result.
- Use only in fields which have been established for at least 1 year.
- Post-Emergence/Band/Ground:
  - o Use Specific Restrictions for **AR, FL, GA, MS, MO, NH, NC,** and **SC**:
    - Maximum single application rate 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - Maximum annual application rate 4.0 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
    - Maximum number of applications per year is 2.
    - Minimum Retreatment Interval is 90 days.
  - o Use Specific Restrictions for **IN, MI,** and **OH**:
    - Maximum single application rate 4.0 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - Maximum split application rate 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the Fall and repeat application of 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the Spring.
    - Maximum annual application rate 4.0 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
    - Maximum number of applications per year is 2 when applied at reduced rates.
    - Minimum Retreatment Interval is 90 days.
  - o Use Specific Restrictions for **ME** and **MA**:
    - Maximum single application rate 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - Maximum annual application rate 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
    - Maximum number of applications per year is 1.
  - o Use Specific Restrictions for **MD** and **NJ**:
    - Maximum single application rate 2.5 pounds (2.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - Maximum annual application rate 2.5 pounds (2.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
    - Maximum number of applications per year is 1.
  - o Use Specific Restrictions for **CA, OR,** and **WA**:
    - Maximum single application rate 3.0 pounds (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - Maximum annual application rate 4.0 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
    - Maximum number of applications per year is 2 when applied at the lower rate, but **DO NOT** apply more than the maximum annual rate.
    - Minimum Retreatment Interval is 90 days.

Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and South Carolina - Blueberry: Make application of 1.5 - 2 lbs. (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the Spring and repeat application after harvest in the Fall. Add a surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

California - Blackberry, Boysenberry, Dewberry, Loganberry, and Raspberry: For control of Winter annual weeds, make application of 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in October or November. Repeat at the same rate in late Spring to control Summer annuals. A single treatment of 3 lbs. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre in January or February will control annual weeds in some areas, but the separate Fall and Spring schedule is preferred.

Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio - Blueberry: Make application of 2 - 4 lbs. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in late Spring. Alternatively, make application of 2 lbs. per acre in the Fall and repeat at the same rate in the Spring.

Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio - Raspberry: Make application of 3 lbs. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre in late Spring.

Maine and Massachusetts - Blueberry: Make application of 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in late Spring.

Maryland and New Jersey - Blueberry: For control of Winter annual weeds, make application of 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre from October to December, or apply a single application of 2.5 lbs. (2.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre in early to mid-Spring.

Western Washington and Western Oregon - Blueberry, Caneberry, and Gooseberry: For control of Winter annual weeds, make application of 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in October or November. Repeat at the same rate in late Spring to control Summer annual weeds. A single application of 3 lbs. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre in January or February will control both Winter and Summer annual weeds in some areas, but the separate Fall and Spring schedule is preferred.

Citrus

Time application as indicated for specific areas, however, application may be made any time of the year where sprinkler or flood irrigation can be timed to activate the herbicide. Established perennial weeds require other special control procedures.

Drill may be applied in citrus and in combination with registered paraquat and glyphosate formulations. Read and follow specific label instructions, precautions, and restrictions on the label of the tank mix partner when applying **Drill** with other products.

Note: For citrus trees 4 or less years of age, make a maximum of 2 applications per year. Where **Drill** is used in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 60 days between applications. For citrus trees 4 or more years of age, make a maximum of 2 applications per year. When **Drill** is used in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 80 days between applications.

Restrictions:

- Post-Emergence/Broadcast or Band/Ground:
  - o Citrus (Flatwood, Florida Area):
    - ▪ Maximum single application rate 8.0 pounds (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - ▪ Maximum annual application rate 8.0 pounds (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
    - ▪ Maximum number of applications per year is 2 when applied at the lower rate, but **DO NOT** apply more than the maximum annual rate.
    - ▪ Minimum retreatment interval is 60 days (trees < 4 years).
    - ▪ Minimum retreatment interval is 80 days (trees > 4 years).
  - o Citrus (Other than Flatwood, Florida Area):
    - ▪ Maximum single application rate 4.0 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - ▪ Maximum annual application rate 8.0 pounds (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
    - ▪ Maximum number of applications per year is 2.
    - ▪ Minimum retreatment interval is 60 days (trees < 4 years).
    - ▪ Minimum retreatment interval is 80 days (trees > 4 years).
    - ▪ **FL: DO NOT** use "Trunk to Trunk", use only as band application.
  - o Use Specific Restrictions for Highly Permeable Soils:
    - ▪ Maximum single application rate 4.0 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - ▪ Maximum annual application rate 6.0 pounds (4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.
    - ▪ Maximum number of applications per year is 2 when applied at the lower rate, but **DO NOT** apply more than the maximum annual rate.
    - ▪ Minimum retreatment interval is 80 days.
  - o Use Specific Restrictions for **AZ (except Yuma)** and **CA (except Imperial and Coachella Valleys)**:
    - ▪ Maximum single application rate 4.0 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - ▪ Maximum split application rate (as needed) 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the Fall with a repeat application of 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the Spring.
    - ▪ Maximum number of applications per year is 2 when applied at lower rate.
    - ▪ Minimum retreatment interval is 150 days.
    - ▪ Maximum annual application rate 4.0 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.
  - o **Puerto Rico:**
    - ▪ Maximum single application rate 4.0 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - ▪ Maximum split application rate (as needed) 4.0 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre followed by a repeat application of 4.0 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - ▪ Maximum annual application rate 8.0 pounds (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
    - ▪ Maximum number of applications per year: 2
    - ▪ Minimum retreatment interval is 120 days.
    - ▪ In bedded groves, **DO NOT** treat water furrows between the beds as injury to the trees may result.
  - o Use Specific Restrictions for **TX**:
    - ▪ Maximum single application rate 4.0 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - ▪ Maximum annual application rate 8.0 pounds (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
    - ▪ Maximum number of applications per year: 2
    - ▪ Minimum retreatment interval is 120 days.

Arizona (except Yuma area) and California (except Imperial and Coachella Valleys): Make application of 3 - 4 lbs. (2.4 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre shortly after grove has been laid up in final form (non-tillage program) in late Fall or early Winter. Alternatively, make application of 2 lbs. per acre in October or November and repeat at the same rate in March or April. Subsequent annual applications of 2 - 3 lbs. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre will usually give adequate weed control.

Florida: Use only as a band application. **DO NOT** use "Trunk to Trunk".

- **East Coast/Flatwoods Areas (Low Permeable Soils) -** Make applications from 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre to a maximum of 8 lbs. (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre for control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Addition of an approved surfactant will improve control of emerged weeds. **DO NOT** use more than 8 lbs. (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per treated acre in any 1 application. **DO NOT** use more than 8 lbs. (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per treated acre per year. This amount corresponds to 6.4 lbs. of diuron, the active ingredient in **Drill**. The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 6.4 lbs. a.i. per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.
- **Ridge Areas-except Highland Co. (Highly Permeable Soils) -** Make applications from 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre to a maximum of 4 lbs. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre for control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Addition of an approved surfactant will improve control of emerged weeds. **DO NOT** use more than 4 lbs. per treated acre in any 1 application. **DO NOT** use more than 8 lbs. (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per treated acre per year. This amount corresponds to 6.4 lbs. of diuron, the active ingredient in **Drill**. The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 6.4 lbs. a.i. per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.
- **Ridge Areas-Highland Co. (Highly Permeable Soils) -** Make application from 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre to a maximum of 4 lbs. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre for control of broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Addition of an approved surfactant will improve control of emerged weeds. **DO NOT** use more than 4 lbs. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per treated acre in any 1 application. **DO NOT** use more than 6 lbs. (4.8 lbs. a.i.) per treated acre per year. This amount corresponds to 4.8 lbs. of diuron, the a.i. in **Drill**. The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 4.8 lbs. a.i. per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year. **DO NOT** use at less than 60-day intervals.

Puerto Rico: Make a single application of 4 - 8 lbs. (3.2 - 6.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre or make an application of 3 - 4 lbs. per acre followed by the same rate 4 - 6 months later. On bearing citrus, make application anytime when seasonal rains are expected. On non-bearing trees, make application when Winter banks are pulled down.

Texas: Make application of 2 - 4 lbs. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre for annual weeds. Use 4 - 6 lbs. (3.2 - 4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre for control of seedling johnsongrass. Spring treatments give best results. Well-established weeds must be eliminated by cultivation prior to treatment.

Corn (Field)

Post-Emergence: Make a single application of 0.75 lb. (0.6 lb. a.i.) per acre in combination with non-pressure nitrogen solution. If nitrogen solution is not used, make application of 1 lb. (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre with surfactant. Apply as directed spray when corn is at least 20" high and weeds are no taller than 3".

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** make application over-the-top of corn.
- **DO NOT** replant to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. Exception: Cotton, corn, and grain sorghum may be planted the Spring following treatment.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.0 pound (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.0 pound (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to crops other than corn or cotton within 4 months following band treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Pre-Emergence - Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee: Make a single application of 0.67 - 1 lb. (0.54 - 0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre as a broadcast or band treatment after planting but prior to corn emergence. Plant corn at least 1.5" deep.

Cotton

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** make application to sand or loamy sand soils.
- **DO NOT** spray over-the-top of cotton plants.
- **DO NOT** use on soils with less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result.
- Seedling disease may weaken plants and increase the possibility of injury from the use of trifluralin products followed by **Drill**. These treatments must be used only in conjunction with a standard fungicide seed treatment plus a good supplemental soil fungicide program such as captan-PCNB mixture.
- **DO NOT** use **Drill** in pre-plant or pre-emergence applications where soil-applied organophosphate insecticides are used due to potential for severe cotton injury and possible stand loss.
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze treated cotton.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 pound (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre on sandy loam, 1.8 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre on clay loam, and 2.75 pounds (2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre on clay per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 21 days.
- **DO NOT** treat cotton in deep furrows as crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** relist nor move soil into the original drill area.
- **DO NOT** retreat field with a second pre-plant or pre-emergence application of herbicide during the same crop year as injury to crop may result.

- Pre-Plant Application Rates:
  - o Maximum single application rate per acre per year:
    - ▪ 1.0 pound (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre per year in coarse soils.
    - ▪ 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year in medium and fine soils.
  - o Maximum annual application rate per acre per year:
    - ▪ 1.0 pound (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre per year in coarse soils.
    - ▪ 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year in medium and fine soils.
    - ▪ Maximum number of applications is 1.
  - o Use Specific Application Rates for AZ and CA:
    - ▪ Maximum single application rate (alone):
      - • 1.0 pound (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre in coarse soils.
      - • 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in medium to fine soils.
    - ▪ Maximum single application rate (following Trifluralin):
      - • 1.0 pound (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre per year in coarse soils.
      - • 1.25 pounds (1.0 lb. a.i.) per acre per year in medium to fine soils.
    - ▪ Maximum number of applications is 1.
  - o Pre-Emergence Application Rate:
    - ▪ Maximum single application rate per acre:
      - • 1.0 pound (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre in coarse soils.
      - • 1.25 pounds (1.0 lb. a.i.) per acre for medium soils.
      - • 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre for fine soils.
    - ▪ Maximum annual application rate per acre per year:
      - • 1.0 pound (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre per year in coarse soils.
      - • 1.25 pounds (1.0 lb. a.i.) per acre per year in medium soils, and 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year in fine soils.
    - ▪ Maximum number of applications is 1.
    - ▪ **DO NOT** apply this product pre-emergence following application of the maximum rate for a given soil applied pre-plant.
    - ▪ Total amount of this product pre-emergence or pre-plant must not exceed the maximum use rate for either pre-plant or pre-emergence applications.
- Post-Emergence (Directed Spray):
  - o Early Post-Emergence (Post-directed to >6-inch Cotton):
    - ▪ Maximum single application rate per acre:
      - • 1.0 pound (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre (Cotton 6 to 8 inches).
      - • 1.5 pounds (1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre (Cotton 8 to 12 inches).
    - ▪ Maximum annual application rate per acre per year:
      - • 1.0 pound (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre (Cotton 6 to 8 inches).
      - • 1.5 pounds (1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre (Cotton 8 to 12 inches).
  - o Maximum number of applications is 2 when applied at the lower rate, but **DO NOT** apply more than the maximum annual rate.
    - ▪ Minimum retreatment interval is 21 days.
  - o Late Season Post-Emergence (Lay-by Cotton 12 inches/20 inches tall for Pima S-2):
    - ▪ Maximum single application rate 1.5 pounds (1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - ▪ Maximum annual application rate 1.5 pounds (1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Use Specific Application Rates for AZ and CA:
  - o Maximum single application rate 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
  - o Maximum annual application rate 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
  - o Maximum number of applications is 1.

Note: When using **Drill** in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 21 days between applications.

Pre-Plant - Arizona and California: Use **Drill** alone or make application as a separate operation following pre-plant broadcast treatment with trifluralin products (incorporated according to directions on the trifluralin product label). Make application of **Drill** as a broadcast spray after beds are formed, pre-irrigated, and final seedbeds prepared. Prior to planting, drag-off the tops of the beds and plant in moist soil not treated with **Drill**. Treated soil is returned to the bed after planting when irrigation furrows are reformed after cotton has emerged. If more than 2 furrowing-out operations are performed prior to lay-by, or deep furrows are made early, weed control may be reduced in the furrow bottoms.

Drill Alone: Make application at 1 - 2 lbs. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

Drill Following Trifluralin Products:

Rate per Acre		
Soil Texture	**Trifluralin Products (Pts./Acre)**	**Drill (Lbs./Acre) (Lbs. a.i./Acre)**
Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1	0.67 - 1 (0.54 - 0.8)
Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay, Clay	1.5	1 - 1.25 (0.8 - 1.0)

Pre-Plant - Except Arizona and California: Drill may be used for burndown of existing annual weeds and residual control of weeds prior to planting cotton. Complete any planned tillage prior to application. Make application of herbicide treatments prior to weeds germinate or prior to weed seedlings are more than 2" tall. If weeds are emerged prior to application, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant is advised. Tillage following application must be avoided to prevent incorporation of the herbicide into the cotton seed germination zone which may result in crop injury. Dragging treated soil from beds will concentrate the herbicide in middles and reduce residual weed control on the beds.

Make application of **Drill** at 1 - 2 lbs. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre from 15 - 45 days prior to anticipated planting. Refer to the table below for use rates in pre-plant applications. **DO NOT** exceed suggested use rates for individual soil textures shown in the table below. If less than the maximum rate of application for a given soil is applied pre-plant, subsequent pre-emergence applications of **Drill** may be made. However, the total combined application rate for **Drill** applied pre-plant and pre-emergence may not exceed the maximum suggested use rate for either application method.

Drill Alone:

Rate per Acre	
Soil Texture	**Drill (Lbs./Acre) (Lbs. a.i./Acre)**
Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1 (0.8)
Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay	1.25 (1.0)
Silty Clay, Clay	2 (1.6)

Pre-emergence application of herbicides with a similar mode of action to that of diuron following pre-plant application of **Drill** may result in cotton injury. When pre-plant applications of **Drill** are followed by pre-emergence applications of herbicides with a similar mode of action, for example of products containing fluometuron, product containing fluometuron must be used at the minimum rate of application for the soil under consideration in order to reduce potential for crop injury. This is most critical where applications of **Drill** are made less than 30 days pre-plant, on coarse-textured soils, and on soils low in organic matter. The risk of injury from pre-plant applications of **Drill** is reduced where substantial rainfall (greater than 0.5") occurs between application and planting. Read and follow any additional precautions on the **Drill** label when using this product for pre-plant weed control in cotton.

Pre-Plant Tank Mixes: When emerged weeds taller than 2" or weeds not listed on the **Drill** label are present, **Drill** may be tank mixed with other products registered for pre-plant applications in cotton. The addition of dry spray grade ammonium sulfate at the rate of 2% w/w (17 lbs. per 100 gals. finished spray solution) is suggested to enhance performance of **Drill** plus glyphosate tank mixes.

Replanting: Only cotton and corn may be planted within 6 months of pre-plant applications of **Drill**. To avoid crop injury following replanting, avoid disturbing the original bed.

Pre-Emergence - Except Arizona and California: Use **Drill** alone or make application as a separate operation following pre-plant treatment with trifluralin products. Make application of **Drill** after planting but prior to cotton emergence.

Use only where cotton is planted on flat or raised seedbeds. Shallow incorporation (no deeper than 0.25") with a rotary hoe or similar equipment following planting usually improves results, especially during dry weather. A wide press wheel must be used on the planter to provide a level seedbed for subsequent early season post-emergence treatments. If moisture is insufficient to activate **Drill** or if soil becomes crusted prior to crop emergence, a shallow rotary hoeing (no deeper than 0.25") must be made prior to weeds become established. **Drill** must not be applied pre-emergence following application of the maximum rate for a given soil applied pre-plant. If less than the maximum rate is used pre-plant, additional **Drill** may be applied pre-emergence. However, the total amount of **Drill** applied pre-plant and pre-emergence must not exceed the maximum suggested use rate for either pre-plant or pre-emergence applications.

Drill Alone: Make a single application as a broadcast or band spray, using the following broadcast rates. Use proportionately less for band treatment.

Rate per Acre	
Soil Texture	**Drill (Lbs./Acre) (Lbs. a.i./Acre)**
Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1 (0.8)
Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay	1.25 (1.0)
Silty Clay, Clay	2 (1.6)

Pre-Emergence Applications of Drill Following Trifluralin Products: Make application of trifluralin products prior to planting as a broadcast or band treatment. Incorporate according to the directions on trifluralin labels. As a separate operation apply **Drill** after planting but prior to cotton emergence. Use the following broadcast rates; for band treatment use proportionately less.

Rate per Acre		
Soil Texture	**Trifluralin Products (Pts./Acre)**	**Drill (Lbs./Acre) (Lbs. a.i./Acre)**
Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1	1 (0.8)
Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay, Clay, Silty Clay	1.5	1.25 - 2 (1.0 - 1.6)

Post-Emergence: Make application of **Drill** only as a directed spray to cover weed foliage. Adjust nozzles to minimize contact of cotton leaves with spray or drift or crop injury may result. Treatments may also be made in hooded/shielded sprayers.

Early Season: Make application when cotton is at least 6" tall and when weeds are actively growing and do not exceed 2" in height. Make application as a band or broadcast treatment at the following rate. Two applications may be made if needed.

Annual Weed Problem (up to 2" tall)	Rate Per Acre (Lb.) (Lb. a.i./Acre)
Cotton 6" - 8"	0.5 (0.4)
Cotton 8" - 12"	0.75 (0.6)

For control of seedling perennial grass such as johnsongrass in directed sprays and partial control of nutsedge or when weed growth is under drought stress or over 2" in height, add 2 - 3.5 lbs. active DSMA or 1.65 - 2 lbs. active MSMA to above spray mixture. If DSMA or MSMA are used, **DO NOT** apply after first bloom.

For enhanced weed control in hooded/shielded sprayer applications, add MSMA or DSMA as suggested above; or add registered glyphosate or paraquat formulations according to label specifications. Consult product labels for specific instructions and precautions for hooded/sprayer applications.

Late Season (Lay-By): Make application of 1 - 1.5 lbs. (0.8 - 1.2 lbs.) (1 - 2 lbs. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) in Arizona and California) per acre when cotton is at least 12" high (at least 20" for Pima S-2). For control of germinating weed seedlings, make application to soil beneath cotton plants and between rows immediately after last cultivation. In irrigated cotton, best weed control is obtained if the field is irrigated within 3 - 4 days after application, to thoroughly wet the surface of the ground over-the-row to carry the herbicide into the root zone of germinating weeds. Alternatively, for control of emerged annual weeds (4" or less in height) at lay-by time, make a single application in combination with surfactant, or use 0.5 - 0.75 lb. (0.4 - 0.6 lb. a.i.) per acre plus surfactant and repeat later if needed.

Replanting: If initial seeding fails to produce a stand, cotton may be replanted in soil treated pre-emergence with **Drill** alone or following pre-plant application of trifluralin products. Wherever possible, avoid disturbing original bed. If necessary to rework soil prior to replanting, use shallow cultivation such as discing. Plant seed at least 1" deep.

Subsequent Crops

Drill - Type of Application	That May Follow Treated Cotton
Band pre- or post-emergence	Any crop 4 months after last application
Band pre- plus post-emergence or Broadcast pre-emergence (and pre-plant) or Broadcast pre-emergence plus band post-emergence	Cotton, soybeans, corn, or grain sorghums (not sorgos or forage sorghums nor grass sorghums) the next Spring. **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any other crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.
Broadcast post-emergence (lay-by)	Cotton, corn, grain sorghums (not sorgos or forage sorghums nor grass sorghums) the next Spring. **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any other crop within 1 year after last application as injury may result.
For subsequent crops in fields where trifluralin products are used, follow instructions on the trifluralin product label.	

Filberts

Make application of **Drill** for control of certain weeds in filbert orchards established for at least 1 year. When using **Drill** in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 150 days between applications.

Make application of **Drill** as a directed spray, avoiding contact on the foliage and fruit with spray or drift. Make an initial treatment of 2.75 lbs. (2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the late Fall or early Winter after harvest. Repeat annually with 2.75 lbs. (2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre, or make application of 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in October or November after harvest and repeat at the same rate in March or April.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** make application when nuts are on the ground.
- **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated orchards.
- **DO NOT** use on light sandy soils.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 lbs. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year when applied at the reduced rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.75 lbs. (2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- Minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 150 days.

If trees are planted on hillsides, the elimination of weeds and ground cover may cause excessive soil erosion. Under these conditions, strip applications of **Drill** (at proportionately lower rates) may be made near the trees or to the tree rows perpendicular to the slope.

Grape

Make application only as a band treatment to established vineyards at least 3 years old. On soils low in clay or organic matter (1 - 2%), severe plant injury may result if heavy rainfall or more than 1" of irrigation occurs soon after treatment. This risk must be assumed by the user.

Restrictions:

- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (non-barked vines with the exception of undesirable suckers).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 pounds (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **Do not** apply more than 10 pounds (8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.

New York and Pennsylvania - Perennial Grasses: Use only in established vineyards (at least 4 years old) for spot control of perennial grasses such as orchardgrass, quackgrass, and ryegrass. Make application in the Spring as a band treatment to ridged soil (2" - 4" high) under trellis at the rate of 8 - 10 lbs. (6.4 - 8 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Band width must not exceed 30". **DO NOT** apply more than once every 4 years. Use only on heavy soil types such as loams, silt loams, clay loams. **DO NOT** use in areas where grape roots are shallow or exposed, because of high bedrock, poor drainage, or erosion as injury to grapevines may result.

East of the Rocky Mountains: On soils low in clay or organic matter (1 - 2%), apply 2 - 3 lbs. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. On soils high in clay or organic matter, make application of 3 - 6 lbs. (2.4 - 4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Make application in the Spring just prior to germination of annual weeds.

West of the Rocky Mountains: For best results, make application during the Winter months when weeds are less than 2" in height or diameter. Rainfall or overhead sprinkler irrigation sufficient to wet the soil to a depth of 2" is necessary to activate the herbicide. Abnormally heavy rainfall following treatment just prior to Spring growth may move the herbicide into the root zone of grapes which could result in injury. For initial treatment, apply 3 - 4 lbs. (2.4 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Subsequent annual applications of 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre will usually give adequate weed control. **DO NOT** apply to vines with trunks less than 1.5" in diameter as injury may result.

Grass Seed Crops (Perennial except where specifically indicated)

Except as noted, apply only to established plantings at least 1 year old.

Note: Make a single application per year at up to 3 lbs. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. May be applied by aerial application in the Pacific Northwest only.

Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma: On sand bluestem, side oats grama, and switchgrass, make application of 2 - 3 lbs. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre during the dormant period shortly prior to weed seedlings emergence. **DO NOT** make application after crop begins growth in the Spring as crop injury may result. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw use 3 lbs. per acre. Spread unburned chaff or straw with a harrow or chopper prior to application.

Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington: On perennial bluegrass and fescue, make application of 1 - 3 lbs. (0.8 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre as broadcast in enough diluent to get even distribution. Make application in Spring prior to rapid growth of the crop begins and when the windgrass is still small (1 - 4 leaf). **DO NOT** use on coarse (sand)-textured soils.

Western Oregon and Western Washington: On alta fescue, Astoria bentgrass, Highland bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass (Merion bluegrass), and orchardgrass, make application of 2 - 3 lbs. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre between October 1st and November 15th. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw, use 3 lbs. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Spread unburned chaff or straw with a harrow or chopper prior to application. For best results, make application as soon as possible after Fall rains start. Established weeds beyond 2- to 4-leaf stage must be removed prior to treatment. Well-established vigorous stands of Spring planted alta fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, and orchardgrass may be treated the following Fall provided the crop is planted prior to April 1st and treatment is not applied prior to October 15th; apply 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

Oregon and Washington: Make application in the Fall to perennial ryegrass at the rate of 1 - 2 lbs. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre and to tall fescue at the rate of 2 - 3 lbs. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Use a sufficient volume of water, and minimum of 25 gals. per acre, for thorough coverage of weed foliage. For best results, apply at the onset of the Fall rains and prior to weeds have become established (typically October 1st through November 15th). Established weeds beyond the 2- to 4-leaf stage must be removed prior to treatment. Make application only to well-established, vigorous stands. **DO NOT** make application to perennial ryegrass stands less than 1 year old. Use mechanical agitation and avoid overlap of spray patterns. Weed control efficacy may be reduced in fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw.

Annual Ryegrass for the Creation of Rows: Make application of 1 - 2 lbs. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre as a directed or shielded spray so the intended crop row area is not treated. These applications must be made where excessive populations of annual ryegrass are anticipated to volunteer from previous crops. Applications can be made as a directed/shielded spray during seeding or after emergence of annual ryegrass. These applications generally will occur between October 1st and January 15th. **Drill** is most effective when applied prior to annual ryegrass volunteer plants have more than 2 leaves. If larger plants are to be treated, addition of a labeled post-emergence herbicide will provide more effective control. Adjust nozzle heights and spacing to allow the establishment of the desired row width (generally about 3") and spacing (generally 9" - 12"). Use of low-pressure nozzles, shielded nozzles, or drop nozzles to reduce spray movement in the intended crop row area is advised.

Fine Fescue Grass Seed Crops (including Chewings, Creeping Red, and Hard Fescue Types): For the suppression of rattail fescue, make application at 1 - 2 lbs. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre on soils having at least 1% organic matter. **DO NOT** use on sand, loamy sand, gravelly soils, or exposed sub-soils.

Crop Stage and Application Timing: Drill can be for use on healthy vigorous stands of fine fescue. **Drill** can be applied to stands established at least 1 year or to new plantings that have been established for at least 6 months and have a minimum of 8 tillers at time of application. Make application in Fall prior to grass weeds are beyond the 1- to 2-leaf stage and prior to broadleaf weeds are larger than 1" - 2" tall or across. Use the high end of the rate range for large weeds or where weed populations are high. Approximately 0.50 - 1" of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move **Drill** into the weed zone prior to weeds develop an established root system. Weeds larger than the size indicated or those having a well-established root system prior to **Drill** is properly activated by rainfall/irrigation may not be adequately controlled. Weed control may be reduced by heavy straw residues or ash from field burning.

Tank Mixes: Drill can be applied either alone or in a program involving tank mixes with other herbicides and adjuvants. When using a tank mix with other herbicides, use 1 - 1.5 lbs. (0.8 - 1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre unless prior experience indicates it is safe to use higher rates. Tank mixes with other herbicides can increase the risk of crop injury. When using a certain tank mix for the first time, limit use to a small area to determine safety prior to treating large areas.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years of last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.
- **DO NOT** make application to snow covered or frozen ground as injury to the crop or poor weed control may result.
- **DO NOT** treat stands lacking in vigor due to poor fertility, environmental stress, insect or disease, or damage from other herbicides.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pounds (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pounds (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.

New Plantings - Oregon and Washington: For use in newly planted bentgrass, chewing fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, orchardgrass, and tall fescue. During planting operation, spray a suitable brand of activated charcoal as a 1" band on soil surface at 15 lbs. per acre of crop where row spacing is 20" (300 lbs. per acre broadcast basis). Mount nozzles to make application directly over seed rows to prevent crop injury. Follow with **Drill** as a single broadcast spray at the rate of 2.5 - 3 lbs. (2.0 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Make application as soon as possible after planting but prior to crops or weed emergence and prior to rains or sprinkler irrigation. Fall or Spring plantings may be treated. Best results usually occur with early Fall plantings. Treatment will not control downy brome or wild oats.

Perennial Ryegrass, Tall Fescue, Kentucky Bluegrass, and Fine Fescue (Grown for Seed): For control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses, apply this product only to well-established vigorous stands of grasses as directed below. Use sufficient water (a minimum of 25 gals. per acre) for thorough coverage of weed foliage. For best results, apply at the onset of Fall rains and prior to weeds become established (typically October 1st through November 15th). Weeds beyond the 2- to 4-leaf stage will usually not be controlled. Use higher rates within the range listed when treating larger weeds and heavier weed infestation. Weed control may be reduced where straw or ash residues have accumulated on the soil surface. Lack of moisture to activate the herbicide may reduce weed control. Tank mixtures or sequential treatments with other herbicides may reduce crop resistance and increase risk of crop injury. When using **Drill** in a tank mix or in a sequential treatment with other herbicides, **DO NOT** use the maximum rates listed below unless compatibility and the potential for phytotoxicity have been evaluated. Crop resistance may be reduced and the likelihood of crop injury may increase when crop is under stress caused by weather, diseases, and insects.

Perennial Ryegrass (Established) (Oregon Only): Make application of 1 - 2 lbs. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year (October 1st through mid-January) to control seedling grasses and broadleaf weeds such as annual bluegrass and others named on this label.

Tall Fescue (Established) (Oregon Only): Make application of 2 - 3 lbs. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year (October 1st through mid-January) to control seedling grasses and broadleaf weeds such as rattail fescue and others named on this label.

Kentucky Bluegrass (Established stands east of the Cascade Mountains) (Oregon, Washington Only): Make application of 1.5 - 3 lbs. (1.2 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year (October 1st through mid-January) for suppression of rattail fescue and certain other seedling grasses and broadleaf weeds named on this label. Downy brome is not controlled. **DO NOT** use on *Poa trivialis* grass seed varieties.

Fine Fescue (Illahee, Rainier, Chewings, and related varieties including Hard Fescue) (Established stands west of the Cascade Mountains) (Oregon Only): Make application of 1 - 2 lbs. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre for suppression of rattail fescue and certain other seedling grasses and broadleaf weeds named on this label. **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year. **DO NOT** use this product more than 2 years in succession in the same field.

Macadamia Nut

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 lbs. (4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year when applied at the reduced rates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 10 pounds (8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 150 days.

Hawaii: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Make application of 2 - 6 lbs. (1.6 - 4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre immediately after harvest, preferably prior to weed emergence. If weeds have emerged, add surfactant. Retreat as needed but **DO NOT** exceed 10 lbs. (8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.

Oats

DO NOT replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Drill Planted Spring Oats - Idaho, Eastern Oregon, and Eastern Washington: Use in areas where average annual rainfall exceeds 16". Make a single application of 1 - 1.5 lbs. (0.8 - 1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre after planting, either prior to or after oats emerge but within 6 weeks of planting. Best results are usually obtained when application is made 3 - 4 weeks after planting. Make application prior to weeds reaching 3" - 4" in height.

Drill Planted Winter Oats and Mixture with Peas or Vetch - Western Oregon and Western Washington: Make a single application of 1.5 - 2 lbs. (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre as soon as possible after planting but prior to crop emergence.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.

Olive

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 150 days.

California: Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 1 year. Make application of 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre after the grove has been laid-up in final form in late October or November. Repeat at same rate in March or April. Remove weed growth prior to treatment.

Papaya

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Make application of 2.5 - 5 lbs. (2.0 - 4.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre, preferably prior to weed emergence. If weeds have emerged, add surfactant.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 pounds (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 pounds (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.

Peas (Austrian Field)

Western Oregon: Make application of **Drill** for selective control of certain weeds in Austrian field peas. Make application of 1.5 - 2 lbs. (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre as a broadcast spray with ground equipment as soon as possible after planting but prior to crop emergence for control of weeds such as chickweed, shepherd's purse, wild mustard, fiddleneck, lambsquarters, pigweed, and annual bluegrass. Use lower rate on coarse-textured soils and higher rate on fine-textured soils.

DO NOT use **Drill** on sand, sandy loam, gravelly soils, or exposed sub-soils, or on soils having less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result. **DO NOT** replant treated area to another crop within 1 year of application. Crop injury may result if severe Winter stress, disease, or insect damage to the crop follows application.

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- Do not apply more than 2 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- Do not apply more than 2 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i) per acre per year.

Peach

Drill may be applied alone or as a tank mix with terbacil.

Where crop is grown under furrow irrigation or under raised-berm flood irrigation (trees 4" - 6" above waterline), make application only as a band treatment. **DO NOT** treat trees planted in the bottom of irrigation furrows, nor trees grown under flat flood or basin irrigation, as injury to trees may result. Where complete weed control to harvest is desired, additional weed control measures may be required during the growing season.

Drill Alone: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 3 years. Make application of 2 - 2.75 lbs. (1.6 - 2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the early Spring prior to weed emergence or during the early seedling stage of weed growth. In California, make application of 2 - 3.75 lbs. (1.6 - 3.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre. **DO NOT** make application within 20 days of harvest in states east of the Rocky Mountains. In the Far West, **DO NOT** apply within 8 months of harvest.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.75 lbs. (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year when applied at reduced rates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 lbs. (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 150 days.

Georgia: On trees established for at least 2 years, make application of 2 - 2.75 lbs. (1.6 - 2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the Spring. Repeat application in the Fall but do not exceed 5 lbs. per acre per year. Add surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

Drill plus Terbacil: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 2 years. Make application either in the Spring or after harvest in the Fall prior to weed emergence or during early seedling stage of weed growth.

Rate per Acre						
Soil Texture	1 - 2% Organic Matter			More Than 2% Organic Matter		
	Drill (Lbs./Acre) (Lbs. a.i./A)	Plus	Terbacil (Lbs./Acre)	Drill (Lbs./Acre) (Lbs. a.i./A)	Plus	Terbacil (Lbs./Acre)
Sandy Loam	1 (0.8)	plus	1	1.5 (1.2)	plus	1.5
Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1.5 (1.2)	plus	1.5	2 (1.6)	plus	2
Clay Loam, Clay	2 (1.6)	plus	2	2 (1.6)	plus	2

Pear

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. **DO NOT** treat varieties grafted on full-dwarf root stocks. Make application of 4 lbs. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the Spring from March through May. In the Far West, make application of 4 lbs. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre to weeds less than 2" in height or diameter under dormant trees. Alternatively, make application to small weeds at 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre post-harvest followed by 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre prior to budbreak.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 lbs. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- Maximum split application rate 2.0 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre post-harvest followed by a repeat application of 2.0 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre prior to bud break.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 lbs. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year when applied at reduced rates.
- Minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 150 days.
- **DO NOT** treat varieties grafted on full-dwarf root stocks.
- Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year.

Pecan

Use **Drill** alone or as a tank mix with terbacil. Make a single band or broadcast application as a directed spray using a minimum of 30 gals. of water per acre. Make application in the Spring prior to weed emergence or during the early seedling stage of growth.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.

Rate per Acre					
Soil Texture	**Drill Alone* (Lbs./Acre) (Lbs. a.i./A)**	**OR**	**Drill Tank Mix** (Lbs./Acre) (Lbs. a.i./A)**	**Plus**	**Terbacil (Lbs./Acre)**
Sandy Loam	2 (1.6)	OR	1.5 (1.2)	plus	1.5
Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	3 (2.4)	OR	1.75 (1.4)	plus	1.75
Clay Loam, Clay	4 (3.2)	OR	2 (1.6)	plus	2

*Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 3 years and on soils with at least 0.5% organic matter.
**Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 1 year and on soils with at least 1% organic matter.
Note: Do not use on eroded areas where sub-soil or roots are exposed, nor on trees that are diseased or lacking in vigor, or on trees planted in irrigation furrows as injury may occur.

Peppermint

Washington, Oregon, Idaho: Apply **Drill** at 0.75 - 1 lb. (0.6 - 0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre on soils having 1 - 2% organic matter. Make application of **Drill** at 1 - 2 lbs. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre on soils having 2.1 - 3% organic matter. Make application of **Drill** at 2 - 3 lbs. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre on soils having more than 3% organic matter.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** make application to stands of mint suffering from stress due to low fertility, drought, Winter injury, insects, disease, or damage from other herbicides or other causes.
- **DO NOT** make application to snow covered or frozen ground as injury to the crop or poor weed control may result.
- **DO NOT** make application to sand, loamy soil, gravelly soils, or exposed sub-soils. **DO NOT** make application to soils that have a high salt content and/or high-water table or poor drainage that retards mint root development resulting in a shallow root system.
- **DO NOT** make application to soils having less than 1% organic matter.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pounds (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pounds (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.

Application Timing: Make application of **Drill** to established (at least 1 year) stands of mint during the late Winter dormant period or after flaming in the Spring prior to the emergence of new growth. **DO NOT** cultivate after application. If weeds are present at time of application, the use of a surfactant at 0.25% v/v or crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v may be used to increase the performance of **Drill** post-emergence to weeds.

Tank Mixes and Sequential Treatments: Drill can be applied either alone or in a program involving tank mixes and/or sequential treatments with other herbicides and adjuvants providing **Drill** is not applied to actively growing mint plant. When using a tank mix with other herbicides, use the lower end of the **Drill** use rate range unless prior experience indicates it is safe to use higher rates. Tank mixes and sequential treatments with other herbicides can increase the risk of crop injury. When using a certain tank mix or sequential treatment for the first time, limit use to a small area to determine safety prior to treating large areas.

Pineapple

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pounds (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 pounds (12.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 60 days.

Hawaii: Make application of 2 - 6 lbs. (1.6 - 4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre as a broadcast spray just prior to or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. Use 2 - 4 lbs. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre after harvesting the plant crop or ratoon crop (for the first ratoon crop as well as subsequent ratoon crops) but prior to differentiation. For plant crop only, additional broadcast or interspace applications may be made prior to differentiation at the rate of 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to interspace only using 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre. **DO NOT** apply more than 12 lbs. (9.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre as broadcast sprays nor more than 16 lbs. (12.8 lbs. a.i.) total per acre per plant crop. Treated areas may be planted to pineapple or sugarcane 1 year after last application.

Florida: Make application of 4 - 8 lbs. (3.2 - 6.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre as a broadcast spray just prior to or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. For ratoon crop, use 4 lbs. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre after harvesting plant crop. For plant crop only, a second and third broadcast or interspace application may be made prior to differentiation at the rate of 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to interspace only using 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre. **DO NOT** apply more than 3 broadcast sprays (maximum 12 lbs. (9.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre) prior to differentiation nor more than 16 lbs. (12.8 lbs. a.i.) total per acre per plant crop. Treated areas may be planted to pineapple or sugarcane 1 year after last application.

Puerto Rico: Make application of 3.75 - 6.25 lbs. (3.0 - 5.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre as a broadcast spray prior to or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. Pre-emergence application controls weeds such as pigweed, crotalaria, morningglory, purslane, crabgrass, foxtail, goosegrass, Fall panicum, and sourgrass.

Red Clover

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.

Western Oregon: Make a single application of 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre on established red clover stands at least 9 months old. Make application when red clover is dormant between October 15th to December 15th. **DO NOT** make application to seedling red clover. **DO NOT** replant treated area to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. Treatment will control annual weeds such as bluegrass, chickweed, hawksbeard, rattail fescue, ryegrass, and velvetgrass.

Sorghum (Grain)

Southwestern States: Make application to 0.25 - 0.5 lb. (0.2 - 0.4 lb. a.i.) per acre plus surfactant. Make application as a directed post-emergence spray after sorghum is 15" tall to control weeds 2" - 4" in height. Use lower rate on broadleaf weeds up to 2" tall. Use the higher rate on grasses up to 2" and broadleaf weeds up to 4" tall. When the lower rate is used, a second application may be made if needed. Treatment of weeds under drought stress is usually ineffective.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** spray over-the-top of sorghum.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 lb. (0.4 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to crops other than cotton or corn within 4 months following band treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as injury to subsequent crops may result.
- **DO NOT** apply more than (Broadleaves 2 inches) 0.25 pound (0.2 lb. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than (grasses/broadleaves 2-4") 0.5 pound (0.4 lb. a.i.) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year for broadleaves up to 2 inches tall.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year for broadleaves higher than 2 inches tall.
- Minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 30 days.

Sugarcane

To prevent possible crop injury on new cane varieties, test resistance to **Drill** prior to adoption as a field practice. **DO NOT** treat sugarcane growing on thinly covered subsoils or rocky areas as crop injury may result. Temporary chlorosis and stunting of the crop may result from application over emerged cane. Making an application over emerged cane must be made only as directed below, without the addition of a surfactant or crop oil concentrate. To minimize chlorosis and stunting, use directed post-emergence sprays.

Drill may be applied as a directed spray (including hooded and shielded spray) in combination with formulations of paraquat. Consult the label of the tank mix partner for rates and timings of application, restrictions, and precautions.

Pre-Emergence - Florida: For high organic soils, make application of 2 - 4 lbs. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre as a broadcast or band spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop).

Post-Emergence - Florida: Make 1 or 2 applications of 2 lbs. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre as needed by directed spray inter-row. Alternatively, for panicum control, make up to 3 applications of 0.5 - 1 lb. (0.4 - 0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre plus surfactant as a directed spray after cane has emerged but prior to panicum exceeding 2" in height. Adjust nozzles to spray beneath cane plants and between rows to cover weed foliage and to minimize contact of cane leaves with spray or drift. **DO NOT** apply more than 6 lbs. total per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest.

Hawaii: Make application of 2 - 6 lbs. (1.6 - 4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop or ratoon crop. Sequential applications of 2 - 4 lbs. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be made as a broadcast spray over emerged cane or by directed spray inter-row. If weeds are emerged, add a surfactant and make application as a directed spray. **DO NOT** apply more than 3 treatments nor more than 12 lbs. (9.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in Hawaii between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Treated areas may be replanted to sugarcane or pineapple 1 year after last application.

Puerto Rico: Make application of 4 - 8 lbs. (3.2 - 6.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop or ratoon crop. A second and third application of 2 - 4 lbs. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be made as a broadcast spray over emerged cane or by directed spray inter-row. If weeds are emerged, add a surfactant and apply as a directed spray. **DO NOT** apply more than 3 treatments nor more than 10 lbs. (8.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre in Puerto Rico between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Treated areas may be replanted to sugarcane or pineapple 1 year after last application.

Louisiana and Texas: Make application at 3 - 3.75 lbs. (2.4 - 3.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre. **Drill** may be applied as a broadcast spray after planting and following the harvesting of sugarcane. **Drill** may also be applied broadcast in late Winter. Application is best when made prior to weed emergence. **Drill** may be applied as a post-directed spray immediately after the last cultivation. Direct the spray application to the base (no more than 1/3 the plant height) of the sugarcane plants. When small weeds (3" or less) are present at application, add a surfactant at 0.25% v/v or crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v to the spray mix.

Tree Plantings

Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming: Use only under established plantings 1 year or older of American elm, caragana, cottonwood, Douglas fir, green ash, honeysuckle, Ponderosa pine, red cedar, Russian olive, and Siberian elm. Use 2.5 - 5 lbs. per acre. Make application as a band 4 ft. wide in the tree row (2 ft. on each side of row). For example, 1 oz. **Drill** treats 135 ft. of tree row (2 ft. on each side of row) at the rate of 5 lbs. (4.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Make application as a directed spray in early Spring prior to weed emergence and prior to trees leaf out. **DO NOT** apply to foliage of trees nor under trees growing in low areas as injury may result.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: Make application of **Drill** for control of weeds to aid in the establishment of hybrid poplar plantings. Make application at 1 - 3 lbs. (0.8 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre depending upon soil texture and organic matter content. Use 1 - 2 lbs. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre on coarse-textured soils and 2 - 3 lbs. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre on medium- to fine-textured soils. **DO NOT** use on gravelly soils or on any soil having less than 0.5% organic matter as injury to trees may result. **Injury may result from applications to poplar plantings grown on sandy soil with low organic matter with sprinkler irrigation.** When applied in a band, the application rate will be in proportion to the area banded on a per acre basis.

Make application in late Winter or early Spring as a uniform broadcast spray prior to or after planting but prior to bud swell, or as a directed spray after bud swell. Make application prior to weed emergence or after emergence while weeds are small. Some rainfall or water is necessary to move **Drill** into the weed root zone prior to weeds becoming well-established. If weeds are present at time of treatment, add a surfactant at 1 - 2 quarts per 100 gals. of spray solution.

Pre-Plant: Take precautions to prevent treated soil (usually top 1") from coming into contact with roots of trees during the planting process as injury may result.

Post-Plant (Broadcast): It is best to wait until rain or irrigation has settled the soil around the newly planted trees prior to applying **Drill**. If trees are dormant, a broadcast application can be made.

Post-Plant (Directed): If buds have started to swell, use a directed spray pattern that prevents **Drill** from contact with trees as injury may result. During the growing season (from bud swell to leaf drop), **Drill** may be applied (alone or with tank mix) between tree rows in shielded and directed sprays.

Drill can be tank mixed with a glyphosate herbicide pre-plant and as a directed spray to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled and improve post-emergence activity. Use 1 - 3 lbs. (0.8 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) **Drill** plus glyphosate herbicide (according to label specifications) depending upon soil type and weeds to be controlled. **Note:** There are several formulations of glyphosate herbicide. Check the glyphosate herbicide label to verify that the intended use as a pre-plant or post-directed spray on hybrid poplar plantations is allowed. Avoid contact of glyphosate herbicide with foliage, green stems, trees, or other desirable vegetation because severe damage or destruction may result.

Walnut (English)

California, Oregon, and Washington: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. As an initial treatment, make application of 2.75 lbs. (2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre after the orchard has been laid-up in final form (non-tillage program) in late Fall or early Winter. Retreat annually with 2 - 2.75 lbs. (1.6 - 2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre. In California, make application of 2 - 3.75 lbs. (1.6 - 3.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Alternatively, make application of 2 lbs. per acre in October or November and repeat at the same rate in March or April.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use on sand, loamy sand, gravelly soils, or exposed sub-soils, nor where organic matter is less than 1%.
- **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated orchards and groves.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.75 pounds (2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application and more than 3.75 pounds (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application in California.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year when applied at reduced rates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pounds (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 150 days.

Restrictions:

- Crop injury may result where severe Winter stress, disease, or insect damage follows application. Winter-sensitive varieties may be less resistant to of **Drill** than Winter-hardy varieties.
- Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following: **DO NOT** use on sand or loamy sand soils, nor on gravelly or sandy loams with less than 1% organic matter. **DO NOT** use on thinly covered or exposed sub-soil area (clay knolls). **DO NOT** treat wheat planted less than 1" deep. **DO NOT** treat wheat where Winter climatic conditions have caused "heaving" of plants. **DO NOT** treat wheat plants lacking in vigor due to poor emergence, insect damage, disease, high alkalinity, or other causes. **DO NOT** apply after wheat has reached the "boot" stage of maturity. Unless specified otherwise, **DO NOT** use with surfactants or nitrogen solution.
- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any other crop within 1 year after last treatment (except as noted) as injury to subsequent crops may result.
- Pre-Emergence/Post-Emergence, Broadcast or Band, Ground or Aerial:
  - o Use Specific Restrictions for east of the Cascade Range in **ID, OR,** and **WA**:
    - Maximum single application rate 1.5 pounds (1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - Maximum annual application rate 1.5 pounds (1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
    - Maximum number of applications per year is 1.
    - **DO NOT** apply after wheat reaches "boot" stage.
  - o Use Specific Restrictions for west of the Cascade Range in **OR** and **WA**:
    - Maximum single application rate 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - Maximum annual application rate 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
    - Maximum number of applications per year is 1.
    - Applications after wheat reaches the "boot" stage is prohibitive.
- Post-Emergence, Broadcast or Band, Ground or Aerial:
  - o Use Specific Restrictions for **KS, OK,** and **TX**:
    - Silt, Silt-loam soils:
      - Maximum single application rate 1.0 pound (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre.
      - Maximum annual application rate 1.0 pound (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
      - Maximum number of applications per year is 1.
    - Clay, Clay loam, Silty Clay loam soil:
      - Maximum single application rate 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
      - Maximum annual application rate 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
      - Maximum number of applications per year is 1.
  - o Use Specific Restrictions for the **Central Plains** and the **Midwest**:
    - Maximum single application rate 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - Maximum application rate 2.0 pounds (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
    - Maximum number of applications per year is 1.
  - o Use Specific Restrictions for the **Northeast**:
    - Maximum single application rate 1.5 pounds (1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
    - Maximum annual application rate 1.5 pounds (1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
    - Maximum number of applications per year is 1.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington - East of Cascade Range: Where average annual rainfall exceeds 16", make a single application of 1 - 1.5 lbs. (0.8 - 1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

Fall Treatment: For early Fall planted wheat (seeded prior to September 10th), make application 3 - 6 weeks after planting but prior to weeds reaching 3" - 4" tall. Application after October 1st has generally given best results. Application must not be made after soil freezes in the Fall. Wheat planted in late October must not be treated until the following Spring.

Spring Treatment: Make application as soon as wheat starts to grow. Treatment made prior to April 10th will usually give good results provided weed growth is less than 4" tall. Application later than May 1st may give poor results. Alternatively, make a single application of 0.5 - 1 lb. (0.4 - 0.8 lb. a.i.) **Drill** plus 0.25 lb. bromoxynil per acre as a tank mixture in either the Fall after wheat has emerged but prior to soil freezing or in the Spring as soon as soil thaws. Make application prior to weeds reaching more than 2" tall or across. Where average annual rainfall is 10" - 16" following Fall planting, make a single application of 1 - 1.5 lbs. (0.8 - 1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre when sufficient moisture is available to germinate wheat seed. Make application prior to soil freezing and weeds are 2" tall. Application later than March 1st may give poor results.

If Fall-planted wheat fails to grow due to Winter kill or adverse growing conditions after Fall treatment, only fields treated prior to November 1st may be replanted to Spring wheat. Spring wheat must not be planted prior to April 1st and only after deep discing and plowing to a depth of 4" - 6" prior to planting. **DO NOT** make a second application during the same crop year or injury to the crop may result.

Oregon and Washington - West of Cascade Range: Make a single application of 1.5 - 2 lbs. (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre as soon as possible after planting. If wheat and weeds have emerged, apply prior to weeds reaching 3" - 4" tall. Alternatively, apply a tank mixture of **Drill** plus bromoxynil as detailed for "East of Cascade Range".

Other Areas of Oregon and Washington: Make a single application in the Spring as soon as wheat (Fall-planted) starts to grow and prior to weeds reaching 2" tall. Application later than May 1st may give poor results.

Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas: DO NOT use on sand or sandy loam soils. Apply 1 lb. per acre on silt and silt loam soils and 1.5 - 2 lbs. (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre on clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam soils.

Central Plains, Midwest: Use 1 - 2 lbs. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

Northeast: Use 1 - 1.5 lbs. (0.8 - 1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

Non-Agricultural Uses Non-Crop Weed Control

Drill is an effective herbicide for the control of listed weeds. The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall, and other conditions. **Drill** may be used as a pre-emergence treatment at any time of the year except when ground is frozen provided adequate moisture is supplied by rainfall or artificial means to activate the herbicide. Best results are obtained if applied shortly prior to weed growth begins. If dense growth is present, remove tops and spray the ground. Increased contact activity on established weeds may be obtained by the addition of a non-ionic surfactant. Apply as a drenching spray to actively growing weeds during warm weather when daily temperature will exceed 70°F.

Use a fixed-boom power sprayer properly calibrated to insure a constant rate of application. Mix proper amount of **Drill** into volume of water necessary to obtain uniform coverage. If a surfactant is used, dilute with 10 parts of water and add as last ingredient to nearly full tank. **Drill** must be kept in suspension at all times. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means in the spray tank. If bypass or return line is used, it must terminate at bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Openings in screens must be equal to or larger than 50-mesh.

Note: Drill may be applied by either ground application equipment or by air application equipment (helicopter only) for the control of various weeds and grasses in rights-of-way sites. When making aerial applications, apply in sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage of the site to be treated; generally, 5 - 15 gals. of water per acre are sufficient.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 10 pounds (8 lbs. a.i.) per acre in a single application except in areas of high rainfall (more than 40" per year) or dense vegetation (more than 90% weed ground cover). In areas with high rainfall or dense vegetation, a maximum application of 15 pounds (12 lbs. a.i.) per acre is allowed.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year when applied at reduced rates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15 pounds (12 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- If **Drill** is used in a sequential application program, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

General Weed Control: To control most annual weeds for an extended period of time on uncultivated non-agricultural areas (such as airports, highway, utility and railroad rights-of-way including switch yards and storage yards, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas (non-crop producing, which includes farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites (outdoor, such as, lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms), apply 5 - 15 lbs. per acre to control most annual weeds.

Broadleaves			
5 - 15 Lbs. (4.0 - 12.0 lbs. a.i.) per Acre			
Ageratum	Hawksbeard	Pigweed	Sicklepod
Chickweed	Horsenettle	Pineappleweed	Smartweed, Annual
Cocklebur	Horseweed	Pokeweed	Sowthistle, Annual
Corn Speedwell	Knawel	Prickly Lettuce	Spanishneedles
Corn Spurry	Kochia	Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	Tansymustard
Dayflower	Lambsquarters	Purslane	Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)
Dogfennel	Marigold	Rabbit Tobacco	Wild Buckwheat
Fiddleneck (Amsinckia)	Mexican Clover	Ragweed	Wild Lettuce
Flora's Paintbrush	Morningglory, Annual	Sesbania	Wild Mustard
Gromwell	Pennycress	Shepherd's Purse	Wild Radish
Groundcherry, Annual			
Grasses			
5 - 8 Lbs. (4.0 - 6.4 lbs. a.i.) per Acre			
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	Lovegrass, Annual	Rattail Fescue	Sandbur
Bluegrass, Annual	Orchardgrass	Red Sprangletop	Seedling, Johnsongrass
Crabgrass	Peppergrass	Ricegrass	Velvetgrass
Foxtail	Quackgrass	Ryegrass, Annual	Vernalgrass, Sweet, Annual
Kyllinger (Kyllinga)			
Grasses			
8 - 15 Lbs. (6.4 - 12.0 lbs. a.i.) per Acre			
Guineagrass	Maidencane	Pangolagrass	

Irrigation and Drainage Ditches: Make application of 5 - 15 lbs. (4.0 - 12.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre to control most annual weeds as shown above. Make application only when water is not in the ditch. For irrigation ditches, make application during the non-crop season, and when ditch is not in use. To avoid crop injury, it is essential to minimize movement of **Drill** in irrigation water. The herbicide must be fixed in the soil by moisture. Make application prior to expected seasonal rainfall, if possible when soil in the ditch is still moist. Following application, if rainfall has not totaled at least 4", fill ditch with water and allow to stand for 72 hours. Drain off any wastewater remaining prior to using ditch. **DO NOT** treat any ditch area into which roots of trees or other desirable plants may extend as injury may result.

Dry Application: Drill may be applied dry for control of the listed weeds on non-crop sites. Make application of **Drill** granules using dry application (ground) equipment to distribute the granules uniformly to the target area.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed, or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Non-Refillable Plastic (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Non-refillable 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, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

DIURON	GROUP 7	HERBICIDE

Drill

For Control of Many Annual and Perennial Grasses and Herbaceous Weeds.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Diuron: 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea	80.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	20.0%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Equivalent to 6.7 pounds of diuron per gallon.

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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.

For general information about the product, contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378**, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Cover or incorporate spills.

To protect the environment, **DO NOT** allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters, or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label. **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 regulations.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed, or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Non-Refillable Plastic (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Non-refillable 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, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-134 **EPA Est. No. IA 11773-IA-001; SC 39578-TX-001; MX 97107-MEX-001**

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 5 lbs.

OPEN HERE