

From: Gary L Schmitz [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=B99725376D1041B09D2CC5C2693D1BC6-SCHMITG]
Sent: 7/14/2017 9:27:08 PM
To: Gery R Welker [gery.welker@basf.com]; John L Marshall [jack.marshall@basf.com]; Kurt Maertens [kurt.maertens@basf.com]; Vince Michael Davis [vince.davis@basf.com]; Chad Donald Asmus [chad.asmus@basf.com]; Mark A Storr [mark.storr@basf.com]; Jared Mitchell Roskamp [jared.roskamp@basf.com]; Logan A Grier [logan.grier@basf.com]
CC: Ricky W Chamblee [rick.chamblee@basf.com]
Subject: FW: Dicamba alleged drift issues in Illinois

FYI, some comments from Bunting at Growmark.

From: Aaron E Bice
Sent: Friday, July 14, 2017 4:17 PM
To: Ricky W Chamblee <rick.chamblee@basf.com>; Nathan Richard Borgmeyer <nathan.borgmeyer@basf.com>
Cc: Gary L Schmitz <gary.schmitz@basf.com>; Bill Rowland <bill.rowland@basf.com>
Subject: FW: Dicamba alleged drift issues in Illinois

FYI. Communication below includes comments from Jean Payne (IFCA), Scott Reel (Grainco FS) and Jeff Bunting (Growmark).
 Thanks

Aaron Bice
BASF District Manager Northern IL & WI
 Mobile: 630.715.3089 E-Mail: aaron.bice@basf.com
 Postal Address: 39w890 Carney Ln, Geneva, IL 60134



From: Jeremy J Hoskey
Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2017 5:30 PM
To: Aaron E Bice <aaron.bice@basf.com>; Vince Michael Davis <vince.davis@basf.com>
Subject: FW: Dicamba drift issues in Illinois

Aaron and Vince:
 For your information.

Jeremy Hoskey
 BASF Sr. Business Representative
jeremy.hoskey@basf.com
 815-761-1710

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From: Reel, Scott (Grainco FS)
Sent: 7/13/2017 2:59 PM
To: Jeremy J Hoskey
Subject: Fwd: Dicamba drift issues in Illinois

FYI

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Jean Payne <jeanp@ifca.com>
Date: July 13, 2017 at 5:12:25 AM CDT
To: "Reel, Scott (Grainco FS)" <sreel@graincofs.com>
Subject: Re: Dicamba drift issues in Illinois

Hi Scott. Thanks for sharing Jeff's email, I did see that from a few others as well.

Last week at the IFCA board meeting, the retailers on our board had all shut sow applications and all had also seen the same situations you describe. Over at IL Farm Bureau, farmers are calling their staff to ask how to be made whole for damages without calling IDA.....most of those calls are attributed to private applicators. They don't want to turn in the other farmers but are aggravated their fields were impacted.

At IDA, as of early this week, they had less than 10 complaints. So that seems to be tracking with the unwillingness to report.

I expect MO did what they did to stop rescue treatments and 2nd applications. Our board members were worried about that too. I do not believe IL Dept of Ag will take any additional steps. Our farm groups are far too anti regulation. But if homeowners or specialty crop complaints do start then something could change. If it stays just in soybean it won't happen.

I still think in your territory you did the right thing. I saw lots of clean non Dicamba beans.

USEPA is the wild card; if it were a different president I would say they may look at further restrictions. But I don't see that happening quickly in this administration unless the farm groups ask for it. The group that has been the most quiet is the Soybean Association. Not a peep from them one way or another.

This week may change things. We will check in again with IDA and see if the complaint level has changed. I'm not surprised that MON or BASF are behind....they are the ones handling the complaints.

Thanks for the feedback Scott. And of course I didn't say anything about what environmental groups or specialty crop groups may do.....

Jean

Sent from my iPad

On Jul 12, 2017, at 5:51 PM, Reel, Scott (Grainco FS) <sreel@graincofs.com> wrote:

Jean,

Good afternoon Jean!

As we all suspected dicamba drift issues are occurring throughout central Illinois. Seems like most every product has been implicated in some fashion. Some farmer applied and some retailer applied. Some labeled applications and some off label applications. One of my customers claims that on the Monsanto hotline it says it may be up to 3 weeks to get

fields investigated for dicamba drift and damages that are occurring. I'm curious to hear your thoughts on how things will move forward? Will the Illinois department of Ag follow Arkansas and Missouri and stop sales of dicamba in Illinois? I would be interested to hear your thoughts.

Concerned!

PS I'm damn glad Grainco FS did not spray any Dicamba post on soybeans this year!

Attached is an email sent from Jeff Bunting at Growmark concerning dicamba drift.

To: General Manager, Marketing Managers, and Operations Managers –

Over the last 30 days, post soybean spraying has been the main focus across the system. I have kept very close to the system applications of dicamba during this time with my interactions with many of you and your Crop Protection Territory Manager. I have also kept track of other states and what they are experiencing. As many of you know, Missouri and Arkansas have officially banned the use and sale of dicamba products and Indiana is taking the steps to classify dicamba as a RUP. I'm sure we will learn more in the weeks to come. My focus is on you and helping you guide your communication and direction.

Over the last couple of days, I have heard of multiple cases where crop injury is showing up in non-dicamba tolerant soybeans within the GROWMARK trade area (mostly in Illinois, but others will benefit from this too). I would like to provide some of my observations and thoughts as we learn more about this technology.

- I would say a large majority of our custom applied acres followed the required BMP's perfectly. Using the right nozzles, approved tank mixtures, boom height, ground speed, and buffer. Thank You!
- Some of the reported issues come from both grower and custom applied acres from not implementing the required BMP's. Some didn't use the right nozzles, used AMS in the tank, forgot to include the buffer, etc. Again, the EPA approved the use of dicamba with the list of required BMP's listed on the label.
- What's concerning to me are the fields that I have walked in addition to the fields that David Powell has looked at that were sprayed with the required BMP's and the typical symptomology of puckered and cupped leaves are showing up in neighboring fields. Again the response will show up roughly 10-14 days after application. As I looked at the weather records where the sensitive area was downwind, labeled wind speeds, correct nozzles, this should not have happened with the improvements made to the dicamba molecule/formulation. Again, I don't see a difference between product offerings since all three are being used and implicated.
- I feel that many of those situations are related to volatility. You can start to see patterns in the field, areas of significant injury. I would ask that you watch your fields that have been sprayed over the last 5 -7 days to see how the symptomology shows up.
 - What should happen next:
 - Keep in mind that dicamba injury on later growth stages of soybeans have a higher impact on yield loss than soybean plants in the vegetative stage. We are behind in our development due to the delay in planting, but soybeans are photoperiod sensitive and will start to progress through the reproductive stages now that days are getting shorter.
 - Know your surroundings and don't push a dicamba application if you can't follow the required BMP's. Go to Plan B instead to reduce your risk. If your field is next to a sensitive crop, I would recommend that you include the buffer even if the wind direction at the time of application is going away from the sensitive crop. This will help identify the difference between drift/volatility. A direct impact will be a lot faster than a volatility response.
 - If you suspect drift or weed control issues. Contact your local rep, call or report your issues to the appropriate company.
 - Monsanto – 844-RRxtend
 - BASF- <http://www.Non-Performance.BASF.US>
 - DuPont - 866-6-DUPONT
 - Have ready all of your spray records, weather conditions, tank mixtures, and handling procedures.
 - A small majority of the non-dicamba tolerant fields showing response could be from dicamba and/or other growth regulators. Many of you utilized direct injection systems, dedicated nurse tanks and sprayers, which was an excellent product stewardship and application plan to avoid potential issues.

- Keep in mind that corn replants were excessive and with the use of dicamba in corn, some of the response could be coming from that "source". Take a look at the weed response in those fields to determine if DiFlexx Brand, Status, or other form of dicamba was sprayed in those fields. Some may have even used Engenia, FeXapan, or even XtendiMax.
- I have been in contact with many of the state and federal trade associations and will be in DC later this month. My last trip back in June, the EPA is fully aware of what is going on with dicamba applications. I will keep everyone informed of what I hear and learn.

It's a complex situation, but my suggestion is to think about your next dicamba application. Don't push a dicamba application if you can't execute the required BMP's. Just go to Plan B. if you must use dicamba - communicate the plan to make sure to avoid any additional risk, know your neighboring fields and the growth stage, and include a buffer. If the neighboring field is at R1/R2 - do not spray. A soybean plant that has its terminal growth inhibited will have a greater impact on yield loss potential than a plant in the early vegetative stage.

Across the system I know many of you and your customers are doing the right thing, implementing the BMP's, and pleased with the weed control. I know there are isolated instances where it has missed some weeds, but our focus has been and will continue to be around drift management and keeping the application of dicamba on the target. We just need to address the concerns that we have today, learn from them, and be more cautious with the remaining applications as we close the post soybean application window.

If you have any questions, please feel to contact me or one of your Crop Protection Territory Managers.

Thanks
Jeff

Dr. Jeff Bunting | Crop Protection Division Manager | [GROWMARK, Inc.](#) | Ph: 309-557-6867 | Cell: 217-377-7567 | Fx: 309-557-7444 | jbunting@growmark.com | [Find us on Facebook](#)

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Scott Reel

Agronomy Manager
<image003.jpg>
3107 N. State Hwy 23
Ottawa, IL. 61350
815/370-2883 cell
815/434-0131 office