

62719-635

7/28/2011

10219



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

EPA Reg.

Number:

62719-  
635

Date of Issuance:

JUL 28 2011

## NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☒ Registration☐ Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

GF-2506 Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Dow AgroSciences  
9330 Zionsville Road  
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054

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

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

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

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

2. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 62719-635" to your label before you release the product for shipment.

Signature of Approving Official:

*Kathryn V. Montague*  
Kathryn V. Montague  
Product Manager (23)  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

JUL 28 2011

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EPA Reg. No. 62719-635

3. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. Refer to the A-79 enclosure for a further description of final printed labeling.

4. Submit the results of one year storage stability and corrosion characteristic studies to EPA within one year of this date of registration. Submit a hard copy and an electronic copy also.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

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

30419

(Base label):

**GF-2506****Herbicide**

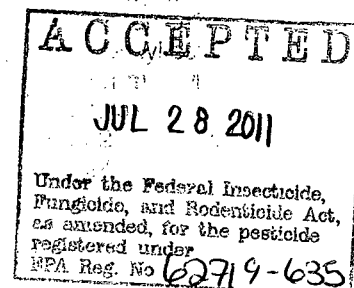
**For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats not underseeded with a legume, and field corn**

**Active Ingredients:**

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2- pyridinecarboxylic acid,<br>monoethanolamine salt .....   | 12%     |
| fluroxypyr-meptyl acetic acid: [(4-amino-3,5-<br>dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy],<br>1-methylheptyl ester .....                    | 13.1%   |
| thifensulfuron-methyl: 3[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-<br>1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]<br>sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate ..... | 0.45%   |
| Other Ingredients .....   | 74.45%  |
| Total .....   | 100.00% |

**Acid Equivalents:**

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid: | 9.1% (0.75 lb/gal)  |
| fluroxypyr-meptyl acetic acid:                      | 9.1% (0.9 lb/gal)   |
| thifensulfuron-methyl:                              | 0.45% (0.04 lb/gal) |



**Keep Out of Reach of Children**

**CAUTION**


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**Precautionary Statements**


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**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

**Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals**

**Avoid contact with eyes or on clothing.**

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

**Applicators and other handlers 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, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**Engineering Controls**

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

**User Safety Recommendations**

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

### First Aid

**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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

### Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Clpyralid is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation or drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply clpyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow, or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

### Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

#### (Storage and Disposal for rigid containers 5 gal or less)

##### Storage and Disposal

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store above 20°F or warm and agitate before use.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use 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.

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

#### (Storage and Disposal for refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)

##### Storage and Disposal

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store above 20°F or warm and agitate before use.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use 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.

**Container Handling:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

**(Storage and Disposal for nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)**

**Storage and Disposal**

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store above 20°F or warm and agitate before use.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use 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.

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure 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 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

**Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.**

**Notice:** Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-AGL

EPA Est. \_\_\_\_\_

Produced for  
Dow AgroSciences LLC  
9330 Zionsville Road  
Indianapolis, IN 46268

**Net Contents** \_\_\_\_

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(cover, shipping container):

**GF-2506****Herbicide****For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats not underseeded with a legume, and field corn****Active Ingredients:**

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2- pyridinecarboxylic acid,<br>monoethanolamine salt .....   | 12%     |
| fluroxypyr-meptyl acetic acid: [(4-amino-3,5-<br>dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy],<br>1-methylheptyl ester .....                    | 13.1%   |
| thifensulfuron-methyl: 3[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-<br>1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]<br>sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate ..... | 0.45%   |
| Other Ingredients .....   | 74.45%  |
| Total .....   | 100.00% |

**Acid Equivalents:**

clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid: 9.1% (0.9 lb/gal)  
fluroxypyr-meptyl acetic acid: 9.1% (0.9 lb/gal)  
thifensulfuron-methyl: 0.45% (0.04 lb/gal)

**Keep Out of Reach of Children****CAUTION****Agricultural Use Requirements**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

**Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.**

**Notice:** Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

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**Produced for**  
**Dow AgroSciences LLC**  
**9330 Zionsville Road**  
**Indianapolis, IN 46268**

**Net Contents** \_\_\_\_

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(Page 1 through end):

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**Precautionary Statements**

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**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals****CAUTION**

**Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals**

**Avoid contact with eyes or on clothing.**

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category F or G on an EPA chemical resistance category selections chart.

**Applicators and other handlers 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, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**Engineering Controls**

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

**User Safety Recommendations**

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

**First Aid**

**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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

**Environmental Hazards**

This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Clopyralid is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation or drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply clopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow, or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

### Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

### Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 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, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

### Storage and Disposal

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store above 20°F or warm and agitate before use.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use 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.

#### Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

#### Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

**Container Handling:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate



vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

**Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:**

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure 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 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

## Product Information

Use GF-2506 herbicide for selective control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats not underseeded with a legume, and field corn.

## Use Precautions and Restrictions

- This product is not for use or distribution in the state of California.
- Do not apply GF-2506 directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with, broadleaf crops or other susceptible broadleaf plants, including alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season.
- Avoid application where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Many forbs (desirable broadleaf forage plants) are susceptible to GF-2506.
- Allow 7 days of grazing on untreated area (or feeding of untreated hay) before transferring livestock from treated grazing areas (or feeding treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas. If livestock are transferred less than 7 days of grazing untreated area or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.
- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, or drainage. Initiate the field bioassay at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination) chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table below for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

## Crop Rotation Intervals

Residues of GF-2506 in treated plant tissues, including the treated crop or weeds which have not completely decayed, may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

### Crop Rotation Intervals for All States Except Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington

Numbers in parenthesis (-) refer to footnotes following tables.

| Rotation Crops (1)   | Rotation Interval |
|--|-------------------|
| barley, grasses, field corn, oats, sweet corn, wheat, triticale  | Anytime           |
| canola (rapeseed), cole crops ( <i>Brassica</i> species), flax, garden beet, popcorn, spinach, sugar beet, turnip                        | 120 days          |
| alfalfa, asparagus, dry beans, field peas (2), grain sorghum, mint, onions, safflower, soybeans, strawberries, sunflower                 | 10.5 months       |
| chickpeas, lentils, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), and broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding <i>Brassica</i> species) | 18 months         |

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops within 10.5 months following application.
2. For rotation to field peas in 10.5 months, precipitation must be greater than 7 inches during the 10.5 months following application of GF-2506 and greater than 5.5 inches during the June 1 through August 31 time period following application. Otherwise, rotate to field peas 18 months following application.

### Crop Rotation Intervals for Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington Only

| Rotation Crops (1)  | Rotation Interval |
|---|-------------------|
| barley, grasses, field corn, oats, sweet corn, wheat, triticale   | Anytime           |
| canola (rapeseed), cole crops (includes <i>Brassica</i> species grown for seed), flax, garden beet, popcorn, spinach, sugar beet, turnip  | 120 days          |
| alfalfa, asparagus, dry beans, grain sorghum, soybeans, mint, onions, strawberries, sunflower   | 12 months         |
| broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding <i>Brassica</i> species), carrots, celery, chickpeas, cotton, field peas, lentils, lettuce, melons, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), safflower, and tomatoes | 18 months         |

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 12 months following application.

**Note:** The above crop rotation intervals are based upon average annual precipitation regardless of irrigation practices. Following crop rotation intervals results in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, GF-2506 is degraded primarily by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

## Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply GF-2506 directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with, broadleaf crops, including alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season. (See Crop Rotation Intervals section.)

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure crops, whether dormant or actively growing. When applying GF-2506, use low pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label.

**Residues in Plants or Manure:** Do not use plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas, for composting or mulching, where susceptible plants may be grown the following season. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops. To promote herbicidal decomposition, evenly incorporate or burn plant residues. Breakdown of clopyralid in crop residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

**Movement of Treated Soil:** Avoid conditions under which soil from treated areas may be moved or blown to areas containing susceptible plants. Wind-blown dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms, such as epinasty (downward curving or twisting of leaf petioles or stems), when deposited on susceptible plants; however, serious injury is unlikely. To minimize potential movement of clopyralid on wind-blown dust, avoid treatment of powdery dry or light sandy soils until soil has been settled by rainfall or irrigation or irrigate shortly after application.

### Ground Applications

To minimize spray drift, apply GF-2506 in a total spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's directions for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Apply spot treatments only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

### Aerial Application

To minimize spray drift, apply GF-2506 in a total spray volume of 3 gallons or more per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Do not apply below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Minimize spray drift from aerial application by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 of the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Evaluate spray pattern and droplet size distribution by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or

near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

### **Spray Drift Management**

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

- The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 90% of rotor diameter.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information. (This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.)

### **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**

**Importance of Droplet Size:** The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

#### **Controlling Droplet Size:**

**Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

**Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

**Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

**Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backward, parallel to the air stream, produces larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

**Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets and the lowest drift.

**Boom Length:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

**Application Height:** Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**Swath Adjustment** - When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

**Wind:** Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid making applications below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

**Temperature and Humidity:** When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

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

**Sensitive Areas:** Apply the pesticide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

## Mixing Directions

### GF-2506 – Alone

1. Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume and start agitation.
2. Add the required amount of GF-2506.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to manufacturer's label.
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

**Note:** Allow time for thorough mixing of each spray ingredient before adding the next. If allowed to stand after mixing, agitate spray mixture before use.

### GF-2506 - Tank Mix

This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing with products containing fluroxypyr, clopyralid or thifensulfuron-methyl is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

### Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be applied.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment has been adequately cleaned. (See instructions for Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment.)
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

**Tank Mix Compatibility Testing:** Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of GF-2506 and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their

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relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

#### **Mixing Order for Tank Mixes:**

1. Fill spray tank with water to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume.
2. Start agitation.
3. Add different formulation types in the following order, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each: (1) dry flowables; (2) wettable powders; (3) aqueous suspensions flowables or liquids.
4. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add GF-2506 and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.
5. Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing and throughout application.

If spraying or agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

#### **Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment**

To avoid injury to desirable plants, thoroughly clean equipment used to apply GF-2506 before re-using to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly at least three times with water after use. Dispose of rinse water by application to treatment area or in noncropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.

### **Weeds Controlled or Suppressed**

#### **Perennial Weeds**

GF-2506 controls the initial top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control). At higher use rates shown on this label, GF-2506 may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following application; however, plant response may be inconsistent due to inherent variability in shoot regrowth from perennial root systems.

#### **Management of Kochia Biotypes**

Many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to GF-2506, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 1 pint per acre labeled rate. Application of GF-2506 at rates below the 1 pint per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

**Best Resistance Management Practices:** Extensive populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia in these counties, use GF-2506 at a minimum rate of 1.33 pint per acre. In addition, use of GF-2506 should be rotated with products **that do not contain dicamba** to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of GF-2506 for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

**Suppression** is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduction population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.

| Weeds Controlled               |                               |                               | Weeds Suppressed                           |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| alfalfa, volunteer (from seed) | dock, curly                   | nightshade, black (5)         | alfalfa, volunteer (from perennial plants) |
| artichoke, Jerusalem (1)       | flax, volunteer               | nightshade, cutleaf (5)       | bindweed, field                            |
| beans, volunteer               | galinsoga                     | nightshade, eastern black (5) | buffalobur (5)                             |
| bedstraw (cleavers) (2)        | garlic, wild                  | nightshade, hairy (5)         | canola, volunteer                          |
| buckwheat, common              | geranium, Carolina            | peas, volunteer               | eveningprimrose, cutleaf                   |
| buckwheat, wild (3)            | grape species                 | pigweed, redroot              | field horsetail                            |
| burdock, common                | groundsel, common             | puncturevine                  | henbit                                     |
| chamomile, corn                | hawksbeard, narrowleaf        | purslane, common              | knapweed, Russian                          |
| chamomile, false (scentless)   | hawkweed, orange              | ragweed, common (1)           | knotweed, prostrate                        |
| chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel) | hawkweed, yellow              | ragweed, giant (1)            | ladysthumb (5)                             |
| chamomile, wild                | hemp dogbane                  | salsify, meadow (goatsbeard)  | mallow, common                             |
| chickweed, common              | horseweed (maretail)          | shepherd's-purse              | pineappleweed                              |
| clover, black medic            | jimsonweed (1)                | sicklepod                     | potato, volunteer                          |
| clover, hop                    | kochia (4)                    | sorrel, red                   | smartweed, green (5)                       |
| clover, red                    | lambsquarters, common         | sowthistle, annual            | sowthistle, perennial (6)                  |
| clover, sweet                  | lentils, volunteer            | starthistle, yellow           | sunflower, common                          |
| clover, white                  | lettuce, prickly              | sunflower, volunteer (1)      | thistle, Russian                           |
| cocklebur, common (1)          | locoweed, Lambert             | teasel, common                |  |
| coffeeweed                     | locoweed, white               | thistle, bull                 |  |
| cornflower (bachelor button)   | mallow, Venice                | thistle, Canada (6)           |  |
| cress (mouse-ear)              | marshelder (1)                | thistle, musk                 |  |
| daisy, oxeye                   | mayweed                       | velvetleaf                    |  |
| dandelion                      | mayweed, stinking (dogfennel) | vetch                         |  |
|                                | morningglory                  | wormwood, biennial            |  |
|                                | mustard, tumble (jim hill)    |                               |  |
|                                | mustard, wild                 |                               |  |

1. For best control, apply up to 5 leaf stage of growth.
2. For best control, apply in the 1 to 4 leaf "whorl" stage of growth.
3. For best control, apply in the 1 to 3 leaf stage of growth, before vining.
4. Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes. Best control is achieved when weeds are at least 1 inch tall.
5. For best control or suppression, apply at the 2 to 4 leaf stage of growth.
6. For best control or suppression, apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth.

## Application Directions

### Application Timing

Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, or following application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled. If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of GF-2506 are rainfast within 6 hours after application.

Herbicidal activity of GF-2506 is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active plant growth. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost three days before application or three days after application may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

### Application Rates

Generally, an application rate at the low end of the rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed

stands and/or larger weeds), a higher rate in the rate range will be needed. Weeds in fallow land or other areas where competition from crops is not present will generally require higher rates for control or suppression.

### **Spray Coverage**

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not broadcast apply in less than 3 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, increase spray volume to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants.

### **Adjuvants**

Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control. However, the addition of an adjuvant may optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made (a) at lower use rates or lower carrier volumes, (b) under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or (c) to small, heavily pubescent kochia.

### **Application in Liquid Fertilizer**

GF-2506 is compatible with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solutions; however, if liquid fertilizer solutions are to be applied with GF-2506, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when the water source changes, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. A compatibility test is performed by mixing the spray components (in the desired order and proportions) into a clear glass jar before mixing in the spray tank. Use of a compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex may help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to compare with jar test agitation. For best results, liquid fertilizer should not exceed 50% of the total spray volume. Premix GF-2506 with water and add to the liquid fertilizer/water mixture while agitating contents of the spray tank. Apply the spray the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation.

**Advisory:** Foliar applied liquid fertilizers, used as a carrier for GF-2506, can cause yellowing or leaf burn of crop foliage.

### **Spot Treatments**

To prevent misapplication, apply spot treatments only with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

**Hand-Held Sprayers:** Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications. Apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based upon an area of 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of GF-2506 (fl oz or mL) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 gallon or more of spray. To calculate the amount of GF-2506 required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or mL) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc.  $3,500 \div 1,000 = 3.5$ ). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

| <b>Amount of GF-2506 per Gallon of<br/>Spray to Equal<br/>Specified Broadcast Rate</b> |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| <b>1 pt/acre</b>   | <b>1.33 pt/acre</b>   |
| 0.375 fl oz<br>(11 mL)   | 0.50 fl oz<br>(15 mL) |

### **Uses**



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## Field Corn

Apply as a broadcast or band treatment to field corn up to, and including, 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage). Do not broadcast apply to field corn with 6 fully exposed leaf collars (V6 growth stage). Apply to field corn beyond the V5 growth stage as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop safety precaution). Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

### Broadcast Application Rates

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.

| Weed Size or Species (1)   | Application Rate (pt/acre) |
|--|----------------------------|
| susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes (2) | 1                          |
| volunteer potatoes   | 1                          |

1. See Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.
2. A rate of 1 pint per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 8 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. Apply 1 pint per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see Management of Kochia Biotypes in the Broadleaf Weeds Controlled section).

### Options for Suppression or Control of Volunteer Potatoes

- **Preplant Application (Suppression):** Apply 1 pint per acre prior to planting when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant field corn two weeks following application.
- **Postemergence Application (Suppression):** Apply 1 pint per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.

### Crop Tolerance Precaution

Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting and brace root injury) may occur with some corn hybrids or lines when GF-2506 is applied as a broadcast treatment. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from GF-2506. Use of dicamba or 2,4-D (tank mixed or applied sequentially) may increase the potential for injury. Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guidelines for further information.

### Tank Mixes

GF-2506 may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preemergence or postemergence application in field corn unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. See Tank Mixing Precautions under Mixing Directions. When GF-2506 is tank mixed with a companion herbicide, follow applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions, and limitations listed on the manufacturer's label. Refer to Crop Tolerance Precaution (above) for additional information regarding combinations with dicamba or 2,4-D. If an adjuvant is added to the spray mixture as a requirement of the tank mix partner, follow label directions for both the tank mix partner and the adjuvant product.

### Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 90 days of grain or stover harvest.
- Do not make more than one application per crop season.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 47 days of application.
- Do not apply to field corn grown for seed.
- Do not apply to field corn that has been treated previously with Counter 15G.
- Applying this product to field corn that has been treated previously with organophosphate insecticides (Counter 20CR, Lorsban®, Thimet), may result in temporary crop injury, especially on soils of less than

4% organic matter.

### Wheat (including Durum), Triticale, Barley, Oats

Apply as a broadcast postemergence treatment to actively growing wheat, barley or oats, from the 3 leaf crop growth stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39) for control of listed broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vining. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. For suppression of volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 6 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, and following time of application, may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. **Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.**

### Spot Application

Spot applications may be made; however, to prevent over application, apply spot treatments at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for Spot Application in Application Directions section.

### Broadcast Application Rates

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.

| Weed Size or Species (1)   | Application Rate (pt/acre) |
|--|----------------------------|
| susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall (2)   | 1                          |
| susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes | 1.33                       |
| volunteer potatoes, mayweed chamomile (dog fennel), pineappleweed  | 1.33                       |

1. See Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.
2. A rate of 1 pint per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, a rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. Use a rate of 1.33 pints per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see Management of Kochia Biotypes in the Broadleaf Weeds Controlled section).

### Tank Mixes

GF-2506 may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in wheat, barley, and oats. Under certain conditions (drought stress cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixes with organophosphate insecticides, such as Lorsban, may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. See Tank Mixing Precautions under Mixing Directions. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

### Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not cut for hay within 30 days of application. Do not apply within 40 days of grain and straw harvest. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- Do not apply more than 1.33 pint of GF-2506 per acre per growing season.
- Do not use with malathion due to risk of crop injury.

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### Terms and Conditions of Use

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If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

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**Warranty Disclaimer**

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

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**Inherent Risks of Use**

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

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**Limitation of Remedies**

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To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

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