OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

September 10, 2024

Cristina Rodríguez
Manager, Sr. Product Registrations
FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Metsulfuron-methyl and Carfentrazone-ethyl
Product Name: F9007 35 WG Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 279-3454
Application Date: June 12, 2023 and January 2, 2024
Decision Number: 596223 and 596222

Dear Cristina Rodríguez

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the metsulfuron-methyl and carfentrazone-ethyl Interim Decisions, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Concepción Rodríguez by phone at 202-566-0820, or via email at rodriguez.concepcion@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

Carfentrazone-ethyl	Group	14	Herbicide
Metsulfuron-methyl	Group	2	Herbicide

F9007 35 WG Herbicide

For Selective Weed Control in Pastures, Grass (including native grasses, cultivated grasses, and energy grasses) Rangeland, Sod Farms, Fallow Land, Grain Sorghum, Wheat, Triticale, and Barley.

EPA Reg. No. 279-3454 **EPA Est. 279-NY-1**

Active Ingredients:	**By Wt.**
Carfentrazone-ethyl*	20.0%
Metsulfuron-methyl*	15.0%
Other Ingredients:	65.0%
Total:	100.0%

***F9007 35 WG Herbicide** contains 0.35 lb ai/ lb product (0.2 lb active of Carfentrazone-ethyl and 0.15 lb active of Metsulfuron-methyl).
U.S. Patent No. XXXXXXXXXX

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/AVISO

See other panels for additional precautionary information.
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.)

FIRST AID	
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.
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 INHALED	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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 the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOTLINE NUMBER
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

Net Contents:

Sold By
FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Label Code: D4847 122623

ACCEPTED
Sep 10, 2024
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 279-3454

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals)

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

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 A on an EPA Chemical Resistance Category Selection Chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, poly-ethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton ≥ 14 mils, and shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Do not reuse them. 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.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and 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.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling the product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is very toxic to algae and moderately toxic to marine/estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This product may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this product from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Windblown Soil Particles

This product has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affects the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

Fish Advisory Statement:
This product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms, particularly in clear, shallow water bodies that are adjacent to treated areas. Transport to water by runoff or spray drift of this product in areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, should be avoided. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Non-target Organism Advisory
This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS
Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Do not apply, drain, or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in location where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat, triticale, and barley.
- Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Wheat, triticale, and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides, FMC recommends that you first consult your state Experiment Station or University Extension Service for varietal sensitivity information of these crops to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **F9007 35 WG** to a small area as a test plot for varietal interactions prior to use on large scale areas.
- Under certain conditions, such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after **F9007 35 WG** application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur.
- **F9007 35 WG** should not be applied to wheat, triticale, and barley that are stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage; as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5 leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- The combined treatment effects of **F9007 35 WG** post emergence preceded by preemergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.
- In the Pacific Northwest, avoid making applications during winter months when weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe to prevent cold weather-related crop injury.
- Do not apply to triticale, wheat, or barley or pastures undersown with legumes, as injury to the legume forage species may result.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains or pasture/rangeland.
- For ground applications applied under dry, dusty field conditions, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.

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.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Only use for sites, pests, and application methods specified on this labeling.

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

Endangered Species:

It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in an unauthorized "take" (e.g., kill or otherwise harm) of an endangered species, and certain threatened species, under the Endangered Species Act section 9. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. You must obtain a Bulletin no earlier than six months before using this product. To obtain Bulletins, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

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), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box 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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, poly-ethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, 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.

Re-entry Statement: Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment area until spray has dried.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

F9007 35 WG, which contains the active ingredients Carfentrazone-ethyl and Metsulfuron-methyl is a group 14 & 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.

- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of **F9007 35 WG** for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your FMC representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact FMC Corporation at 1-800-331-3148
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 14 or 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
    - Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
        - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
        - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
        - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 14 and 2 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of **F9007 35 WG** Herbicide and any other Group 14 and 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

To better manage weed resistance when using **F9007 35 WG**, use a combination of tillage plus tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than **F9007 35 WG** to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.
Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area. It is prudent to keep **F9007 35 WG** records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

F9007 35 WG HERBICIDE is for post emergent weed control in wheat, triticale, barley, grain sorghum, grasses, sod farms, pasture, rangeland, and for fallow land weed management. **F9007 35 WG** is formulated as a 35 WDG (Water Dispersible Granule) containing 0.35 lb ai/lb product. Consult local University, Extension, or Department of Agriculture specialists before use to insure **F9007 35 WG** is registered for use in your state. **F9007 35 WG** is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saquache counties of Colorado.

Post emergent weed control with **F9007 35 WG HERBICIDE** is improved when adequate soil moisture is present at application. Maximum foliar uptake and weed control effects are seen when no rainfall or irrigation occurs within 24 hours after application. If rainfall or irrigation of at least 0.5 inches does not occur within 7 days after application, irrigation of at least 0.5 inches is recommended.

Weed control is optimized when the product is applied to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches in height. **F9007 35 WG** is a contact herbicide. Within a few hours following application, the foliage of susceptible weeds show signs of desiccation, and in subsequent days or weeks further necrosis, chlorosis, and death of the weed meristem occurs.
Extremes in environmental conditions such as temperature, moisture, soil conditions, and cultural practices may affect the activity of **F9007 35 WG**. Under warm moist conditions, herbicide symptoms may be accelerated. Under very dry conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms may be delayed or reduced as weeds hardened off by drought are less susceptible to absorption and translocation of **F9007 35 WG**.

F9007 35 WG is rapidly absorbed through the foliage of plants. To avoid significant crop response, applications should not be made within 6 to 8 hours of either rain, snow, or irrigation, or when heavy dew is present on the crop. Certain spray tank additives, cultural practices, soil conditions, or environmental conditions such as extremes in temperature or moisture may enhance the potential of herbicidal symptoms on the crop.

When applying **F9007 35 WG** alone for post emergent weed control, apply before the weeds have reached the maximum height listed in the appropriate weed control table(s) for the crop. Application after weeds have reached the listed maximum height for control could result in commercially unacceptable weed control. For control of weeds by post applications larger than listed in the weed control table, and for wider spectrum, apply in tank-mixture with herbicide(s) that are labeled for control of targeted weeds. Uniform spray coverage is necessary for optimum performance.

F9007 35 WG can be mixed with water, liquid fertilizer or mixtures of water and liquid fertilizer and adjuvants and applied to labeled crops for selective post emergence control of broadleaf weeds.

Product Measurement
F9007 35 WG may be measured using the **F9007 35 WG** volumetric measuring cup. The degree of accuracy of this cup is subject to variability in precise measurement of the product. For more precise measurements, use scales calibrated in ounces.

Adjuvant Use Requirements
Applications of **F9007 35 WG** must include either a nonionic surfactant or a crop oil concentrate except when specified in the crop section of the label. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. If another herbicide is tank mixed with **F9007 35 WG,** select adjuvants recommended for use with both products.

Nonionic Surfactants (NIS)
- Apply 0.06 to 0.50% v/v (1/2 to 4 pts. per 100 gallons of spray solution) – see Tank Mixtures section for additional information.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Exceptions: On all spring wheat and spring or winter barely use ½ to 1qt. per 100 gallons.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)
- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions. • Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer
- Use 2 qts./acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/A of spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qts./acre UAN or 4 lb/A AMS under arid conditions. If using nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pt. – 1 qt. per 100 gal. of spray solution (0.06 – 0.25% v/v) based on local guidance.
- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Tank Mixtures

F9007 35 WG may be tank-mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label directions for the companion herbicide. Follow the most restrictive use directions of the products used in the mixture. Tank mixtures of **F9007 35 WG** with EC formulations of other crop protection products, crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oils, silicone based adjuvants, 28% nitrogen or ammonium sulfate may increase crop response.

On-Farm Testing

Not all varieties or cultivars of labeled crops have been fully evaluated under all environmental and soil conditions. For additional and specific information, consult University or local Extension specialists. It may also be beneficial to conduct small on-farm trials under actual conditions with specific varieties or cultivars before treating large acreage.

Methods of Application

F9007 35 WG is a versatile herbicide utilizing several different application methods to achieve the desired results. If **F9007 35 WG** is being applied in standing crop situations, application methods and adjustments must be precise to prevent unfavorable crop response on the desirable green stem tissue, foliage, blooms, or fruit.

Spray volumes

Ground applications should be made in a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre to insure good target coverage. Spray tips must be positioned no less than 18 inches above the crop and operated in such manner as to avoid overlaps, concentration into crop whorls, and slower than calibrated ground speeds.

Aerial applications are allowed in some situations. Aerial treatments should be made with a minimum of 2 gallons of total spray per acre with a minimum VMD of 450 microns.

Post directed applications may be utilized when labeled crops have reached minimum growth stages where sprays may be directed to the target weeds, but is not deposited on the green stem, foliage, blooms or fruit of the crop.

Hooded Sprayer applications are allowed on labeled crops. To apply **F9007 35 WG** using a hooded sprayer, refer to the Hooded Sprayer Section for specific adjustment and operation instructions. For additional information, refer to the individual crop sections of this label.

Shielded Sprayer applications may be utilized in some situations. Sprayers should be designed and operated so that the shield between the spray pattern and the crop will prevent the deposition of spray to green stem plant tissue, foliage, blooms or fruit of the crop.

Mixing and Loading Requirements

Fill the spray tank 3/4 full with clean water. Make sure the agitation system is operating while adding products. Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level. The spray tank agitation should be sufficient to ensure uniform spray mixture during application and must continue until the spray tank has been emptied. When tankmixing with other products, **F9007 35 WG** should be mixed first in the spray tank. After the **F9007 35 WG** is thoroughly mixed, add the other products as specified on their label. Ensure the compatibility of other products with **F9007 35 WG** before mixing them together in the spray tank.

If the spray solution has to set overnight, maintain continuous agitation until all the spray solution has been used.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

Do not use with tank additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5 or above pH 8. Buffer spray solution to alter the pH range as appropriate.

Spray Equipment Clean-Out

Many new pesticides are very active at low rates, especially to sensitive crops. Residues left in mixing equipment, spray tanks, hoses, spray booms and nozzles can cause crop effects if they are not properly cleaned. As soon as possible after spraying **F9007 35 WG** and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer equipment must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure. In addition, users must take appropriate steps to ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with **F9007 35 WG** as required on the other product labels. More complete cleaning can be achieved if the spray system is cleaned immediately following the application.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles. Use a high-pressure detergent wash to remove physical sediment and residues from the inside of the sprayer tank and thoroughly rinse. Then, thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles with a clean water rinse. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tips) separately in the ammonia solution of Step 2.

2. Next, prepare a sprayer cleaning solution by adding three gallons of ammonia (containing at least 3% active) per 100 gallons of clean water. Prepare sufficient cleaning solution to allow the operation of the spray system for a minimum of 15 minutes to thoroughly flush hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles.

3. Convenient and thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved if the ammonia solution or fresh water is left in the spray tank, hoses, spray booms and spray nozzles overnight or during storage.

4. Before using the sprayer, completely drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, spray boom, and spray nozzles with clean water. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tip) separately in an ammonia solution.

5. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations and guidelines.

Do not apply sprayer cleaning solutions or rinsate to sensitive crops.

Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with **F9007 35 WG** spray solution remaining in the tank, spray lines, spray boom plumbing, spray nozzles or strainers.

If the sprayer has been stored or idle, purge the spray boom and nozzles with clean water before beginning any application.

Should small quantities of **F9007 35 WG** remain in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing effects to certain crops and other vegetation. FMC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application

Use ground sprayers designed, calibrated and operated to deliver uniform spray droplets to the targeted plant or plant parts. Adjust sprayer nozzles to achieve uniform plant coverage. Overlaps and slower ground speeds (caused by continuing to spray while starting, stopping or turning) may result in higher application rates and possible crop response.

Spray Buffer for Ground Application

Spray buffer zones for ground applications, listed in chart below, are required where local indigenous endangered plant species are found.

Buffers to Indigenous Endangered Plant Species		
F9007 35 WG USE RATE (lb ai/A)	**Low Spray Boom Buffer (ft.)**	**High Spray Boom Buffer (ft.)**
0.0438	20	33
0.0547	26	46

Conventional Boom and Nozzle Sprayers

Use a boom and nozzle sprayer equipped with the appropriate nozzles, spray tips and screens and adjusted to provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate operating pressures. Use nozzles that produce minimal amounts of fine spray droplets. Do not exceed 30 psi spray pressure unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift reducing nozzles. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Use higher spray volumes when there is a dense weed population or crop canopy. Adjust sprayers to position spray tips no lower than 18 inches above the crop. Operate the sprayer to avoid the application of high herbicide rates directly over the rows and/or into the whorl of treated crop plants.

Directed Sprayers

For directed sprayers apply **F9007 35 WG** with drop nozzles or other spray equipment capable of directing the spray to the target weeds and away from sensitive plant parts. Apply **F9007 35 WG** up to the maximum rate for the target crop for the control of larger weed sizes or weeds not controlled with lower use rates. Use appropriate rates of adjuvants such as nonionic surfactants, crop oil concentrates or methylated seed oils.

Hooded Sprayers

To apply **F9007 35 WG** using a hooded sprayer, refer to the **Hooded Sprayer Section** for specific adjustment and operation instructions. For additional information, refer to the individual crop sections of this label.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing a minimal amount of fine droplets. Apply at a minimum of 2 gallons of finished spray per acre. Higher aerial spray volumes are required for harvest aid and defoliation treatments. Higher spray volumes are required when there is a dense weed population or crop canopy.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT
Aerial Applications:

- For aerial applications, the distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of the length of the wingspan or 90% of rotor diameter. To further reduce drift, use on half of the length of the wingspan or rotor diameter at the edge of the field.
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must only spray when wind speed is 10 miles per hour or less.
- Applicators must not spray during temperature inversions.
- For aerial applications, the release height must be no higher than 10 feet from the top of the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- For aerial applications, select nozzle and pressure that produce medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard (ANSI/ASABE) S641 May 2018.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ANSI/ASABE) S641May 2018.

Ground Boom Applications:

- For ground boom applications, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy. For all other ground applications, the nozzle must be no more than 4 feet from the target vegetation.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ANSI/ASAE) S572.3 Feb 2020.
- For ground applications, select nozzle and pressure that produce medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with (ANSIASAE) S572.3 Feb 2020.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ANSI/ASAE) S572.3 Feb 2020 for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour 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.

F9007 35 WG HERBICIDE is a contact herbicide. Avoid any drift conditions that would allow the product to contact desirable vegetation. F9007 35WG HERBICIDE is not volatile; however, mist from spray drift may cause injury to sensitive plants.

The interaction of 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 movement from applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications of dry materials. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The optimum 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 when applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site, on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

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 recommended 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 recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should 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 should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

BOOM LENGTH

For some aerial use patterns, reducing the effective boom length no less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

Swath adjustment distance must increase, with increasing, drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc).

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.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Carfentrazone-ethyl shall only be applied when the wind is blowing away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species and non-targetcrops).

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 is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Applications shall be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Do not apply Carfentrazone-ethyl when wind speed exceeds 10 mph. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

F9007 35 WG MAXIMUM USE RATE INFORMATION

Refer to the crop section of this label for specific product use directions.

	Maximum Allowable F9007 35 WG Use Per Acre Per Season for crops or crop grouping			
	Total Allowed F9007 35 WG Use Per Season *			
Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup	**F9007 35 WG (oz/A) Per Season**	**Maximum Rate (total lb ai/A) Per Season**	**Containing lb ai Carfentrazone-ethyl**	**Containing lb ai Metsulfuron-methyl**
Fallow Land	0.4	0.0088	.05	0.003
Grass, Pasture, Rangeland (Group 17)	1.5	0. 0328	0.018	0.014
Barley, Wheat, Triticale	0.4	0.0088	0.05	0.003
Grain Sorghum	0.2	0.0044	0.0025	0.0018
	*The total allowable usage includes all applications made to the field per calendar year. This includes fallow Land treatments and all in-season treatments, including harvest aid. Restriction: Do not exceed the maximum use rates specified in this chart.			

PREHARVEST INTERVALS

Refer to the crop section of this label for specific product use directions.

Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup	**PHI (Days Before Harvest)**	**Grazing and Forage PHI (Days)**	**Application Window**
Grass, Pasture, Rangeland (Group 17)	0	0	0
Dryland Barley, Spring Wheat, Triticale	10	7	Two leaf to Jointing
Durum Wheat and Wampum Spring Wheat, Irrigated Barley and Wheat,	10	7	Tillering to Jointing
Dryland Winter Wheat	10	7	Two leaf to Boot
Irrigated Winter Wheat	10	7	Tillering to Boot
Barley, Wheat, Triticale (Harvest Aid)	10	7	Hard Dough to Harvest
Grain Sorghum	3	30	Four to Fifteen inches in height

ROTATION INTERVALS

ROTATIONAL INTERVALS FOR CEREALS
ALL GEOGRAPHIES
Following Use of F9007 35 WG at 0.4 oz/A

Crop	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Soil pH	Minimum Rotation Interval
Winter and spring wheat	No restrictions	7.9 or lower	1
Durum wheat, barley, spring/winter oat	No restrictions	7.9 or lower	10

ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED LAND Following Use of F9007 35 WG at 0.4 oz/A on Wheat, Triticale, Barley, Fallow Land or Pasture

Location			Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	**County or Area**	**Crop**			
Colorado	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Idaho	Southern Idaho	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
Kansas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22

	Central and Western Kansas (West of the Flint Hills)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	15	4
	Western Kansas W. of Hwy. 183	Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6 to 7.9	33	34
	Central Kansas; Generally E. of Hwy. 183 and W. of the Flint Hills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	4
Montana	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22
		Alfalfa (hay only)	7.6 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
			7.5 or lower		34
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Nebraska	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		IR Corn STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
	Generally W. of Hwy. 77 and E. of the Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6 to 7.9	33	34
New Mexico	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Eastern New Mexico	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
North Dakota	W. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22

	E. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	34	34
Oklahoma	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		IR Corn STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
	Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	E. of the Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
Oregon	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
South Dakota	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Soybean Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River, & S. of Hwy. 34 W. of the Missouri River	Grain sorghum Proso millet	7.9 or lower	13	12

	Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy. 14, & W. of Missouri River	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Texas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Soybean Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	N. of Central Texas*	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
* The counties of N. Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Foard, Franklin, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrant, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young.					
Washington	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Wyoming	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Southern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
	Southern Wyoming (Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties only)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12

ROTATION INTERVALS IN PASTURE OR RANGELAND FOR OVERSEEDING AND RENOVATION

Location	Crop	Maximum F9007 35 WG Rate on Pasture (oz)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, ryegrass, fescue, timothy	0.4 to 1.20	4
	Wheat (except durum)	0.4 to 1.20	1
	Durum, barley, oat	0.4 to 1.20	10
ALL AREAS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE*	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	0.4 to 0.75	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, ryegrass. timothy	0.4 to 0.75	6
	Fescue	0.4 to 0.75	18
	Wheat (except durum) 1/10	0.4 to 0.75	1
	Durum, barley, oat	0.4 to 0.75	10

For rotation Intervals not covered above:
The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with a least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any major field crop or pasture crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed on that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

RECROPPING INTERVALS FOR GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) After Spraying F9007 35 WG and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley, Triticale, and Fallow Land.

Whenever **F9007 35 WG** has previously been used in wheat, barley, triticale or fallow land, the following grasses may be planted after the intervals specified in the tables below. The planting of grass and legume mixtures is not recommended as injury to legumes may occur:

Bentgrass	Orchardgrass (excluding Piaute)
Blue grama	Prairie sandreed
Bluestems - Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW Spar	Sand dropseed
Buffalograss	Sheep fescue
Galleta	Sideoats grama
Green needlegrass	Switchgrass
Green sprangletop	Wild Ryegrass - Beardless, Russian
Indian ricegrass	Wheatgrasses - Crested, Intermidiate, Pubescent, Slender, Streamback, Tall, Thickspike, Western
Lovegrasses - Sand, Weeping	

F9007 35 WG ROTATIONAL INTERVALS for MN, MT, ND, SD, and Northern WY:

Soil pH	Use Rate (oz/A)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
7.9 or lower	0.4	2 months (all grasses)

F9007 35 WG ROTATIONAL INTERVAL for AR, CO, ID, KS, LA, NE, NM, OK, OR, TX, UT, WA, Southern WY:

Soil pH	Use Rate (oz/A)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
7.5 or lower	0.4	4 months (all grasses)
7.6 to 7.9	0.4	4 months (Wheatgrasses only)

Before using **F9007 35 WG**, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, fallow land, pasture, or rangeland acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotational intervals are determined by the rate of breakdown of **F9007 35 WG** applied. **F9007 35 WG** breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture.
Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase **F9007 35 WG** breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture will slow **F9007 35 WG** breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

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

Soil pH Limitations

F9007 35 WG should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, **F9007 35 WG** could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **F9007 35 WG**.

Checking Soil pH

Before using **F9007 35 WG**, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0 inch to 4 inch samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local University Extension Service publications for additional information on soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals tables), or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

Field Bioassay

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with this product. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate if it is safe to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on this product.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Treated vegetation may be cut for forage or hay. Coveralls, shoes plus socks, and chemical resistant gloves made of waterproof material must be worn if cutting within 12 hours of treatment.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Grain Sorghum, Grasses, Sod, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow Land

Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or 4" across and are actively growing. Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 hours after application.

NOTE: Thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

F9007 35 WG at 0.4 oz/A – Weeds Controlled	
Blue/purple mustard*	Mayweed chamomile
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Miners lettuce
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)
Common chickweed	Plains coreopsis
Common purslane	Russian thistle*
Conical catchfly	Shepherd's purse
Cowcockle	Smallseed falseflax
False chamomile	Smartweed (green, lady's thumb, pale)
Field pennycress (fanweed)	Snow speedwell
Filaree	Tansymustard*
Flixweed*	Treacle mustard (Bushy Wallflower)
Groundsel (common)	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Henbit	Volunteer sunflower
Kochia*	Waterpod
Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)	Wild mustard
Lettuce, Prickly 2-3 leaf *	
* See the **Specific Weed Problems** section for further recommendations.	

Additional Weeds in Pasture/Rangeland Only

F9007 35 WG at 0.4 to 0.8 oz/A – Weeds Controlled	
Bitter sneezeweed	Mallow, common
Buttercup	Marestail*
Carolina geranium	Plantain
Cheeseweed	Purslane, common
Common broomweed	Smartweed PA (seedling)
Common mullein	Teasel (up to 6 inches)
Common yarrow	Toadflax, yellow
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Velvetleaf
Curly dock	Wild garlic*
Dandelion	Woolly croton*
Lettuce, Prickly 2-3 leaf *	
F9007 35 WG at 0.8 oz to 1.2 oz/A – Weeds Controlled	
Amaranth, spiny	Morningglory, entireleaf
Annual marshelder	Morningglory, ivyleaf
Anoda, spurred	Morningglory, pitted
Bedstraw, catchweed	Morningglory, scarlet
Bitter sneezeweed	Musk thistle*
Bittercress	Nettle, burning
Blackeyed-Susan	Nightshade, American black
Buckbrush^	Nightshade, black
Buckwheat, wild	Nightshade, hairy
Buffalobur	Pensacola Bahiagrass
Burclover	Pigweed, prostrate
Buttercup	Plantain
Carolina geranium	Purple scabious
Carpetweed	Purslane, common
Cheeseweed	Ragweed, common
Cocklebur	Ragweed, giant

Common broomweed	Ragweed, western*
Common mullein	Rocket, London
Common yarrow	Sesbania, hemp
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Shepherdspurse
Curly dock	Smartweed PA (seedling)
Dandelion	Sorrel, Red
Dogfennel	Sowthistle, annual
Eclipta	Speedwell, ivyleaf
Fiddleneck, coast	Speedwell, Virginia
Filaree, redstem	Spiderwort, tropical
Flixweed	Spurge, prostrate
Groundcherry, smooth (seedling)	Tansymustard
Groundcherry, Wright's	Teasel (up to 6 inches)
Gumweed	Thistle, Russian (up to 2 inches tall)
Horsemint (beebalm)	Toadflax, yellow
Kochia	Velvetleaf
Lettuce, Prickly 2-3 leaf *	Velvetleaf (24")
Jimsonweed	Spurry, corn
Mallow, common	Wild garlic*
Marestail*	Woolly croton*
Meadowfoam	
F9007 35 WG at 1.5 oz/A – Weeds Controlled	
Serecia lespedeza*	
* See the **Specific Weed Problems** section for further recommendations.	
^ Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.	

Weeds Suppressed^*
Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow Land

0.4 oz/A – Weeds Suppressed^	
Bindweed, field	Knotweed (prostrate)*
Canada thistle*	Lettuce, prickly
Common sunflower*	Sowthistle, (annual)*
Corn gromwell*	Wild buckwheat*
1.2 oz/A - Brush Suppressed^	
Blackberry	Multiflora rose*
Dewberry	Wild Plum
* See the **Specific Weed Problems** section for further recommendations.	
^ Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.	

Weeds/Brush Suppressed with Spot Application
(Pasture/Rangeland only) ^

4 oz per 100 gal. of water	
Blackberry*	Poison Oak
Canada thistle* Dewberry*	Poison Sumac
Multiflora rose*	Silver Sumac
Wild Plum	Staghorn Sumac
Poison Ivy	
* See the **Specific Weed Problems** section for further recommendations.	
^ Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.	

*Specific Weed Problems

Tank mix partners must be registered for use in the geography intended for use on the labeled crop.

Annual marshelder, Burclover, Carolina horsenettle, Common cocklebur, Common milkweed, Common ragweed, Giant ragweed, Prickly lettuce, Sunflower, Western ragweed: Apply **F9007 35 WG** at 0.4 to 0.8 oz/A in a tank-mix combination with 8-32 oz of Grazon P+D, 4-16 oz of Tordon 22K, 16-32 oz of 2,4-D, 4 to 32 oz of Banvel, 8-32 oz of Weedmaster, 8 oz of Remedy, or 0.35 oz of Amber where these products are labeled for improved post emergence control. **F9007 35 WG** plus Amber is commonly used in for suppression of Ragweed species in areas where phenoxy herbicides are restricted by local regulations.

Mustard Species (including Blue Mustard)**:** For best results, apply **F9007 35 WG** tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA post emergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Canada Thistle and Sowthistle: Apply **F9007 35 WG** plus surfactant or **F9007 35 WG** plus 2,4-D, clopyraild, flouroxypyr or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop. For spot applications to Canada Thistle in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qt. per 100 gal. of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Corn Gromwell and Prostrate Knotwed: Apply **F9007 35 WG** plus surfactant when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with **F9007 35 WG** can improve results.

Kochia, Russian Thistle, and Prickly Lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use **F9007 35 WG** in a tank mix with Banvel and 2,4-D, or bromoxynil and 2,4-D (suggested rates 3/4 - 1 pt. Buctril + 1/4 - 3/8 lb active 2,4-D ester). **F9007 35 WG** should be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Sunflower (common/volunteer): Apply either **F9007 35 WG** plus surfactant or **F9007 35 WG** plus 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing.

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply **F9007 35 WG** plus 2,4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favors active weed growth.

Marestail: Apply **F9007 35 WG** as a broadcast application when marestail rosettes are no wider than 3 inches and actively growing. Where herbicide-resistant marestail populations exist, the addition of 2,4-D at 1 pt/A or dicamba at 8 oz/A may aid in control of resistant marestail.

Musk Thistle: Apply **F9007 35 WG** at 0.8 to 1.2 oz/A in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Fall applications should be made before the soil freezes.

Multiflora Rose: For best control, apply **F9007 35 WG** as a broadcast application when multiflora rose is less than 3' tall.
For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply to green canes from leaf emergence through bloom but prior to total leaf emergence. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qt. per 100 gal. of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Blackberry and Dewberry: For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qt. per 100 gal. of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture: Apply **F9007 35 WG** at 1.2 oz/A plus surfactant. Apply after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application should be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth. **F9007 35 WG** is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of **F9007 35 WG** can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, **F9007 35 WG** treatments should be spread out over a period of years. Do not apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass. Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

NOTE: F9007 35 WG should not be used for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass. Also, **F9007 35 WG** should not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

Serecia lespedeza: Apply **F9007 35 WG** at 1.2 oz/A plus a surfactant at 1 to 2 qt. per 100 gal. of total spray solution. For best results, make applications to serecia lespedeza up to full bloom stage of growth. **NOTE:** Do not make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Wild Garlic: Apply 0.4 to 0.8 oz/A of **F9007 35 WG** in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Croton: Apply 0.4 to 0.8 oz/A of **F9007 35 WG** in the late spring or early summer at pre-emergence up to 6 inches tall.

Pasture and Rangeland

TIMING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

F9007 35 WG may be used on some native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other pasture grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows:

Pasture Grass	**Minimum time from stand establishment of Pasture Grass to F9007 35 WG application:**
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, bromegrassand orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Fescue Precautions:

Note that **F9007 35 WG** may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- tank mix **F9007 35 WG** with 2,4-D
- use the lowest labeled rate for target weeds
- use surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pt. per 100 gal. of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v)
- make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall
- do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with **F9007 35 WG**.

Timothy Precautions:

Timothy should be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of **F9007 35 WG** to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting.

To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- tank mix **F9007 35 WG** with 2,4-D at the specified 2,4-D rate for Timothy Grass
- use the lowest labeled rate for target weeds
- use surfactant at 1/2 pt. per 100 gal. (1/16% v/v)
- make applications in the late summer or fall
- do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

Ryegrass Pastures (Italian or perennial):

- Do not apply **F9007 35 WG** to ryegrass as injury or loss of pasture plant stand may result.

Other Pastures: Varieties and species of pasture grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using **F9007 35 WG** on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to one container. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season. Broadleaf pasture species, such as alfalfa and clover are highly sensitive to **F9007 35 WG** and will be severely stunted or injured by **F9007 35 WG.**

SMALL GRAINS

Barley, Triticale, and Wheat

TIMING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Weed Control Use

Apply **F9007 35 WG** alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to control emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to winter wheat, spring wheat, barley, and triticale in all tillage systems. For optimum performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 4 inches across. For dense weed pressure, use tank mix combinations. **Coverage is essential for good control.**

Application Timing – Weed Control

Apply 0.4 oz/A **F9007 35 WG** to wheat, barley or triticale only once per use season.

Dryland Winter Wheat

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot once per use season.

Dryland Barley, Spring Wheat, and Triticale (Except Durum type or Wampum Variety)

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage up to jointing stage once per use season.

Durum Type and Wampum Variety Spring Wheat

Make applications after the crop is tillering up to jointing stage once per use season. Applications to Durum and Wampum varieties should be made in combination with 2,4-D.

Irrigated Wheat and Barley

Make applications after the crop begins tillering up to jointing. First post-treatment irrigation should be delayed for at least 3 days after treatment and should not exceed 1 in. of water.

Do not apply during boot or early heading, as crop injury may result.

TANK MIXTURES IN CEREALS (WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE)

Read and follow all manufacturers' instructions for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix that product with **F9007 35 WG**.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

F9007 35 WG may be tank mixed with other recommended and registered herbicides to control weeds suppressed, resistant, or not controlled with **F9007 35 WG** alone**.**

Mixture with 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

F9007 35 WG can be used as a tank mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 0.4 oz/A. of **F9007 35 WG** : add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient.

Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt. per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.

Apply **F9007 35 WG** plus MCPA after the 3 to 5-leaf stage but before boot (with Durum and Wampum varieties do not apply before tillering). Apply **F9007 35 WG** plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label), but before boot.

Mixture with Dicamba

For best results, apply **F9007 35 WG** at 0.4 oz/A: add 1/16 to 1/8 lb ai/A of dicamba. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt. per 100 gallons of spray solution: however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Also refer to dicamba labels for application timing and restrictions.

Mixture with 2,4-D (amine or ester) and Dicamba

F9007 35 WG may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D.

Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labels of all products used.

Make applications at 0.4 oz of **F9007 35 WG** + 1/16-1/12 lb active ingredient dicamba + 4-6 oz. active 2,4-D Ester or Amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2

pts. of surfactant to the 3 way mixture, where necessary depending on conditions and infestation. Use of additional surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or dicamba label, or local recommendations for more information.
Apply the 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum wheat) apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

Mixture with Bromoxynil products (such as Buctril or Bronate) **F9007 35 WG** may be tank mixed with bromoxynil* containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow land. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 oz ai/A (such as Bronate or Buctril at 3/4 - 1 1/2 pts. per acre).

Mixture with Starane
For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, **F9007 35 WG** may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 1 1/3 pts. per acre of Starane.

Mixture with Starane + Salvo
For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, **F9007 35 WG** may be tank mixed with recommended rates of Starane + Salvo.

Mixture with Express
This product may be tank-mixed with Express based on local recommendations and label instructions, precautions, and warnings from all herbicide labels in the mixture.

Mixture with Harmony Extra This product may be tank-mixed with Harmony Extra based on local recommendations and label instructions, precautions, and warnings from all herbicide labels in the mixture.

Mixture with Starane + Sword
For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, **F9007 35 WG** may be tank mixed with recommended rates of Starane + Sword.

Mixture with Maverick
F9007 35 WG can be tank mixed with Maverick herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

Mixture with Stinger, Curtail, Curtail M, or Widematch
F9007 35 WG can be tank mixed with Stinger, Curtail, or Curtail M herbicides for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

Mixture with Grass Control Products – Recommendations and Precautions
Tank mixtures of **F9007 35 WG** and grass control products may result in poor grass control.
FMC recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or FMC representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **F9007 35 WG** and the grass product to a small area. Do not tank mix **F9007 35 WG** with Hoelon3EC, as grass control may be reduced.

Mixture with Puma
F9007 35 WG can be tank mixed with Puma herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

Mixture with Everest
F9007 35 WG can be tank mixed with Everest herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

Mixture with Insecticides and Fungicides
F9007 35 WG may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on Barley, Triticale, and Wheat. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2 – 4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of **F9007 35 WG** with organophosphate insecticides (such as chlorpyrifos) may result in temporary crop yellowing or, in some cases severe crop injury.
The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application.
Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.
Do not use **F9007 35 WG** with Malathion, as crop injury will result.

F9007 35 WG Herbicide with MCPA, 2,4-D, and/or Dicamba for use in suppression of Winter Annual Broadleaf Weeds in Winter Wheat to be Grazed Out in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Kansas

PRODUCT INFORMATION
F9007 35 WG herbicide can be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba for suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds in winter wheat to be grazed out and not harvested for grain, in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
For the suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds (such as henbit and mustards) in winter wheat in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas, apply **F9007 35 WG** at 0.2 oz/A. F9007 35 WG should be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba at label rates for each product.

Winter annual broadleaf weeds should be less than 1 inch tall or in the rosette stage for suppression.

Add a nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 qts. per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v).

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land Following Use of F9007 35 WG at 0.2 oz/A on Wheat That Will be Grazed Out

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Cotton	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Dry Beans	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22

For rotation intervals for crops not covered above following the use of **F9007 35 WG** at 0.2 oz/A on wheat that will be grazed out, the minimum rotation interval is 22 months with at least 18 inch of cumulative precipitation during the period:
- to any crop not listed on the rotation intervals table above
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range

To rotate to a crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to rotate to that crop. See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS
This treatment is for use on winter wheat that will be grazed out and will not be harvested for grain.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS
F9007 35 WG suppresses weeds by post emergence activity. For best results, apply **F9007 35 WG** to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of suppression at 0.2 oz/A may depend upon the following factors:
- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental conditions at and following treatment

HARVEST AID USE (Barley, Wheat, and Triticale)

TIMING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

F9007 35 WG Harvest Aid Use Rate
Apply **F9007 35 WG** at 0.4 oz product (0.0088 lb ai) per acre, but not to exceed maximum labeled rates. Refer to the **MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE F9007 35 WG USE RATE CHART** and the **PREHARVEST INTERVAL** charts for additional application information. If treatments of **F9007 35 WG** have been made to the crop earlier, that rate of **F9007 35 WG** must be considered in

determining the maximum use rate as a harvest aid treatment. Apply **F9007 35 WG** alone or in combination with 2,4-D or Glyphosate to aid in dry-down of many broadleaf weeds to aid in grain harvest.

Application Timing – Harvest Aid Use (Barley, Wheat, and Triticale) Apply **F9007 35 WG** to barley, wheat, and triticale to defoliate and/or desiccate troublesome broadleaf weeds such as morningglories, pigweeds and velvetleaf that may be present at harvest. Apply **F9007 35 WG** alone or as a tank mixture with other harvest aids.

Applications may be made from when the crop has reached hard dough stage up to 10 days prior to harvest.

Applications shall be made in spray volumes sufficient to provide complete coverage of foliage. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre for ground application and 2 gallons per acre for aerial application.

Adjuvant Requirements
A nonionic surfactant (NIS), methylated seed oil (MSO) or crop oil concentrate (COC) is required. Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient, or a methylated seed oil, or crop oil concentrate (COC)(petroleum or seed oil) at 1 to 2 v/v (1 to 2 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution). A high quality sprayable liquid nitrogen fertilizer at 2 to 4 % v/v (2 to 4 gallons per 100 gallons spray solution) or ammonium sulfate (AMS) at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds per acre in addition to the nonionic surfactant methylated seed oil or crop oil is allowed.

Coverage is essential for satisfactory performance.

Tank Mixtures for Harvest Aid Use
A tank mix of **F9007 35 WG** plus 2,4-D and surfactant, or Glyphosate will assist in dry down of many broadleaf weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest utility and grain quality.
Post emergence application should be made to actively growing weeds after the crop is in the hard dough stage. If weeds are not dry within 10 days after application, delay harvest until weeds is dry.

For information on species controlled with **F9007 35 WG** alone or in specific mixtures with other products, see the specific Weeds Controlled chart contained within this label.

Mixture with 2,4-D
Use 0.4 oz **F9007 35 WG** plus 1/4 to 1/2 lb ai 2,4-D per acre on moderate weed infestations; higher rates of 2,4-D may be used on large weeds if permitted by the 2,4-D brand labeling. Include 1 to 2 qt. surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution.
In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, apply **F9007 35 WG** with surfactant only; however, this treatment may be less effective.
Mixture with Glyphosate
Use 0.4 oz **F9007 35 WG** plus the locally labeled rate of Glyphosate (see Glyphosate label for maximum seasonal rate). **F9007 35 WG** requires the use of an adjuvant for optimum activity – Consult the Glyphosate label or local recommendations for the amount of adjuvant to include.

Restrictions and Precautions
If applied as a tank mixture, refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tank mixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Consult the **Rotation Interval Tables** for information on the allowed plant back intervals for specific crops, states, and regions before planting any crop following use of **F9007 35 WG** as a harvest aid.

GRAIN SORGHUM

Product Information
F9007 35 WG is for use on irrigated or dryland grain sorghum in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas (North of I-20).

Use Rate
Apply **F9007 35 WG** at 0.2 oz/A plus 1/4 lb ai 2,4-D amine per acre. Do not use surfactant or crop oil.
Crop Stage: For optimum performance and crop safety, apply **F9007 35 WG** plus 2,4-D amine when grain sorghum is 4 to 15 inches in height. If sorghum is taller than 10 inches to the top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. Apply only before the boot stage. Read and follow all other use instructions, warnings and precautions on companion herbicide labels.
Sorghum varieties vary in sensitivity to 2,4-D amine. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D amine Contact the appropriate seed company or State University Extension Service for this information.
Pest Stage: Application of **F9007 35 WG** plus 2,4-D amine should be made when all or a majority of the weeds have germinated and emerged. For best results, spray when weeds are less than 6 inches tall.

Application Information
F9007 35 WG may be applied to grain sorghum by properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment. **F9007 35 WG** can be used on either dryland or irrigated grain sorghum. If application is made to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment.
The first post-treatment irrigation should not exceed 1.0".
Use cultivation prior to **F9007 35 WG** plus 2,4-D amine treatment to cover exposed brace roots of grain sorghum to minimize injury from 2,4-D amine.
Applications shall be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre or by air at a minimum finished spray volume of 2 gallons of spray per acre.

Precautionary Statements
- Temporary crop yellowing and/or stunting may occur soon after application, especially when crop is under stress conditions.
- Do not use on grain sorghum grown for seed production. Do not use on forage or sweet sorghum.
- Do not harvest for forage or silage within 30 days of application.
- Do not include surfactant or crop oil to the tank mix.
- Do not apply this treatment under cold, wet weather conditions or to grain sorghum growing under stress caused by weather, insects or disease as crop injury may result.
- Do not apply to long season grain sorghum varieties or grain sorghum that is planted after July 1, as crop injury or delayed maturity may occur.
- Do not exceed (1) one application per year.
- **F9007 35 WG** must be used with 2,4-D. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, follow requirements of the restriction. If 2,4-D use is prohibited, do not use **F9007 35 WG** on grain sorghum.

Timing and Method of Application
Apply **F9007 35 WG** alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply **F9007 35 WG** plus 2,4-D amine when grain sorghum is 4 to 15 inches in height.

For optimum performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 4 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.**

Tank Mixtures
F9007 35 WG may be tankmixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label directions for the companion herbicide except for specific directions on this label. When tank mixing **F9007 35 WG** with other products, be sure the **F9007 35 WG** is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the **Mixing and Loading Instructions** under the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions. Sprayers shall be adjusted and operated to avoid the application of excessive herbicide rates directly over the row and/or into the whorl of the sorghum plant.

Leaf speckling can occur when **F9007 35 WG** is used with certain formulations of crop protection products and adjuvants. Refer to the Tank Mixtures and Adjuvant Use Requirements sections under Product Information.

Broadcast applications of F9007 35 WG to sorghum with wet foliage or application during periods of adverse environmental conditions such as cool, cloudy, wet, or high humidity may cause

increased crop response. For additional information on crop response, refer to the Product Information section of the **F9007 35 WG** label.

Weeds Controlled with a tank mix of F9007 35 WG plus 2,4-D amine are: Velvetleaf, Puncturevine, and Pigweed spp. except where resistant species exist, such as ALS resistant pigweeds.

Directed Application
Use drop nozzles if applications are to be made under adverse conditions such as cool, cloudy, wet, or high humidity environments to limit the amount of product deposited onto sorghum leaves and/or into the sorghum whorl.

HOODED SPRAYER APPLICATION

Apply **F9007 35 WG** to the row middles of emerged crops using hooded sprayers in accordance with the following specific use information.

Apply **F9007 35 WG** with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of labeled emerged crops. This treatment is for crops grown in rows, and includes crops grown in rows where mulch or plastic barriers are used as a weed control tool in the drill or plant line.

Hooded sprayers must be designed, adjusted and operated in such a manner to totally enclose the spray pattern and to prevent any spray deposition to green stem tissue, foliage, blooms or fruit of the crop.

Sprayers shall not be operated at more than five (5) miles per hour in order to minimize vertical movement of the sprayer during application, including the bouncing or raising of the equipment. Use extreme care in applying to fields where the soil surface is uneven, has deep furrows, drains or other contours that would disturb the adjustment and positioning of the spray equipment and/or the spray pattern. Applications must not be made when wind conditions may disturb the spray patterns and result in spray deposition to sensitive plants or plant parts.

For optimum performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.**

FALLOW LAND SYSTEMS

Use Rate
Apply **F9007 35 WG** at 0.4 oz/A product (0.0088 lb ai).

Application Timing – Weed Control
Apply **F9007 35 WG** by ground or air alone or with other herbicides in the fallow period prior to planting or the emergence of any crop listed on this label to control or suppress weeds. Apply on emerged weeds that are actively growing in conditions that are conducive to **F9007 35 WG** adsorption and translocation throughout the plant. For optimum performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high or rosettes less than 3 inches across. Utilize adjuvants and adequate spray volumes to insure optimum plant cuticle penetration and foliar coverage of weeds. **Coverage is essential for good weed control.**

Adjuvant Requirements
A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil is required. Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient or a petroleum or oil seed based crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1.5 to 2 % v/v (1.5 to 2.0 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution) or a methylated seed oil (MSO). A high quality sprayable liquid nitrogen fertilizer at 2 to 4 % v/v (2 to 4 gallons per 100 gallons) or ammonium sulfate at 2 to 4 lb/A in addition to the selected NIS, MSO or COC is allowed.

Tank Mixtures in Fallow Land Use
Optimum broad-spectrum control of annual and perennial weeds requires a tank mix with a broad-spectrum burndown herbicide such as glyphosate, glufosinate or paraquat. When tankmixing **F9007 35 WG** with other products, be sure the **F9007 35 WG** is added to the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the **Mixing and Loading Instructions** under the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section.

For all products used in tank mixes, refer to the specific product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

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. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions beyond the control or FMC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and, to the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors. Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the Directions for Use when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, FMC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE, OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT.**

Any warranties, express or implied, having been made are inapplicable if this product has been used contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to (or beyond the control of) seller or FMC, and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, buyer assumes the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, FMC or seller shall not 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 FMC 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 FMC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

This Condition of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Store in a cool dry place and avoid excess heat.

In Case of Spill

Avoid contact. Isolate areas and keep out animals and unprotected persons.

To Confine Spills

Dike surrounding area; sweep up spillage, dispose of in accordance with information given under Pesticide Disposal. Wash spill area with water, absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay, sweep up and dispose of in an approved manner. Place damaged container in a large holding container. Identify contents per required hazardous waste labeling regulations.

Container Disposal

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 of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Metal or Plastic Containers - Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: (For containers greater than 5 gallons) 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. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

(For containers 5 gallons or less) 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. Then offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning, or puncture and

dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not cut or weld metal containers.

Returnable/Refillable Containers - 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 into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Label Code D-4847 090424