 <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (7505C) 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20460</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Registration  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reregistration</p> <p>(under FIFRA, as amended)</p>	<b>EPA Reg. Number:</b>  352-522	<b>Date of Issuance:</b>  DEC 17 2008
	<b>Term of Issuance:</b> Unconditional	
	<b>Name of Pesticide Product:</b> DuPont Glean FC Herbicide DuPont Telar DF Herbicide	
<b>Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):</b> E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, Inc DuPont Crop Protection Stine-Haskell Research Center P. O. Box 30 Newark, DE 19714-0030		
<b>Note:</b> Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.		
<p>On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.</p> <p>Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.</p> <p>Based on your response to the Reregistration Eligibility Document, EPA has reregistered the product listed above, with the following provisions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refer to accompanying letter accepting the amendment submitted September 18, 2008 for label revisions required for reregistration of DuPont Glean FC Herbicide.</li> <li>2. The following changes are required for DuPont Telar DF Herbicide.           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Add the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section and the User Safety Recommendations exactly as they appear on the DuPont Glean FC Herbicide.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>		
<b>Signature of Approving Official:</b>  <i>James A. Tompkins</i> James A. Tompkins Product Manager 25 Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)	<b>Date:</b>  12/17/08	

b. Add the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box to your Directions for Use. Also add the reentry statement "Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried" to the required Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box.

c. On page 2, under Directions for Use revise the third paragraph to read "DuPont Telar DF should be used only in accordance with **instructions** on this label or in separate published DuPont **instructions**."

d. On page 2, under Directions for Use, revise the fourth paragraph to read "DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not **specified** by DuPont."

e. On page 3, revise the first sentence under Non-Crop, Industrial Sites by deleting the word "recommended". The sentence may be modified as necessary.

f. Add the statements "Do not apply more than three times per year. Do not apply more than 2.6 ounces product/acre per year" to Application Timing of the Non-Crop-Industrial Sites on page 2 and to the "Important Precautions (Industrial Turf Only) section on page 5.

g. Revise all references to treatment at 3 ounces per acre (pages 3 and 5) to read 2.6 ounces per acre.

h. Revise the first sentence under Industrial Turf (Unimproved Only) by deleting the word "recommended". The sentence may be modified as necessary.

i. In your Storage and Disposal Section, revise "Storage" to read "Pesticide Storage". Also, your Storage and Disposal Section will need to be updated as per recent PR Notice. See the Storage and Disposal Section of the accompanying DuPont Glean FC Herbicide label for guidance.

j. Update the Limitation of Warranty and Liability as per guidance entitled "Guidance on Warranty Statements previously transmitted and also available on the Agency website.

Enclosed is a copy of your label stamped "Accepted With Comments". This action is taken under the authority of section 4(g)(2)© of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain registration of your product.



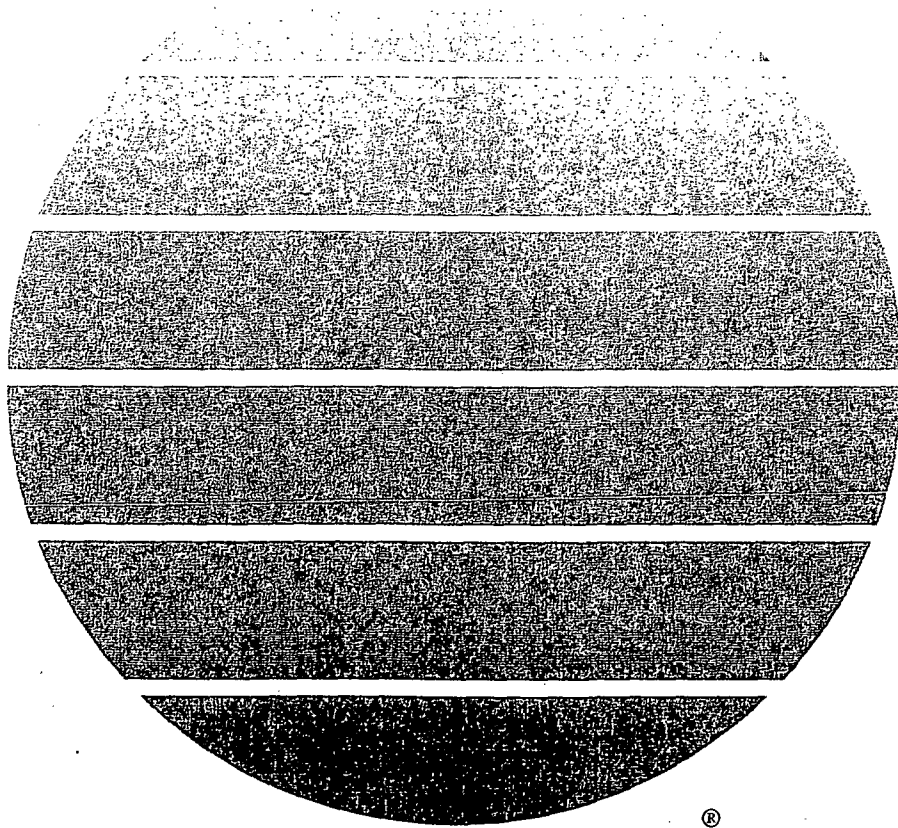
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# DuPont<sup>TM</sup> Telar<sup>®</sup> DF

herbicide

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## DRAFT LABEL



*“..... A Growing Partnership With Nature”*



# DuPont<sup>TM</sup>

# Telar<sup>®</sup> DF

## herbicide

**Dry flowable**

<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>By Weight</u>
Chlorsulfuron	
2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]benzenesulfonamide	75%
<u>Inert Ingredients</u>	<u>25%</u>
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-522

EPA Est. No. \_\_\_\_\_

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
In EPA Letter Dated:  
DEC 17 2008

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No.

352-522

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## CAUTION

### 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 further 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 further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION!** Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

### PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

DuPont™ TELAR® DF should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published DuPont recommendations.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont.

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

**DO NOT MAKE MORE THAN ONE APPLICATION OF TELAR® DF PER YEAR.**

## NON-CROP WEED CONTROL

### GENERAL INFORMATION

TELAR® DF herbicide is a dry flowable that is mixed in water and applied as a spray to control many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds on non-crop, industrial sites such as airports, military installations, fence rows, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, lumberyards, petroleum tank farms, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, pumping installations, railroads, storage areas, plant sites and other similar areas including governmental and private lands.

TELAR® DF is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

TELAR® DF can be applied as a preemergence or postemergence treatment. For best results, apply TELAR® DF before or during early stages of weed growth. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- use rate
- weed spectrum and size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

### *Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity*

TELAR® DF is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. Two to 3 weeks after application to weeds, leaf growth slows, and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within 4 to 6 weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become discolored, and the growing points subsequently die.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment enhance the effectiveness of TELAR® DF since moisture carries TELAR® DF into weed roots, preventing roots from developing. Cold, dry conditions delay the activity of TELAR® DF. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress are less susceptible to TELAR® DF.

## RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to TELAR® DF and other herbicides with the same mode of action, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species identical in appearance but with slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of a herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to respray problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides. If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present, consider using another herbicide treatment or adjust the use rate of the TELAR® DF tank-mix partner to help control these biotypes. 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 advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

## INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

DuPont recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### **NON-CROP, INDUSTRIAL SITES**

TELAR® DF is recommended for control of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds in non-crop, industrial areas.

Application to non-crop sites, except rights-of-way, is restricted to ground application only. Rights-of-way may also be treated by helicopter.

### **Application Timing**

Apply TELAR® DF as a preemergent or early postemergent spray when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

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**Weeds Controlled**

DuPont™ TELAR® DF effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® DF provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

**1/4 to 1/2 oz per acre**

Annual sowthistle	Mayweed
Blue mustard	Miners lettuce
Common chickweed	Pineapple-weed
Common speedwell	Prostrate pigweed
Conical catchfly	Redroot pigweed
Fiddleneck (tarweed)	Shepherd's-purse
Field pennycress	Smooth pigweed
Flixweed*	Treacle mustard
Hempnettle	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Henbit	Wild mustard
London rocket	

**1/2 to 1 oz per acre**

Bouncingbet	Groundsel
Bur beakchervil	Marestail
Buttercup	Musk thistle
Canada thistle*†	Sweet clover*
Common lambsquarters	Tumble mustard
Common sunflower	Turkey mullein*
Common speedwell*	Whitetop (hoary cress)†
Dandelion*	Wild parsnip
Goldenrod	

\* Partial control only.

† Prebloom to bloom and fall rosette are recommended timings.

**1 to 3 oz per acre**

Annual ryegrass (Lolium spp)*	Dyer's woad
Aster	Flixweed
Bedstraw	Foxtail (Setaria spp)*
Black mustard	Horsetail (Equisetum spp)
Bull thistle	Pepperweed (perennial)
Burclover	Poison-hemlock
Canada thistle	Prostrate knotweed*
Common cinquefoil	Puncturevine
Common mallow	Red clover
Common mullein	Russian knapweed†
Common ragweed*	Scotch thistle
Common tansy	Scouringrush (Equisetum spp)
Common teasel	Tansymustard
Common yarrow	White clover
Corn spurry	Wild carrot
Cow cockle	Wild garlic/wild onion
Curly dock	Yellow starthistle*

\* Partial control only.

† Prebloom to bloom and fall rosette are recommended timings.

**Specific Weed Problems**

**Dalmation Toadflax:** Apply 2 to 3 ounces of TELAR® DF per acre as a high volume foliar spray using a minimum of 24 gallons of water per acre. Use of a surfactant, as directed on this label, is recommended.

**Kochia, Russian Thistle, and Prickly Lettuce:** Tank mix TELAR® DF with herbicides with different modes of action and apply postemergence before weeds form mature seed.

**Tank Mixtures**

For improved, broad spectrum control, tank mix TELAR® DF with "Karmex" DF herbicide or DuPont™ Krovar® I DF herbicide for preemergence to early postemergence treatments. Tank mix TELAR® DF with dicamba, 2,4-D, or glyphosate for postemergent applications. When tank mixing TELAR® DF, use the most restrictive label limitations for each product used in the mix.

Do not tank mix TELAR® DF with DuPont™ HYVAR® X-L herbicide.

**Grass Replant Intervals**

Following an application of TELAR® DF to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the minimum intervals recommended below.

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less observe the following replant intervals:

<b>Species</b>	<b>TELAR® DF Replant Interval</b>	
	<b>Rate oz/acre</b>	<b>(Months)</b>
Brome, Meadow	1/2-1	1
	1-2	2
Brome, Smooth	1/2-1	2
	1-2	4
Fescue, Alta	1/2	2
	1	3
Fescue, Sheep	2	5
	1/2-1	2
Foxtail, Meadow	1-2	4
	1/2	3
	1	4
	2	6
	1/2-2	1
Green Needle	1/2-2	1
Orchardgrass	1/2	2
	1-2	3
Russian Wildrye	1/2-2	1
	1/2-2	3
Swithgrass	1/2	2
	1	4
Timothy	2	6
	1/2	1
Wheatgrass, Western	1	2
	2	4

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For soils having a pH of 7.5 and greater observe the following minimum replant intervals:

Species	DuPont™ TELAR® DF Replant Interval		
	Rate oz/acre	(Months)	
Alkali Sacaton	1/2	1	
	1	3	
	2	>3	
Bluestern, Big Blue	1/2	3	
	Brome, Mountain	1/2	1
		1	2
Gramma, Blue	2	>3	
	1/2	1	
	1	2	
Gramma, Sideoats	2	>3	
	1-2	>3	
	1-2	>3	
Switchgrass	1-2	>3	
Wheatgrass, Bluebunch	1 1/3	1	
Wheatgrass, Crested	2/3	1	
Wheatgrass, Intermediate	1 1/3	1	
	1 1/3	1	
	1 1/3	1	
Wheatgrass, Slender	1 1/3	1	
Wheatgrass, Siberian	1 1/3	1	
Wheatgrass, Streambank	1 1/3	1	
Wheatgrass, Thickspike	1/2-2	1	
Wheatgrass, Western	1/2	1	
	1	2	
	2	4	

The recommended minimum intervals are for applications made in the Spring to early Summer. Because TELAR® DF degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late Summer or early Fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the Spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is a considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded onto areas treated with TELAR® DF. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with TELAR® DF a field bioassay should be performed, or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

**INDUSTRIAL TURF (Unimproved Only)**

TELAR® DF is recommended to control weeds on unimproved industrial turf, on roadsides, and on other non-crop sites.

**Application Timing**

Apply TELAR® DF when desirable grasses are well established, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction. For best results, treat turf at green-up.

**Weeds Controlled**

Refer to **Weeds Controlled** section under **NON-CROP** for rates to control various weeds. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® DF provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

TELAR® DF may be used on the following grasses when applied at the use rates shown below.

**Note:** The higher rates and/or the addition of surfactant may result in temporary chlorosis of desirable grasses.

1/4 to 1 oz

Bahiagrass	Orchardgrass
Bermudagrass	Wheatgrasses
Blue grama	(crested, intermediate
Bluegrass	pubescent, slender,
Bromegrasses	streambank, tall, thick
(meadow, smooth)	spike, western)

1/2 oz

Bentgrass	Kleingrass
Bluestems	Lovegrasses
(big, little, plains, sand,	(sand, weeping)
ww spar)	Prairie sandreed
Buffalograss	Sand dropseed
Galleta	Sheep fescue
Green needlegrass	Sideoats grama
Green sprangetop	Switchgrass
Indiangrass	Wildrye grasses
Indian ricegrass	(beardless, Russian)

1/4 to 1/2 oz

Fescue	Smooth brome
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## GROWTH SUPPRESSION AND SEEDHEAD INHIBITION

DuPont™ TELAR® DF as a tank mix with other herbicides may be used to suppress grass growth (chemical mowing) and inhibit seedhead formation.

### Application Timing

Apply TELAR® DF to turf at green-up and before seed heads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction.

### Weeds Controlled

Refer to **Weeds Controlled** section under **NON-CROP** for rates to control various weeds. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® DF provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

TELAR® DF may be used on the following grasses when applied at the use rates shown below.

#### 1/4 oz TELAR® DF + 1/4 - 1/2 pt "Embark" 2S

Fescue	Bluegrass
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#### 1/2 oz TELAR® DF + 1/2 - 1 pt "Embark" 2S (PNW Only)

Fescue	Smooth brome
Annual bluegrass	Orchardgrass
Perennial ryegrass	Reed canarygrass

### IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS (Industrial Turf Only)

- Do not use TELAR® DF or TELAR® DF in a tank mix with "Embark" on bahiagrass turf or turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature, or poor fertility, as injury may result.
- Do not apply TELAR® DF to turf less than 1 year old.
- Grass seed may be planted in treated areas 6 months after treatment, cultivation is recommended.
- For broadcast applications, do not exceed 1/2 oz TELAR® DF per acre within a 12-month period. For those weeds listed under the 1- to 3-oz recommendation in the Non-crop, Industrial Sites section of this label, spot treatment (at that rate) is recommended. Do not make broadcast applications to turf at 1- to 3-oz as this may cause excessive turf injury.

### SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Equipment used to apply TELAR® DF should not be used for application to crops following a TELAR® DF application, as even low rates of TELAR® DF can kill or severely injure most crops (except pasture, range, and small grains).

### BROADCAST APPLICATION

Use 10 to 40 GPA when applying TELAR® DF as a broadcast application. Be sure to calibrate sprayers before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. When spraying industrial turf, avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

### HANDGUN APPLICATION

Use 100 to 300 GPA when applying TELAR® DF as a broadcast application via handgun. Mix 1 oz TELAR® DF per 100 gal of water. Apply up to 300 gal of spray mix per acre.

### INVERT SPRAY APPLICATION

Apply the high viscosity invert solution as a total volume of 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Mix 1/4 to 3 ounces of TELAR® DF per acre in the water phase of the invert solution. Refer to the Weeds Controlled sections of this label for selecting the appropriate use rate for the target weeds. Follow all use directions and cautionary statements appearing on the labels of the inverting oils and additives or listed in the operators manual of the inverting equipment by its manufacturer.

### SPRAY ADJUVANTS

#### Nonionic Surfactants

Always include a nonionic surfactant when making postemergence applications of TELAR® DF (except for use on turf). Apply at a minimum rate (concentration) of 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution) or at the manufacturer's recommended rate based on spray area.

Use only EPA-approved surfactants containing at least 80% active ingredient.

### MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. With the agitator running, add the proper amount of TELAR® DF.
3. If using a companion product, add the recommended amount.
4. For postemergence applications, add the proper amount of spray adjuvants (i.e. surfactants, drift control agents, etc.).
5. Add the remaining water.
6. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

Use the spray preparation of TELAR® DF within 24 hours to avoid product degradation. If the spray preparation is left standing, agitate it thoroughly before using.



## SPRAYER CLEANUP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of DuPont™ TELAR® DF as follows:

1. Drain tank; rinse interior surfaces of tank; then flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and add the cleaning solution\*. Flush the boom, hoses, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Allow them to sit for 15 minutes with agitation running, and then drain the tank.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Repeat Step 1.
5. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately. To remove traces of cleaning solution, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through the hoses and boom.

\* Use any of the following cleaning solutions:

1. One gal ammonia (containing 3% active) per 100 gal of water.
2. "Nutra-sol" (carefully read and follow "Nutra-sol" label directions).
3. Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner (carefully read and follow Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner label directions).
4. "Tank-Aid" (carefully read and follow "Tank-Aid" label directions).

To reduce the amount of water required in the above procedure, see separate DuPont bulletin, "Reduced Volume Cleanout Procedure for Large Sprayers."

**Note:** This sprayer cleanup procedure is only effective for TELAR® DF and for general uses specified under "Directions for Use". Do not use the sprayer on food crops (except wheat, barley and oats), feed crops (except range land and pasture), fine turf, ornamentals and other desirable plants.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The user is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. Follow the additional precautions below to minimize the potential for spray drift.

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

**AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**

### Drift Control Adjuvants

A drift control adjuvant may be used to reduce the potential for drift. However, because it is the combined physical-chemical properties of all the ingredients in the spray mix that can determine drift potential, the applicator must confirm that the drift control adjuvant used is having the desired effect with the tank mix that is being applied. If a drift control adjuvant is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label. Do not use an adjuvant which increases viscosity with application systems that cannot accommodate viscous sprays.

**Ground Application:** With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible (i.e., a

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release height of 4 feet or less above the application target); by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's recommended minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used; and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow all applicable state regulations).

Do not make ground applications within a surface temperature inversion when applying near an area requiring protection to avoid an unreasonable adverse effect. Applicators may determine presence of an inversion by noting the presence of ground fog, light variable wind, or layering of smoke and dust. Be particularly alert to the potential for a surface temperature inversion when winds are calm.

Direct the sprays no higher than the tops of target vegetation, and maintain spray pressures at levels which provide coarse to very coarse spray droplets to minimize drift.

**Aerial Application:** The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. For helicopters, use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
2. Nozzles should always point backward parallel with the air stream.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information presented below.

### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

Since the most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets, equipment producing a coarse to very coarse droplet spectrum must be used when applying this product. The best drift management strategy is to apply the coarsest drop size spectrum that provides sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!**

See "WIND", "TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY", and "SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS" sections of this label.

### Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Application

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the manufacturer's recommended pressures. Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure generally reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**

- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type according to manufacturer's specifications which is designed for the intended application, and that produces a coarse to very coarse droplet size spectrum. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. To further reduce drift, low-drift or drift reducing nozzles should be used.

### **Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft**

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - For some nozzle types, such as solid streams, orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the air stream minimizes the effects of air shear and will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations. For applications of this product, nozzles must be oriented in a manner that results in the application of a coarse to very coarse droplet size spectrum.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type according to manufacturer's specifications which is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Solid stream and other drift reducing nozzles should be used.

### **BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT**

- **Boom Height (ground)** - Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce. Apply at a height no greater than 4 feet above the top of the largest plants.
- **Application Height (helicopter)** - Apply at a height no greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- **Boom Length (helicopter)** - For helicopters, use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.

### **SWATH ADJUSTMENT**

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

### **WIND (GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATION)**

Drift potential is lowest with a sustained wind of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Application should be avoided during gusty conditions, and when winds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for a temperature inversion. Avoid applying during calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversions.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY (GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATIONS)**

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

### **SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS (GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATIONS)**

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

### **SHIELDED SPRAYERS (ground application)**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other people, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

### **SENSITIVE AREAS**

This product should be applied only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops either during active growth periods or dormancy.

### **PRECAUTIONS**

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from the following:

- If equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil and light, sandy soils when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to

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susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to DuPont™ TELAR® DF may injure or kill most crops (except small grains). Injury may be more severe when crops are irrigated.

- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of TELAR® DF. Do not treat frozen soil. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for TELAR® DF movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- When TELAR® DF is applied at rates of 1 1/3-ounce/a and less there is no restriction on grazing or haying of forage grasses.

Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla, and Conejos.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**STORAGE:** Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

**PRODUCT DISPOSAL:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**NOTICE TO BUYER:** Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

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**LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

NOTICE: Read This 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.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors; all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product; crop injury, or; injury to non-target crops or plants.

DuPont does not agree to be an insurer of these risks. **WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.**

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

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DuPont or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify DuPont or a DuPont Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise or be barred from any remedy.

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

For product information call: 1-888-6-DUPONT

Internet address: [www.cropprotection.dupont.com](http://www.cropprotection.dupont.com)

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**NEXT**

**LABEL**



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND  
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

DEC 17 2008

Mr. Richard J. Ambrose  
E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company  
DuPont Crop Protection  
Stine-Haskell Research Center  
P.O. Box 30  
Newark, DE 19714-0030

Dear Mr. Ambrose:

Subject: DuPont Glean FC Herbicide (Incorporate Supplementals into Master)  
EPA Registration No. 352-522  
Application Dated September 18, 2008

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended is acceptable provided you make the following changes before you release the product for shipment.

1. Reorder your First Aid statements to read "If on skin or clothing", "If in Eyes".
2. Add the text "(PPE)" immediately following the Personal Protective Equipment heading.
3. Revise the paragraph immediately before the Engineering Control Statements to read "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."
4. On page 2, revise the first paragraph beneath the Agricultural Use Requirements box to read "Glean FC must be used only in accordance with **instructions** on this label or in separate published DuPont **instructions**."
5. On page 4, revise the first sentence at the top of the second column to read "DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not **specified** by DuPont."
6. On page 3, revise the first sentence under "Cereals Application" and "CRP Applications" by deleting the word "recommended". The sentence may be modified as necessary.
7. Add the restriction "Only make one application of the active ingredient chlorsulfuron per crop season to the section entitled "Cereals Application" on page 3, and to the "Additional Precautions for Cereals" section on page 14."

Page 2

EPA Registration No. 352-522

8. On page 4, revise the first sentence under "Tall Fescue Grown for Seed Applications" by deleting the word "recommended". The sentence may be modified as necessary.
9. On page 5, under Tank Mixtures, revise the two sentences in the first paragraph to read "Read and follow all manufacturer's label **instructions** for the companion product. If those **instructions** conflict with this label, do not tank mix with Glean FC."
10. On page 6, under With Metribuzin, revise the second sentence in the first paragraph and the last sentence of the section by deleting the word "recommended". Those sentences may be modified as necessary.
11. On page 7, under After Spraying Glean FC and Before Spraying Crops Not Labeled for a Glean FC Application, revise the first sentence in bullet #6 to read "If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) **specified** on this label.
12. Add the restriction "Only make one application of the active ingredient chlorsulfuron per crop season" to the Supplemental label entitled "For Use in Montana and Northern Wyoming when Foxtail is the Target Weed".

Please submit one copy of your final printed labeling incorporating the above changes before you release the product for shipment. Amended labeling supersedes all previously approved ones. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,

*Vikie K. Walters*  
James A. Tompkins  
Product Manager 25  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)

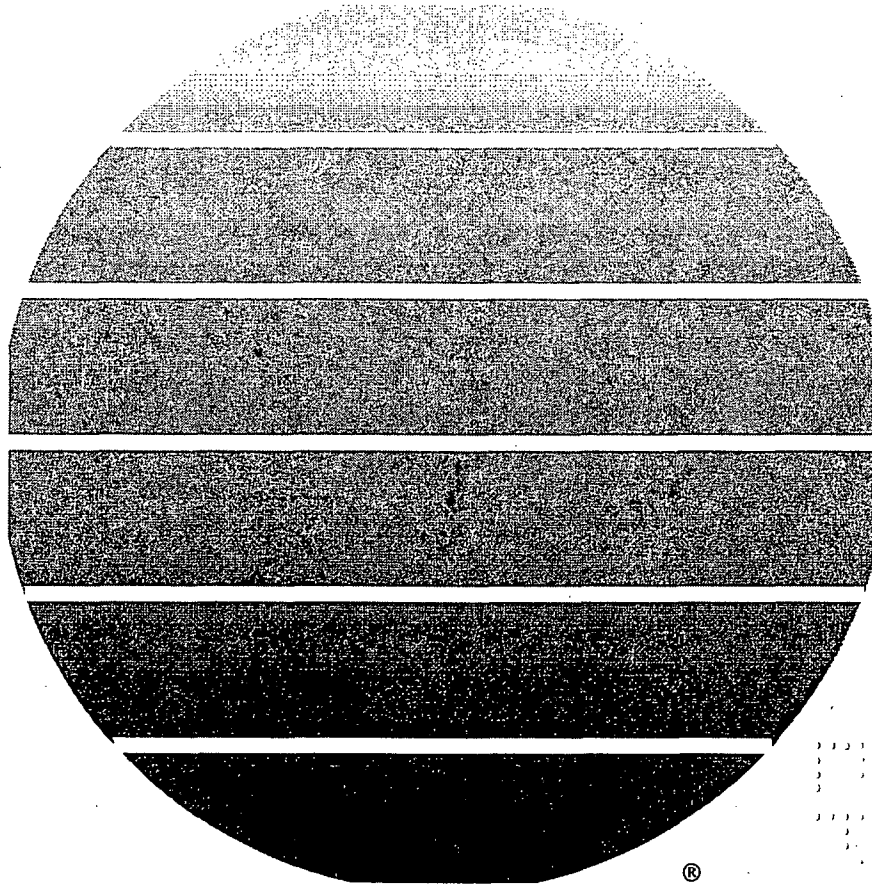


# DuPont™ Glean®

fertilizer compatible herbicide

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## DRAFT LABEL



*“..... A Growing Partnership With Nature”*



# DUPONT™ GLEAN® FC HERBICIDE HIGHLIGHTS

- For preemergence weed control in winter wheat and winter oat.
- For selective postemergence broadleaf weed control in wheat, barley, tritcale, oat, and CRP grasses.
- Postemergence rates are 1/6 to 1/3 ounce per acre (see APPLICATION information).
- Apply postemergence to wheat, barley and oat from the 2-leaf stage but before boot (2-leaf to before flag leaf is visible on spring cereal crops in Pacific Northwest).
- May be applied by ground or by air.
- Use in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides for broader spectrum weed control (see TANK MIXTURES).
- Recommended for land primarily dedicated to long-term production of wheat, barley or oat (see CROP ROTATION section for recropping information).
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

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# DuPont™ Glean®

**fertilizer compatible  
herbicide**

*Dry flowable*

**For Use on Wheat, Barley, Oat, Triticale, and  
CRP Grasses**

<i>Active Ingredient</i>	<i>By Weight</i>
Chlorsulfuron	
2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]benzenesulfonamide	75%
<b>Inert Ingredients</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

EPA Reg. No. 352-522    EPA Est. No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Nonrefillable Container**

Net: \_\_\_\_\_

**OR**

**Refillable Container**

Net: \_\_\_\_\_

**ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
In EPA Letter Dated:  
DEC 17 2008**

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No.  
352-522

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

## CAUTION

### FIRST AID

**IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.

**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 further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION!** Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some of the 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.

*Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:*

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any water proof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
- Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

### IMPORTANT

DuPont™ GLEAN® fertilizer compatible herbicide (GLEAN® FC) is recommended for use on land primarily dedicated to the long-term production of wheat, barley, or oat.

### PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates or uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

#### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

GLEAN® FC must be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published DuPont recommendations.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont.

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

### GENERAL INFORMATION

GLEAN® FC is a dry-flowable granule that controls many broadleaf weeds. GLEAN® FC is mixed in water or directly into liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A surfactant should be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label.

**Note:** For definitions of portions of States recommended on this label, see listings of counties or area definitions on **Crop Rotation Interval** charts of this label.

GLEAN® FC is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

GLEAN® FC controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. For best preemergence results, apply GLEAN® FC before weed seeds germinate. Use sprinkler irrigation or allow rainfall to move GLEAN® FC 2 to 3" deep into the soil profile.

For best postemergence results, apply GLEAN® FC to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment.

#### *Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity*

GLEAN® FC is absorbed through the roots and foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. One to three weeks after application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies.

Postemergent application of GLEAN® FC provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

GLEAN® FC may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, insect pressure, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with GLEAN® FC under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may result in crop injury.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to GLEAN® FC.

Rainfall is needed to move DuPont™ GLEAN® FC into the soil for preemergence weed control, but postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application.

**Frequency of Application**

GLEAN® FC can be used as either pre or postemergence application once per crop period, but not both pre and post in the same season.

**CEREALS APPLICATIONS**

GLEAN® FC is recommended for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds in wheat (including Durum), barley, triticale, and oat.

**Postemergence**

Apply GLEAN® FC at 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre for postemergence weed control in wheat (including Durum\*), barley, triticale, and oat.

Use 1/6 oz per acre for short-term control or suppression; use 1/3 oz per acre for contact and residual weed control. Where soil pH is 6.5 or lower, use 1/3 oz per acre where maximum soil residual weed control is desired. Do not use less than 1/6 oz per acre.

Apply in the fall or spring anytime after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot (before flag leaf for triticale). Applications during or after boot may result in crop injury.

In the Pacific Northwest, apply GLEAN® FC to spring cereals anytime from the 2-leaf stage through the second joint stage but before the flag leaf is visible.

In areas with severe winter weather, do not apply GLEAN® FC during late fall, winter, or early spring unless crop is well established and has started to tiller or crop injury may result.

GLEAN® FC should not be used within 60 days of crop emergence where organophosphate insecticides have been used as an in-furrow treatment or crop injury may result.

\*Note: Apply to Vic durum after early tillering but before boot.

**Preemergence**

Apply GLEAN® FC at 1/3 oz per acre for preemergence weed control in winter oat and winter wheat.

In North Central Texas and Southern Oklahoma, apply GLEAN® FC at 1/2 oz per acre for suppression of annual ryegrass in winter oat and winter wheat.

Apply GLEAN® FC after planting seed, but before the crop emerges. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation following treatment is necessary to activate GLEAN® FC before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. Wheat and oat seeds should be planted at least 1" deep.

Do not apply GLEAN® FC preemergence if cold or dry weather conditions exist. Wait until the weather improves and the crop is growing vigorously before making the application (See Postemergence). Preemergence applications of GLEAN® FC are not recommended where organophosphate insecticides have been used as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

**Do not apply GLEAN® FC preemergence to barley or triticale.**

**CRP APPLICATIONS**

GLEAN® FC is recommended for control of broadleaf weeds in the following perennial native or improved grasses grown on land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Bentgrasses       | Sheep fescue            |
| Blue Grama        | Sideoats grama          |
| Bluestems -       | Switchgrass - blackwell |
| big               | Tall fescue             |
| little            | Wheatgrasses -          |
| plains            | bluebunch               |
| sand              | crested                 |
| WW spar           | intermediate            |
| Buffalograss      | pubescent               |
| Green sprangletop | Siberian                |
| Indiangrass       | slender                 |
| Kleingrass        | streambank              |
| Lovegrasses -     | tall                    |
| atherstone        | thickspike              |
| sand              | western                 |
| weeping           | Wildrye grass - Russian |
| wilman            | beardless               |
| Orchardgrass      |                         |

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) or other local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices. Because newly planted CRP grass stands do not sufficiently compete with weeds and because weed pressure in CRP fields is often severe, performance from GLEAN® FC may not always be satisfactory. An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

**Preplant (prior to planting)**

GLEAN® FC may be applied at 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre to all labelled grasses except bentgrasses, kleingrass, orchardgrass, plains and WW Spar bluestems, and sheep fescue. The 1/3 oz rate should be used for preemergence applications where residual weed control is important.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply GLEAN® FC with another herbicide having a different mode of action such as glyphosate. Read and follow all use instructions, label rates, warnings, and precautions for companion herbicides.

**Early postemergence to now plantings**

GLEAN® FC may be applied at 1/6 to 1/4 oz per acre to all labelled grasses except bentgrasses, orchardgrass, plains and WW Spar bluestems. Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply GLEAN® FC with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action such as 2,4-D or dicamba. Read and follow all use instructions, label rates, warnings, and precautions for companion herbicides.

**Early postemergence to established stands**

DuPont™ GLEAN® FC may be applied at 1/6 to 1/4 oz per acre on all labelled grasses (except bentgrasses, kleingrass, orchardgrass, plains, and WW Spar bluestems, and sheep fescue) when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves. If stand shows signs of winter stress or a lack of vigor, do not treat as grass injury may result.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply GLEAN® FC with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action such as 2,4-D or dicamba. Read and follow all use instructions, label rates, warnings, and precautions for companion herbicides.

**Late postemergence to established stands**

GLEAN® FC may be applied at 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre on all labelled grasses (make applications to beardless wildrye grass only in the spring after tillering). If stand shows signs of stress or a lack of vigor, do not treat as grass injury may result.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply GLEAN® FC with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action such as 2,4-D or dicamba. Read and follow all use instructions, label rates, warnings, and precautions for companion herbicides.

**TALL FESCUE GROWN FOR SEED APPLICATIONS**

GLEAN® FC is recommended for control of broadleaf weeds in Tall Fescue grown for seed in KS, OR, and WA. Apply GLEAN® FC at 1/4 oz per acre in late summer to early fall after harvest. If weeds are present, add a non-ionic surfactant at 1 qt. per 100 gallons of spray solution. To maximize crop safety, add 0.5 to 1.0 lb. active ingredient of 2,4-D, and apply when Tall Fescue has less than 6" new foliar growth.

Treatment with GLEAN® FC may reduce the height of Tall Fescue. In areas of spray overlap, crop height and yields may be reduced significantly. Applications made in the spring while Tall Fescue is actively growing can result in very significant crop damage. Spring germinating wild carrot may not be controlled by a fall application of GLEAN® FC. Do not mix GLEAN® FC with an organophosphate insecticide as severe crop injury may occur.

**BORDER AREA APPLICATIONS**

GLEAN® FC is recommended for control of broadleaf weeds in field border areas and fence lines. Apply GLEAN® FC at 1/4 to 1/2 oz per acre.

**SURFACTANTS**

Unless otherwise specified, add a nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v (1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution).

The higher rate is particularly useful with spray volumes of 5 GPA or less and when using low rates of GLEAN® FC. Consult your Agricultural dealer or applicator for recommended surfactants.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

GLEAN® FC effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the rates shown:

**1/6 - 1/4 oz per acre**

Blue mustard	Pineappleweed
Conical catchfly	Prostrate pigweed
Curly dock	Redroot pigweed
Cutleaf evening primrose	Shepherd's purse
Field pennycress	Smooth pigweed
Flixweed <sup>2</sup>	Tansymustard <sup>2</sup>
Hempnettle	Treacle mustard
Henbit	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Mayweed	Waterpod
Miners lettuce	Wild mustard

**1/3 oz per acre**

Bur beakchervil	Falseflax
Buttercup	Ladysthumb
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Lambsquarters <sup>2</sup>
Common chickweed	Mouseear chickweed
Common groundsel	Purslane (common)
Corn spurry	Redstem filaree
Cow cockle	White cockle
False chamomile	Wild carrot
	Wild turnip

**WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED<sup>1</sup>**

GLEAN® FC partially controls the following weeds when applied at the rates shown:

**1/3 oz per acre**

Annual ryegrass <sup>2</sup>	Prickly lettuce <sup>3</sup>
Bedstraw	Prostrate knotweed <sup>2</sup>
Canada thistle <sup>2</sup>	Russian thistle <sup>3,4</sup>
Corn groomwell	Sunflower <sup>2</sup>
Downy brome <sup>2,5</sup>	Speedwell
Green foxtail (pigeongrass) <sup>5</sup>	Wild buckwheat <sup>2,3,4,5</sup>
Kochia <sup>3,4</sup>	Wild garlic/Wild onion <sup>2</sup>
Pennsylvania smartweed	Wild radish <sup>2,3,4,5</sup>
Persian Darnel <sup>2,5</sup>	Yellow foxtail <sup>2,5</sup>

1 Partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual reduction in numbers as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use 1/3 oz GLEAN® FC per acre and include a tank-mix partner (refer to Tank Mixtures).

2 See Specific Weed Problems for more information.

3 Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur in the Central Plains and the Pacific Northwest. See Tank Mixtures and Resistance for additional information.

4 Use GLEAN® FC to control these weeds in Central Kansas, Central Nebraska, Central Oklahoma, and North Central Texas only.

5 Use GLEAN® FC to suppress these weeds in MT, ND, SD and WY only.

**SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS**

**Annual Ryegrass** (Southeast Oklahoma, Central and North Central Texas): Apply DuPont™ GLEAN® FC preemergence at 1/2 oz per acre. One-half to 1" of rainfall is needed to move GLEAN® FC into the root zone of weeds prior to ryegrass emergence. Under abnormally wet conditions, fall applications may not adequately control ryegrass and/or broadleaf weeds that germinate in the spring.

Remove grazing cattle when fields are wet (muddy) to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.

**Canada Thistle:** Apply GLEAN® FC with surfactant after the majority of thistles have emerged and while they are small (rosette stage to 4"-6" tall) and actively growing. For maximum long-term effect, yearly treatment may be required.

**Downy Brome** (MT, ND, SD and WY): Apply GLEAN® FC at 1/3 oz per acre in the fall for suppression of downy brome. Application before downy brome germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before downy brome is more than 1" tall or beyond the 2 leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move GLEAN® FC into the weed root zone before the downy brome establishes a 2" root system.

**Flixweed, Tansymustard** (Northern Idaho, Oregon and Washington): For best postemergence results, tank mix GLEAN® FC at 1/3 oz per acre with another herbicide that is effective on these weeds, such as 2,4-D.

In all other areas, apply GLEAN® FC at 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre when weeds are small and actively growing. If weeds are inactive due to cold, dry weather before and/or after treatment, delay application until moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for active weed growth, or use a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA.

**Foxtail/Pigeongrass (green and yellow)** (MT, ND, SD and WY): Apply GLEAN® FC at 1/3 oz per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of these foxtail species. Application before the foxtail germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the foxtail is more than 1" tall or beyond the 2 leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move GLEAN® FC into the weed root zone before the foxtail reaches the 3 leaf stage.

**Lambsquarters:** For best results, apply 1/3 oz per acre GLEAN® FC in the fall.

For best postemergence suppression, apply GLEAN® FC plus either 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of weeds have emerged (less than 2" tall or 2" across) and are actively growing. Soil moisture should be adequate, and daily temperatures should reach at least 60°F. Add surfactant at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Ensure thorough spray coverage.

**Persian Darnel** (MT, ND, SD and WY): Apply GLEAN® FC at 1/3 oz per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of Persian darnel. Application before the Persian darnel germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the Persian darnel is beyond the 2 leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move GLEAN® FC into the weed root zone before the Persian darnel reaches the 3 leaf stage.

**Prostrate Knotweed:** For best results, apply in the fall.

**Sunflower** (New Mexico, Oklahoma Panhandle, and Texas): For best results, apply GLEAN® FC after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are actively growing, and are not more than 2" tall. Add surfactant at 2 qt per 100 gal of water. For preemergence applications, apply GLEAN® FC in early spring to allow rainfall to move GLEAN® FC into the weed root zone before weeds germinate or develop an established root system.

**Wild Buckwheat:** For best results, apply GLEAN® FC preemergence to wild buckwheat. For postemergence applications, tank mix with either 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba, or bromoxynil and a surfactant and apply after the majority of seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

**Wild Garlic/Wild Onion:** GLEAN® FC provides aerial bulblet control only.

**Wild Radish:** For best results, apply postemergence.

**TANK MIXTURES**

GLEAN® FC may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under **Weeds Partially Controlled**, weeds resistant to GLEAN® FC, or weeds not listed under **Weeds Controlled**. GLEAN® FC may also be tank mixed with other suitable registered insecticides, fungicides, and liquid fertilizers. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion product. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix with GLEAN® FC.

**With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)**

GLEAN® FC may be tank mixed with 2,4-D or MCPA (preferably ester formulations) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 1/6 to 1/3 oz of GLEAN® FC per acre; 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 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Do not add a surfactant when GLEAN® FC plus 2,4-D or MCPA is applied with liquid fertilizer.

Apply GLEAN® FC plus MCPA after the 3- to 5-leaf stage but before boot. Apply GLEAN® FC plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D's manufacturer's label), but before boot. Applying a tank mixture of GLEAN® FC and 2,4-D or MCPA, with liquid fertilizer when temperatures are below freezing or when the crop is stressed from cold weather just prior to winter dormancy can result in severe foliar burn and/or crop injury.

Do not apply GLEAN® FC plus 2,4-D or MCPA in combination with organophosphate insecticides.

**With diuron (such as KARMEX® XP)**

In the Pacific Northwest where prickly lettuce, corn groundwell, annual ryegrass and annual bluegrass are the main weed problems, apply 0.4 to 1.2 lb ai KARMEX® XP with GLEAN® FC. Apply preemergence or postemergence to actively growing weeds less than 2" tall or 2" across. One-half to 1" rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application.

**With fluroxypyr containing products (such as Starane, Starane NXT, Starane + Salvo, Starane + Sword)**

For improved control of kochia, Russian thistle, mustards, and wild buckwheat, DuPont™ GLEAN® FC may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of Starane, 14 to 21 ounces per acre of Starane NXT, 2/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre of Starane + Salvo, or 3/4 to 2 3/4 pints per acre of Starane + Sword.

**With "Everest"**

GLEAN® FC may be tank mixed with Everest herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat. For Winter Wheat, apply in the fall or spring any time after the crop has two leaves on the main stem but before jointing begins. To reduce the potential for crop injury, treat late-seeded winter wheat after the crop has started to tiller but before jointing.

For Spring Wheat, apply any time after emergence but before the majority of plants have 4 total leaves on the main stem plus 2 tillers. Do not apply after jointing begins. Do not apply to durum wheat. The addition of 0.25 to 0.75 pints per acre of 2,4-D (4 lbgal) or 2 to 4 fl oz per acre of dicamba (4 lbgal) to the GLEAN® FC plus Everest tank mix is required when applying to spring wheat.

**With "Maverick"**

GLEAN® FC may be tank mixed with Maverick herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat. Apply GLEAN® FC with 2/3 oz per acre of Maverick herbicide with 0.5% volume/volume (2 quarts per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS). This tank mix may also include bromoxynil or fluroxypyr products for greater spectrum broadleaf control.

**With metribuzin**

Use 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre of GLEAN® FC with 1 to 10 2/3 oz of metribuzin per acre. Metribuzin is recommended to control downy brome and cheatgrass in winter wheat in Kansas, Idaho, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, and Washington or to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled. Use GLEAN® FC with low rates of metribuzin (1 to 4 oz) when winter wheat is at the 2-leaf to 3 tiller stage.

Higher rates of metribuzin (4 or more oz) should be used in combination with GLEAN® FC after the crop has at least 3 tillers and has a 2" secondary root system and is actively growing.

GLEAN® FC plus metribuzin is recommended for barley in Idaho, Oregon and Washington only.

**With Other Herbicides**

For broader spectrum weed control, GLEAN® FC can be tank mixed with other herbicides including products containing bromoxynil, dicamba, and clopyralid.

When tank mixing GLEAN® FC and "Assert", **always** include another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action (such as 2,4-D, MCPA, or bromoxynil). Tank mix applications of GLEAN® FC plus "Assert" may cause temporary discoloration/stunting or injury to the crop when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after the application.

**With Insecticides**

GLEAN® FC may be tank mixed with insecticides. However, under certain conditions (stress from drought, cold weather or warm days and cold nights following application, or crops in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential treatments of GLEAN® FC and organophosphate insecticides (such as methyl or ethyl parathion, "Di-Syston", etc.) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. Test these mixtures in a small area first. If no symptoms of crop injury occur 14 days after treatment, treat the rest of the acreage.

**Do not use GLEAN® FC plus Malathion, as crop injury may result.** Do not apply GLEAN® FC within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

**With Fungicides**

GLEAN® FC may be tank mixed with DuPont™ MANZATE® Pro-Stick™ fungicide or other fungicides whenever the proper timing for herbicide and fungicide treatments coincide.

**With Liquid Fertilizer**

GLEAN® FC may be tank mixed with liquid fertilizer for application to crops. Note that adding surfactant to tank mixtures of GLEAN® FC and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury. Therefore, before mixing GLEAN® FC with fertilizer, check the compatibility of the tank mix on a small area before treating the entire crop.

Do not use GLEAN® FC with liquid fertilizers having a pH of 3.0 or less, as rapid product degradation can result.

Note: Liquid fertilizers are significantly heavier than water per gal of liquid; therefore, to maintain proper spray volumes, adjust the nozzle type and nozzle pressure as necessary. Consult fertilizer solution suppliers and/or sprayer systems company catalogs to determine the appropriate spray nozzles.

**GENERAL APPLICATION INFORMATION**

**SPRAY EQUIPMENT**

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights, above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep GLEAN® FC in suspension.

**GROUND APPLICATION**

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

When using flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 3 gal per acre (GPA). When using flood jet or "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use higher spray volume (minimum 20 GPA) to ensure thorough coverage. However, DuPont™ GLEAN® FC may not be applied at less than 10 GPA when using small orifice flooding nozzles such as flood jet TK 5 to TK 7.5 or equivalent. These flooding nozzles must be on a 30-inch spacing or not less than 13 GPA when on a 40-inch spacing. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

**AERIAL APPLICATION**

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.

When applying GLEAN® FC by air in areas where sensitive crops are nearby, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust swath to avoid spray drift damage to downwind sensitive crops and/or use ground equipment to treat border edge of field. See "Spray Drift Management" section of this label.

**PRODUCT MEASUREMENT**

GLEAN® FC is measured using the GLEAN® FC volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by ± 7.5 %. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of GLEAN® FC.
3. Continue agitation until the GLEAN® FC is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the GLEAN® FC is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. GLEAN® FC should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply GLEAN® FC spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If GLEAN® FC and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the GLEAN® FC in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the GLEAN® FC.

Do not use GLEAN® FC with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

**SPRAYER CLEANUP**

*Before Spraying GLEAN® FC*

Spray equipment must be cleaned before GLEAN® FC is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in After Spraying GLEAN® FC section on this label.

*At the End of the Day*

When multiple loads of GLEAN® FC herbicide are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

*After Spraying GLEAN® FC and Before Spraying Crops Not Labelled for a GLEAN® FC Application*

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of GLEAN® FC as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia\* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

\* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a cleaner which dissolves and removes sulfonyleurea herbicide residues can be used in the cleanup procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

**Notes:**

1. Caution: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanup procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.



- 3. When DuPont™ GLEAN® FC is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
- 4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
- 5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of GLEAN® FC and applications of other pesticides to GLEAN® FC-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to GLEAN® FC to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

**GRAZING**

There are no grazing restrictions on GLEAN® FC.

**CROP ROTATION**

Before using GLEAN® FC, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, oat, or fallow acres at the same time.

**MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVALS**

Minimum recropping intervals\* are determined by the rate of breakdown of GLEAN® FC applied. GLEAN® FC breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase GLEAN® FC breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow GLEAN® FC breakdown.

Of these three 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 recropping.

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

**SOIL PH LIMITATIONS**

GLEAN® FC should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal, and under certain conditions, could injure wheat, barley, or oat. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of GLEAN® FC.

**Checking Soil pH**

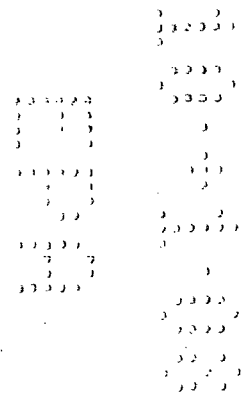
Before using GLEAN® FC, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0 to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

**BIOASSAY**

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to crops not listed on this label or when rotating at intervals shorter than those listed in the Crop Rotation section.

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 GLEAN® FC. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local agricultural dealer, state cooperative extension service, or DuPont representative, for information detailing field bioassay procedure.



### Cereal Crops -- Recropping Intervals

State	Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Rotation Interval (months)
AR, CO, DE, GA, KS, MD, MO, NC, NE, NM, OK, PA, SC, TX, VA, Southeastern WY	wheat, rye, triticale	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	0
			1/2 (TX/OK only)	4
	oat	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/2	10
	barley	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	10
MN, MT, ND, SD, WI, Northern WY	wheat, rye, triticale	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	0
	oat	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	10
	barley	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	10
		6.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	16
CA, ID, OR, UT, WA	wheat, rye, triticale	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	0
		7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	4
	oat	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	10
		7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	16
	barley	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	10
		6.6 to 7.5	1/6 to 1/3	16
		7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	24

### CRP -- Recropping Intervals

State	Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Rotation Interval (months)
AR, CA, CO, DE, GA, ID, KS, MD, MO, NC, NE, NM, OK, OR, PA, SC, TX, UT, VA, WA, Southeastern WY	all grasses*	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	2
			1/2 (TX/OK only)	4
MN, MT, ND, SD, WI, Northern WY	all grasses*	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	2
		6.6 to 7.5	1/6 to 1/3	4
	Wheatgrass* only	7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	4

\*The following grasses may be planted for Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres after the intervals specified in the table above:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Bentgrasses                                    | Orchardgrass (except Piaute)                             |
| Blue grama                                     | Prairie sandreed   |
| Bluestems - big, little, plains, sand, ww spar | Sand dropseed  |
| Buffalograss                                   | Sheep fescue   |
| Galleta  | Sideoats grama   |
| Green needlegrass                              | Switchgrass  |
| Indiangrass                                    | Wheatgrasses - crested intermediate, pubescent, slender, |
| Indian ricegrass                               | streambank, tall, thickspike, western                    |
| Lovegrasses - sand, weeping                    | Wild ryegrasses - beardless, Russian                     |

### Noncereal Crops -- Recropping Intervals -- Non Irrigated Land

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
Arkansas	all areas	Cotton, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	25	14
		STS soybeans**	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	6
Colorado	All areas	STS soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
		Grain Sorghum†	7.2 or lower	1/6 to 1/4	--	4
			7.3 to 7.5***	1/6 to 1/4	--	6
	Adams, Arapahoe, Logan Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Yuma	Field Corn, Millets	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	30	24
		Field Corn, Millets	7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	45	36
Eastern, CO	Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	1/4 to 1/3 1/6 to 1/3	45 60	36 48	
Georgia	all areas	STS soybeans**	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	6
Idaho*	Northern counties (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Koontenai, Letah, Lewis and Nez Perce)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	50	36
Kansas	all areas	STS soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	Western (W. of Hwy 183)	Grain Sorghum†	7.2 or lower	1/6 to 1/4	--	4
			7.3 to 7.5***	1/6 to 1/4	--	6
	Eastern (E. of Hwy 183)	Grain Sorghum†	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	W. Central & Western (generally West of Hwy. 183 to the Western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan Rawlings, Stevens Thomas and Wichita counties)	Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	21	14
			7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	42	26
Far Western (In the last tier of counties along the KS/CO border--(Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman, Stanton, and Wallace)	Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3 1/6 to 1/3	36 60	26 48	
Maryland	all areas	STS soybeans**	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	6
Montana	all areas	Safflower	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	39	34
Nebraska	all areas	STS soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	Western (W. of Hwy. 183)	Grain Sorghum†	7.2 or lower	1/6 to 1/4	--	4
			7.3 to 7.5***	1/6 to 1/4	--	6
		Field Corn, Millets, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3 1/6 to 1/3	40 60	24 36
	Eastern (E. of Hwy. 183)	Grain Sorghum†	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer and Webster counties)	Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	25	14
Soybeans		7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3 1/6 to 1/3	25 46	14 26	
New Mexico	all areas	Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	30	25
North Carolina	all areas	STS soybeans**	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	6

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
North Dakota	all areas	Safflower	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	45	34
Oklahoma	all areas	STS soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	panhandle	Grain Sorghum	7.2 or lower	1/6 to 1/4	--	4†
			7.3 to 7.5***	1/6 to 1/4	--	6†
			up to 7.9	up to 1/3	30	25
	all areas except panhandle	Grain Sorghum†	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
Eastern (E. of Hwy 183)	Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Mung, Beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/2	25	14	
Western (W. of Hwy 183 & E. of the Panhandle)	Cotton, Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	25	14	
Oregon*	Northeastern counties (Baker, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	50	36
	West of Cascade Mountains†	Annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, crimson clover	6.5 or less	1/6 to 1/4	20	9
		Red clover, snap beans, field corn	6.5 or less	1/6 to 1/4	40	15
South Carolina	all areas	STS soybeans**	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	6
Texas	all areas	STS soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	panhandle	Grain Sorghum	7.2 or lower	1/6 to 1/4	--	4†
			7.3 - 7.5***	1/6 to 1/4	--	6†
			up to 7.9	up to 1/3	30	25
	all areas except panhandle	Grain Sorghum†	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	Eastern counties	Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Mung Beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/2	25	14
	Central counties	Cotton, Grain	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	25	14
Sorghum		7.9 or lower	1/2	46	26	
The Eastern counties are: Archer, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Clay, Colin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood and Young.						
The Central counties are: Baylor, Callahan, Eastland, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Knox, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton and Wilbarger.						
Virginia	all areas	STS soybeans**	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	6
Washington*	Eastern counties (Asotin,	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	35	24
	Columbia, Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman)	Lentils	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	50	36
Wyoming	Southeast	Proso and	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	30	24
		Setaria Millets	7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	45	36

Unless a crop rotation interval is specified, a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed. See Bioassay for information on conducting a field bioassay in target areas.

\*A field bioassay is required if soil pH is above 6.5.

\*\*Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in the fields) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to STS soybeans or IR corn planted after GLEAN® FC applications. These intervals do not apply to crops grown for seed. These intervals may also be used for irrigated land.

\*\*\*Where a CATASTROPHIC CROP LOSS has occurred after a GLEAN® FC application due to a natural disaster (such as freezing weather, hail damage, insect damage, disease damage), grain sorghum can be planted at 4 months where the soil pH is 7.3 to 7.5 or STS soybeans and IR corn where the soil pH is 7.5 to 7.9. These crops will have some level of temporary discoloration and/or crop injury if planted at this reduced interval after GLEAN® FC application. This potential damage and yield loss is accepted by the grower due to the critical need to get a crop planted after this emergency. Growers not willing to accept this level of potential early season crop injury and yield loss should follow the standard rotational guidelines in the table above. In some cases, this injury may be severe and may affect the crop growth, development, and yield. The severity of the injury increases with higher pH levels, higher applied GLEAN® FC rate, drier soil conditions after GLEAN® FC application and prior to planting the rotational crop, and the shorter the rotational interval. Note: Do not plant sorghum grown for hybrid seed production.

†These intervals may also be used for irrigated land.

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## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The user is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. Follow the additional precautions below to minimize the potential for spray drift.

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

### Drift Control Adjuvants

A drift control adjuvant may be used to reduce the potential for drift. However, because it is the combined physical-chemical properties of all the ingredients in the spray mix that can determine drift potential, the applicator must confirm that the drift control adjuvant used is having the desired effect with the tank mix that is being applied. If a drift control adjuvant is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label. Do not use an adjuvant which increases viscosity with application systems that cannot accommodate viscous sprays.

**Ground Application:** With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible (i.e., a release height of 4 feet or less above the application target); by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's recommended minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used; and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow all applicable state regulations).

Do not make ground applications within a surface temperature inversion when applying near an area requiring protection to avoid an unreasonable adverse effect. Applicators may determine presence of an inversion by noting the presence of ground fog, light variable wind, or layering of smoke and dust. Be particularly alert to the potential for a surface temperature inversion when winds are calm.

Direct the sprays no higher than the tops of target vegetation, and maintain spray pressures at levels which provide coarse to very coarse spray droplets to minimize drift.

**Aerial Application:** The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The distance between the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of the wingspan. For helicopters, use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
2. Nozzles should always point backward parallel with the air stream.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information presented below.

### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

Since the most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150-200 microns), equipment producing a coarse to very coarse droplet spectrum must be used when applying this product. The best drift management strategy is to apply the coarsest drop size spectrum that provides sufficient

coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!**

See "WIND", "TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY", and "SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS" sections of this label.

### Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Application

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the manufacturer's recommended pressures. Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure generally reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type according to manufacturer's specifications which is designed for the intended application, and that produces a coarse to very coarse droplet size spectrum. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. To further reduce drift, low-drift or drift reducing nozzles should be used.

### Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - For some nozzle types, such as solid streams, orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the air stream minimizes the effects of air shear and will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations. For applications of this product, nozzles must be oriented in a manner that results in the application of a coarse to very coarse droplet size spectrum.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type according to manufacturer's specifications which is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Solid stream and other drift reducing nozzles should be used.

### BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Height (ground)** Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce. Apply at a height no greater than 4 feet above the top of the largest plants.
- **Application Height (aircraft)** - Apply at a height no greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The distance between the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4

(75%) of the wingspan - longer booms increase drift potential. For helicopters, use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.

**SWATH ADJUSTMENT**

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

**WIND (GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATION)**

Drift potential is lowest with a sustained wind of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Application should be avoided during gusty conditions, and when winds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for a temperature inversion. Avoid applying during calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversions.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY (GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATIONS)**

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

**SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS (GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATIONS)**

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

**SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other people, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

**SENSITIVE AREAS**

This product should be applied only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops either during active growth periods or dormancy.

**RESISTANCE**

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to "Amber" herbicide, DuPont™ ALLY® herbicide, DuPont™ FINESSE® herbicide, DuPont™ EXPRESS® herbicide or DuPont™ HARMONY® Extra herbicide will also be resistant to DuPont™ GLEAN® FC.

**INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT**

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

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## GENERAL 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 locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops and vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, or oat.

Crop varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of DuPont™ GLEAN® FC to a small area.

Do not apply GLEAN® FC to crops that are stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application may also result in crop injury.

Do not apply to crops mixed with legumes, as injury to the legumes will result.

Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may result.

Do not apply to snow-covered ground.

Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate other cropland.

Only make one application of the active ingredient chlorsulfuron per crop season.

Preemergence weed control or suppression may be unsatisfactory on soils containing 5% or more organic matter.

Fall applications on coarse textured soils (especially those having a pH of greater than 7.0) may not provide adequate control or suppression of spring germinating weeds.

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 result when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains.

For ground applications applied postemergence to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, 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.

In far-western Kansas (last tier of counties along the Colorado/Kansas border), Western Nebraska, Eastern New Mexico, and the Oklahoma and Texas panhandles, take the following precautions:

- Do not use a tank mix containing DuPont™ ALLY® herbicide within 22 months of GLEAN® FC application.
- Do not use GLEAN® FC in continuous cereals or cereal/fallow/cereal rotations.
- GLEAN® FC in a tank mix at 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre may be used only as a fallow treatment in corn or sorghum stubble in wheat/sorghum/fallow, or wheat/corn/fallow rotations where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

In California, Northern Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, take the following precautions:

- Do not make an early season treatment where a tank mix cannot be made.
- Do not apply GLEAN® FC during fallow.

### *Additional Precautions for Cereals*

Wherever GLEAN® FC is used on land previously treated with FINESSE®, ALLY®, "Amber", "Assert", or other longer residual herbicides with the same mode of action, read the rotational guidelines on both labels and follow the one with the longest interval stated for your situation before choosing to rotate to crops other than wheat or barley.

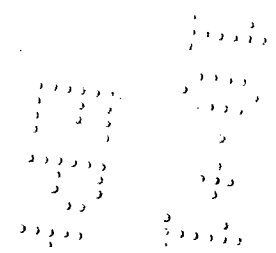
Preemergence applications of 2,4-D or herbicides containing 2,4-D made within two weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with preemergence or early postemergence applications of GLEAN® FC.

The combined effects of the preemergence use of GLEAN® FC plus preemergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold, wet weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.

Do not apply GLEAN® FC during boot or early heading as crop injury may result.

Do not harvest grain sooner than 45 days after the application of GLEAN® FC.

In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent crop injury due to cold weather, avoid making preemergence applications or early postemergence applications (2-4 leaf stage) to wheat or barley during late fall or winter when cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.



**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER HANDLING:**

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Refillable Container" or "Nonrefillable Container" designation.

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):**

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, 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.

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds):**

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, 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.

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBC) (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):**

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining product contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain rinsate for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, 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.

**Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners:**

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners:** Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refill this container with DuPont™ GLEAN® FC containing chloresulfuron only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. Cleaning the container (fiber drum) 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 (fiber drum) before final disposal, completely empty container by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the container for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.



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**All Other Refillable Containers:** Refillable container. Refill this container with DuPont™ GLEAN® FC containing chlorsulfuron only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent 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, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, 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. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting.

**Outer Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637, day or night.

**NOTICE TO BUYER:** Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

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**NOTICE:** Read this 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.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. **WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.**

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

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To the extent consistent with applicable law that allows such requirement, DuPont or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify DuPont or a DuPont Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

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For product information call: 1-888-6-DUPONT

Internet address: <http://cropprotection.dupont.com/>

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**NEXT**

**LABEL**

## **PLEASE NOTE**

**This image contains more than one label approved for this product on this date.**

**DuPont Crop  
Protection**

**TELAR® DF HERBICIDE  
DUPONT™ TELAR® DF  
HERBICIDE  
PASTURE, RANGE AND CRP**

## TELAR® DF HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-522

## DUPONT™ TELAR® DF HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-522

### WEED CONTROL IN PASTURE, RANGE AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DuPont™ TELAR® DF is recommended for the control and suppression of weeds in permanent (non-rotational) pastures, range and CRP lands when applied according to the directions and under the conditions specified on the package label. Best results are obtained when perennial weeds are treated in the bud to bloom stage or the fall rosette. Annual weeds are controlled best when treated early in their growth cycles.

Treatments may be applied by any ground equipment or by fixed wing aircraft or by helicopter.

#### APPLICATION RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following application rates are recommended for broadcast applications on the respective forage grasses:

##### 1/4 to 1 ounce/acre

Bahiagrass	Orchardgrass**
Bermudagrass	Wheatgrass
Blue grama	(crested, intermediate, thick
Bluegrass	spike, pubescent, slender,
Brome grasses	streambank, tall, and western)
(smooth, meadow)	

##### 1/4 to 1/2 ounce/acre

Bluestems	Indiangrass
(big, little, sandy)	Kleingrass**
Buffalograss	Lovegrass
Fescue*	Sideoats grama
(tall, Kentucky, hard,	Switchgrass
creeping)	Wildrye
Green needlegrass**	

\*Some types of fescue are sensitive. Use rates at the lower end of the rate range.

\*\*Except California.

Application rates higher than those recommended for specific grasses, up to 1 1/3 oz/acre, may be made as a spot treatment provided the resulting injury and possible loss of forage can be tolerated by the grower. Refer to the following table to select the appropriate rate to control the weeds specified.

#### WEEDS CONTROLLED

TELAR® DF effectively controls weeds when applied at the use rates shown. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® DF provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at the higher recommended rates weed control is increased or extended. Make a single application per season to control the following weeds.

##### 1/4 to 1/2 ounce/a

Annual sowthistle	Mayweed**
Blue mustard	Miners lettuce**
Common chickweed	Pineapple-weed**
Common speedwell	Prostrate pigweed**
Conical catchfly**	Redroot pigweed
Fiddleneck (tarweed)**	Shepherd's-purse**
Field pennycress	Smooth pigweed**
Flixweed*	Treacle mustard**
Hempnettle**	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Henbit	Wild mustard
London rocket**	

\*\*Except California.

##### 1/2 to 1 ounce/a

Bouncingbet	Goldenrod
Bur beakchervil**	Groundsel**
Buttercup	Marestail
Canada thistle*†	Musk thistle
Common lambsquarters	Sweet clover*
Common sunflower	Tumble mustard
Common speedwell*	Turkey mullein*
Dandelion*	Whitetop (hoary cress)†

\* Partial control only.

\*\*Except California.

† Prebloom to bloom and fall rosette are recommended timings.

1 to 1 1/3 ounce/a

Bedstraw*	Horsetail (Equisetum spp)
Black mustard	Pepperweed (perennial)
Bull thistle	Poison hemlock
Burclover	Puncturevine
Canada thistle	Red clover**
Common cinquefoil*	Russian knapweed†
Common mallow	Scotch thistle
Common mullein	Scouringrush (Equisetum spp)
Common tansy	Tansymustard
Common yarrow	White clover
Curly dock	Wild carrot

\*Partial control only

\*\*Except California.

†Prebloom to bloom and fall rosette are recommended timings.

Broadleaf forage species, such as clover and alfalfa, are sensitive to DuPont™ TELAR® DF and will be severely stunted or injured by TELAR® DF.

Forage grasses which are under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature or poor fertility may be injured by TELAR® DF.

Forage grasses should be well established before applying TELAR® DF as the newly emerged seedlings of some forage grasses are sensitive to TELAR® DF.

TELAR® DF applied before the initiation of flowering may cause the abortion or suppression of seedheads by some cool season grasses.

Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to TELAR DF. Ryegrass (perennial and Italian) may be severely injured. Fescues may be temporarily stunted or yellowed. When using TELAR® DF on a particular grass for the first time, limit the area treated. If no injury occurs, larger areas may be treated in subsequent years.

There are no grazing or hay harvest restrictions for any live-stock, including lactating animals, with application rates up to 1 1/3 ounce/acre of TELAR® DF. No enclosure is required for any animals.

Do not apply more than 1 1/3 oz/acre of TELAR® DF per year.

Refer to the package label for information regarding sprayer cleanup.

**SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

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

**AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**

**IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Surface Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

**Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques**

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

**Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft**

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

**BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT**

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

**WIND**

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

**Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they effect spray drift.

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

**SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

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

**SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

**IMPORTANT**

**BEFORE USING THESE PRODUCTS, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.**

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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