

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1 of 16

62719-286

1/10/2000

JAN 10 2000

John J. Jachetta, Ph.D.
 Dow AgroSciences, LLC
 9330 Zionsville Road
 Indianapolis, IN 46268

Dear Dr. Jachetta:

Subject: Revised Labeling - Add Spray Drift Advisory Language; General Editing
 Starane
 EPA Registration No. 62719-286
 Your Submission Dated October 8, 1999

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following provision:

Revise the container disposal statement for plastic containers to read "Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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."

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit one (1) final printed copy for the referenced label, incorporating the above change, before releasing the product for shipment.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
 Product Manager (23)
 Herbicide Branch
 Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

DK: 305-7546:HB/PM23

		CONCURRENCES						
SYMBOL	7505C							
SURNAME	D. KENNY							
DATE	1/10/00							

(Base Label):

(logo) Dow AgroSciences

Starane*

For selective postemergence control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in small grains, fallow cropland, and on-farm non-cropland.

Active Ingredient(s):

fluroxypyr: 1-methylheptyl (4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridyloxy)acetate.....	26.2%
Inert Ingredient(s)	73.8%
Total	100.0%

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
JAN 10 2000**

Contains petroleum distillates.

**Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
62719-286**

Acid Equivalent: fluroxypyr: 4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridyloxyacetic acid - 18.2% - 1.5 lb/gal

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury • Harmful if Swallowed Or Absorbed Through The Skin

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statements

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

First Aid

If In Eyes: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If On Skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

If Swallowed: Call a doctor or get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

Note to Physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Environmental Hazards

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

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer" and "Limitation of Remedies" inside label booklet.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

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

EPA Reg. No. 62719-286

EPA Est. 00000-XX-00

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

Herbicide

Net Contents XXX

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Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), User Safety Recommendations and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer" and "Limitation of Remedies" inside label booklet.**

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(Page 1 through end):

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

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Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
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Note to Physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage

Environmental Hazards

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

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Directions for Use

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

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: When applied to on-farm non-cropland, keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal (Metal): Triple rinse (or equivalent) Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Disposal (Plastic): Triple rinse (or equivalent). Puncture and dispose of in sanitary landfill, or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

General Information

Starane® herbicide is a selective postemergence product for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, or oats not under seeded with a legume, fallow cropland, and on-farm non-cropland.

General Use Precautions

- Do not apply Starane directly to, or otherwise permit it to come in direct contact with, susceptible crops or desirable plants including, but not limited to, alfalfa, canola, cotton, lettuce, edible beans, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tomatoes, or tobacco.
- Avoid applications where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** Do not apply more than is 1 1/3 pints per acre of Starane per growing season.
- **Plant-back Restriction:** If replanting is required, only wheat, barley or oats may be planted in treated fields within 120 days following application of Starane.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Management of Kochia Biotypes: Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to Starane, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 2/3 pint per acre labeled rate. Application of Starane at rates below the 2/3 pint per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying Starane, use low pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply Starane in a total spray volume of 8 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a

uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Application: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:**

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

Controlling Droplet Size:

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

Pressure-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 higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

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

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

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

Boom Length-For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application-Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

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

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

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

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied 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).

Sprayer Cleanup

To avoid injury to or exposure of nontarget crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to apply Starane after use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of Starane. Spray equipment should be cleaned after use with Starane by the following procedure:

1. Drain any remaining Starane from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.

4. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for Starane, repeat steps 1 and 2 and thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom.

Mixing Instructions

Starane Alone

Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume. Add the required amount of Starane, then finish filling the tank. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.

Tank Mixing

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

Tank Mixing Precautions:

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

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Starane and other pesticides, fertilizers or carriers. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Tank Mixing Instructions

Fill spray tank with water to 1/4 to 1/3 of the required spray volume. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each.

1. Add dry flowables; wettable powders; aqueous suspensions, flowables or liquids.
2. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add Starane and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

Application Directions

Application Timing

Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. **Only weeds which are emerged at the time of application will be affected.** Foliage that is wet at the time of application may decrease control. Applications of Starane are rain-fast within 1 hour after application.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity: Herbicidal activity of Starane is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active plant growth. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

Application Rates

Generally, application rates at the lower end of the recommended rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds) the higher rates within the rate range will be needed. Weeds growing in the absence of crop competition generally require higher rates to obtain satisfactory control or suppression.

Spray Coverage

Apply in 3 or more gallons per acre by air or in 8 or more gallons per acre by ground equipment. Do not exceed 40 gallons per acre total spray volume. Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Inadequate spray volume and coverage may result in decreased weed control. As canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use larger nozzle tips or decrease spraying speed to increase spray volume rather than increasing boom pressure. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for information on relationships between spray volume, and nozzle size and arrangement.

Spot Treatments: To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held or backpack sprayers may be used for spot applications of Starane if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1,000 sq ft. The amount of Starane (fl oz or ml) in the table should be mixed with 1 gallon or more of water and applied to an area of 1,000 sq ft. To calculate the amount of product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or ml) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. $3,500 \div 1,000 = 3.5$). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of Starane to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate (Mix with 1 Gallon or More of Water and Apply to 1,000 sq ft)		
2/3 pt/acre	1 pt/acre	1 1/3
0.25 fl oz (7.25 ml)	0.37 fl oz (11 ml)	0.5 (14.5 ml)

1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Weeds Controlled

bedstraw (cleavers)
 chickweed
 cocklebur
 coffeeweed
 common ragweed
 common purslane
 grape species
 hemp dogbane
 kochia¹
 morningglory
 prickly lettuce
 puncturevine
 sunflower
 velvetleaf
 venice mallow
 volunteer flax
 white clover

Weeds Suppressed²

common mallow
 field bindweed
 field pennycress
 field horsetail
 knotweed
 marestail
 marshelder
 mustard
 nightshade species
 Russian thistle
 volunteer canola
 volunteer potato
 wild buckwheat

¹Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.

²Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduction population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

Approved Uses

Crop Uses

Wheat - Barley - Oats

Apply as a broadcast postemergence treatment to actively growing wheat, barley or oats, from the 2 leaf crop growth stage up to and including flag leaf emergence for control of kochia, including herbicide tolerant biotypes, and other broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. For control of volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 8 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled.

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

Broadcast Application Rates:

Key Weeds Controlled †	Application Rate (pint/acre)
kochia ††, bedstraw, common ragweed, hemp dogbane, prickly lettuce, puncturevine, white clover, white cockle	2/3
Weeds Suppressed	
common mallow, field bindweed, field pennycress, field horsetail, knotweed, marestail, mustard, nightshade species, wild buckwheat	2/3 - 1 1/3
Volunteer Potatoes	1 1/3

† See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

†† Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.

Restrictions:

- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- Do not make more than one application per growing season.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply closer than 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.

Fallow Cropland

Apply as a single broadcast treatment by ground or aerial equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before kochia is 8 inches tall and before wild buckwheat is vining. Starane may be applied alone or in tank-mix combination with other herbicides (See tank mixing precautions in "Mixing Instructions" section.

Broadcast Application Rates:

Key Weeds Controlled †	Application Rate (pint/acre)
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Weeds Suppressed	
common mallow, field bindweed, field pennycress, field horsetail, knotweed, marestail, mustard, nightshade species, wild buckwheat	

† See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

†† Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.

Control may be reduced if weeds are under stress from drought or extreme temperatures. Use lower rates to control light to moderate infestations and under good growth conditions. Use higher rates for moderate to heavy infestations and to compensate for less than ideal growth conditions.

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On-Farm Non-Cropland

Apply as a single broadcast treatment or spot treatment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds in on-farm non-cropland areas such as fence rows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment and on-farm private roadways. Apply at the rate of 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre when weeds are small and actively growing. Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for "Spot Application" in "Application Directions" section. See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

CRP Acres

Do not use on CRP acres that are underseeded with desirable legumes, clovers, or other sensitive broadleaf plants.

Starane may be applied to Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres. For best results, apply as a single broadcast treatment by ground or aerial equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply at the rate of 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre when weeds are small and actively growing. Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for "Spot Application" in "Application Directions" section. See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

Restriction: Grazing or haying of treated CRP acres is prohibited.

Warranty Disclaimer

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

Inherent Risks of Use

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

Limitation of Remedies

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

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

Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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