

62719-528

12/19/2008

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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

DEC 19 2008

Dr. John Jachetta
Dow AgroSciences
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Subject: GF-1249 Herbicide
EPA Registration Number 62719-528
Your submission dated September 16, 2008

Dear Dr. Jachetta:

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

Make the change specified in the attached document "Summary of Comments on Microsoft Word – GF 1249-528 16Sep08d.doc

This amended labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling with the exception of supplemental labeling. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

Submit one copy of final printed labeling incorporating the above changes before you release the product for shipment. Please include an electronic label in pdf text format of the final printed labeling with your submission. If you have any questions about this letter, you may contact Tobi Colvin-Snyder at 703-305-7801 or Colvin-Snyder.Tobi@epa.gov.

Sincerely,


A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tobi Colvin-Snyder for".


Jim Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

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Summary of Comments on Microsoft Word - GF 1249-528 16Sep08d.doc

Page: 12

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Note
Date: 12/19/2008 5:50:06 PM
 Add text at blue edit mark.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 12/19/2008 5:30:49 PM
 year

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(Base label):

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

May Injure (Phytotoxic) Susceptible, Non-Target Plants. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Commercial certified applicators must also ensure that all persons involved in these activities are informed of the precautionary statements.

**GF-1249
Herbicide**

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines on non-crop areas including forest planting sites, industrial manufacturing sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas

Active Ingredient:

triclopyr: triethylamine salt of 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid.....	22.20%
picloram: potassium salt of 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid	4.07%
Other Ingredients	73.73%
Total Ingredients	100.00%

Acid Equivalent:

triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid -15.85% - 1.5 lb/gal
picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid - 3.52% - 0.33 lb/gal

Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER PELIGRO

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

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through Skin • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions in Some Individuals

Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant gloves (≥ 14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber

DEC 19 2008

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

62719-528

with COMMENTS in EPA Letter Dated

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

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS (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 eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Environmental Hazards

Picloram is toxic to some plants at very low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected if picloram is allowed to drift from areas of application. 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 disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not allow runoff or spray to contaminate wells, irrigation ditches or any body of water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.

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

An aquifer is defined as "an underground, saturated, permeable, geologic formation capable of producing significant quantities of water to a well or spring. It is the ability of the saturated zone, or portion of that zone, to yield water which makes it an aquifer" (American Chemical Society, 1983).

Picloram can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, picloram may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water). These include

poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Triclopyr has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible. 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 label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, fertilizer or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to applicable Federal, state or local procedures.

Container Reuse: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, fertilizer or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to applicable Federal, state or local procedures.

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

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

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Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

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

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

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

EPA Reg. No. 62719-528

EPA Est. _____

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

Net Contents ____

(cover):

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

May Injure (Phytotoxic) Susceptible, Non-Target Plants. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Commercial certified applicators must also ensure that all persons involved in these activities are informed of the precautionary statements.

GF-1249

Herbicide

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines on non-crop areas including forest planting sites, industrial manufacturing sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas

Active Ingredient:

triclopyr: triethylamine salt of 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid.....	22.20%
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Other Ingredients	73.73%
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Keep Out of Reach of Children**DANGER PELIGRO**

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.)

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

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EPA Reg. No. 62719-528

EPA Est. _____

Produced for

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19

Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Net Contents _____

(Page 1 through end):

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through Skin • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reaction In Some Individuals

Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant gloves (\geq 14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber

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

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS (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:

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

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Environmental Hazards

Picloram is toxic to some plants at very low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected if picloram is allowed to drift from areas of application. 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 disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not allow runoff or spray to contaminate wells, irrigation ditches or any body of water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.

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

An aquifer is defined as "an underground, saturated, permeable, geologic formation capable of producing significant quantities of water to a well or spring. It is the ability of the saturated zone, or portion of that zone, to yield water which makes it an aquifer" (American Chemical Society, 1983).

Picloram can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, picloram may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water). These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Triclopyr has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible. 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.

Note: This product must be delivered to end-users within 48 hours after formulation.

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

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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 48 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves (\geq 14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber

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: For applications to non-cropland areas, do not allow entry into areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, fertilizer or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to applicable Federal, state or local procedures.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Reuse: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

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

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

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Reuse: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

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

General Information

GF-1249 herbicide is recommended for control of unwanted susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines on non-crop areas including forest planting sites, industrial manufacturing sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas. This product herbicide is a water-soluble liquid, which mixes readily with water and nonionic surfactant.

General Use Precautions

Do not rotate food or feed crops on treated land if they are not registered for use with picloram until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.

Do not move treated soil to other areas or use it to grow plants if they are not registered for use with picloram until an adequate sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.

Do not spray if the loss of forage legumes cannot be tolerated. GF-1249 may injure or kill legumes. New legume seedlings may not grow within 2 years following application of this herbicide.

Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas onto sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated grass pasture. Otherwise, urine may contain enough picloram to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

Do not use manure from animals grazing treated areas on land used for growing broadleaf crops, ornamentals, orchards or other susceptible, desirable plants. Manure may contain enough picloram to cause injury to susceptible plants.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions

Except for lactating dairy animals, there are no grazing restrictions following application of this product.

- **Grazing Lactating Dairy Animals:** Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas until the next growing season following application of this product.
- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.
- Grazed areas of non-cropland and forestry sites may be spot treated if they comprise no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Slaughter Restrictions: During the season of application, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass at least 3 days before slaughter.

Do not use grass or hay from treated areas for composting or mulching of susceptible broadleaf plants.

Do not apply this product through a mist blower.

Observe any special use and application restrictions and limitations, including method of application and permissible areas of use as promulgated by state authorities.

Maximum Use Rates

- Total use of GF-1249 must not exceed 1.5 gallons (0.5 lb a.e. picloram plus 2.25 lb a.e. triclopyr) per acre per annual growing season on rights of way and other non-crop areas. The maximum application rate for spot treatments of GF-1249 is 3 gallons per acre (1 lb a.e. picloram plus 4.5 lb a.e. triclopyr) with no more than 50% of an acre being treated. The total use of GF-1249 for the control of noxious weeds must not exceed 3 gallons (1 lb a.e. picloram plus 4.5 lb a.e. triclopyr) per acre per year on rights of way and other non-crop areas. Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated non-cropland, rights-of-way and forestry sites may be treated at up to 9 lb ae triclopyr per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.
- Total use of GF-1249 must not exceed 4 1/3 quarts of GF-1249 (0.44 lb a.e. picloram plus 2 lb a.e. of triclopyr) per acre per year on range and pasture sites, or any area where grazing or harvesting of hay is allowed.
- The total cumulative per year rate for all triclopyr products on range and pasture sites, including rights-of-way, fence rows, or any area where grazing or harvesting is allowed must not exceed 2 lb a.e./A.
- The total cumulative rate for all triclopyr products must not exceed 6 lb a.e./A per year on forestry sites and 9 lb a.e./A per year on use-sites other than forestry and range and pasture sites, including right-of-way and fence rows.
- The total cumulative rates for picloram are as follows: The maximum per year broadcast application rate of picloram is 0.5 lb a.e./Acre. The maximum application rate for spot treatments is 1 lb a.e./Acre with no more than 50% of an acre being treated. For control of noxious weeds, the maximum per year broadcast application rate of picloram is 1.0 lb/Acre. Spot treatments and broadcast treatments may be applied during the same growing season only if the total amount does not exceed 1.0 lb a.e./Acre per annual growing season.

Sprayer Clean-Out

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply GF-1249 herbicide should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use at least three times with water. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 qt of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15-20 min.). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

Do not make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.

Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable plants, do not treat or allow spray drift or runoff to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply to snow or frozen ground.

Do not apply or otherwise permit GF-1249 or sprays containing GF-1249 to contact crops or other desirable broadleaf plants, including but not limited to alfalfa, beans, cotton, grapes, melons, peas, potatoes, safflower, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, and other vegetable crops, flowers, fruit plants, ornamentals or shade trees.

GF-1249 should not be applied on residential or commercial lawns or near ornamental trees and shrubs. Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake of herbicide through movement into

the top soil or by excretion of the product from the roots of nearby treated trees. Do not apply GF-1249 within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated.

Conifer planting intervals vary. Pines planted sooner than six months after treatment with GF-1249 may be injured in the South or west of the Cascade Mountains. Other conifers, west of the Cascade Mountains, may be injured if planted sooner than 8 to 9 months after treatment. For all conifers, the waiting period between treatment and planting should be 11 to 12 months in the area between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains and 8 to 9 months in the lake States and Northeastern U.S.

Avoid Injurious Spray Drift

Applications should be made only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants near enough to be injured. It is suggested that a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment be used to detect air movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air). If the smoke layers or indicates a potential for hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, use Nalco-Trol drift control additive or equivalent as recommended by the manufacturer or apply through a Micro-Foil or Thru-Valve boom or use an equivalent drift control system. Thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity invert systems or other drift control additives or systems may be utilized if drift control is comparable to that obtained with a drift control agent such as Nalco-Trol or the Thru-Valve boom. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the Micro-foil boom, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by using spray pressures no greater than are required to obtain adequate plant coverage; by using large droplet-producing nozzle tips; and by spraying when wind velocity is low. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: Spray drift can be reduced by using spray pressures no greater than are required to obtain adequate plant coverage and spraying no higher than brush tops. Avoid excessive pressures which result in formation of fine spray mists. Nalco-Trol thickening agent or equivalent may be used to reduce spray drift.

Aerial Application: Avoid spray drift at the application site. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Users 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:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 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 must be observed.

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

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

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Information On 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 Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produced larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from 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 the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: 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 crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 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 spray 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 local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward 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).

Plants Controlled by GF-1249

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds:

absinth wormwood	fleabane	ragweed
artichoke thistle	goldenrod	rush skeletonweed
bindweed	horsenettle	Russian thistle
bouncingbet	knapweeds	smartweed
broom snakeweed	lambquarter	sowthistle
burdock	larkspurs	starthistles
burroweed	leafy spurge	tansy ragwort
bursage	locoweed	tansy ragwort
Canada thistle	lupines	toadflax
chicory	milkweeds	vetch
clover	musk thistle	wild carrot
curly dock	plantain	wild lettuce
dandelion	purple loosestrife	wild parsnip
field bindweed		

Woody Plants and Vines:

alder	elm	persimmon
arrowwood	firs	pine
ash	fringed sagebrush	poison ivy
aspen	gallberry	poison oak
bear clover (bearmat)	gorse	poplars
beech	guava	rabbitbrush
birch	gums	salmonberry
blackberries	haw	salt-bush (<i>Baccharis</i> spp.)
blackgum	hawthorns	sassafras
Brazilian peppertree	hazel	scotch broom
buttonbush	hemlock	sourwood
cactus species	hickory	sumac
cascara	hornbean	sweetbay magnolia
catclaw acacia	java plum	sweetgum
ceanothus	juniper	sycamore
cedar	kudzu	tanoak
chaparral species	lantana	thimbleberry
cherry	liveoak	trumpetcreeper
chinquapin	locust	tulip poplar
choke cherry	madrone	waxmyrtle
cottonwood	maples	western hemlock
dogwood	mesquite	wild rose
Douglas-fir	mulberry	willows
elderberry	oaks	winged elm

Application

Use GF-1249 at rates of 2 quarts per acre up to the rates specified in the Maximum Use Rates section to control broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines. GF-1249 may be tank mixed with other products to control mixed plant species, provided that the other products are registered for use on the site being

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treated. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. When tank mixing, follow the most restrictive of all precautions, directions, and limitations on each product label. In all cases use the amounts specified in enough spray volume to give thorough and uniform coverage of the plants to be controlled.

To Prepare Water-Based Sprays Containing GF-1249

Add the total required amount of water to the spray tank. Spray tank agitation is required during entire mixing operation and is recommended during spraying. If using a drift control additive, use rates specified on the manufacturer's label. Next, add the required amount of GF-1249 followed by other herbicides if GF-1249 is to be applied in tank mixture. Use of an agriculturally registered non-ionic surfactant is recommended for all applications. When using surfactants, follow the use directions and precautions listed on the surfactant manufacturer's label. Use the higher recommended concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre.

Tank Mixing: To broaden the spectrum of control, GF-1249 may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for use on non-crop and forestry planting sites listed on this label. When tank mixing, read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled, and geographic and other restrictions. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosages should be exceeded. Do not tank mix this product with any product containing a label prohibition against tank mixing with triclopyr or picloram.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other herbicides. 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.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment

Use GF-1249 at the rate of 3 to 24 quarts in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray to control vines and other woody plants.

Apply after the foliage is well developed and in a manner to give thorough spray coverage. Wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. For hard-to-kill species such as hickory and oak, wet the soil around the root collar. The amount of spray mixture per acre will vary with plant size and density; however, total use of GF-1249 must not exceed the rates specified in the Maximum Use Rate section.

Spot Treatment of Broadleaf Weeds

Use 2 to 24 quarts of GF-1249 in 100 gallons of water and spray weed foliage uniformly. The amount of spray mixture per acre will vary with plant size and density; however, total use of GF-1249 must not exceed the rates specified in the Maximum Use Rate section.

Broadcast Ground or Aerial Foliage Treatment

To obtain adequate plant coverage, it is recommended that ground applications of GF-1249 be made in 15 or more gallons of total spray mixture per acre. For aerial applications, use of 5 to 20 gallons per acre of spray mixture is recommended. Use higher spray volumes where plants are tall, where the vegetation to be treated is dense, or where difficult to control species are present.

Broadleaf Annual and Perennial Weed and Woody Vine Control

Use GF-1249 at rates specified in the Maximum Use Rate section. Apply to problem weeds and vines any time after growth begins in the spring before full bloom and late in summer or fall. Suggested rates to control several broadleaf weeds are shown in the table below. To broaden the spectrum of control, GF-1249 may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for use on sites listed on this label.

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Weed Species	Rates of GF-1249 Per Treated Acre ¹
Yellow Starthistle, Scotch Thistle, Musk Thistle, Ox-eye Daisy	2 to 3 quarts
Artichoke Thistle, Diffuse Knapweed, Spotted Knapweed, Henbane, Buffalobur, Lupines, Locoweeds, Broom Snakeweed	3 to 6 quarts
Pricklypear and Cholla cactus, Burroweed, Plains Larkspur	6 to 12 quarts
Canada Thistle, Rush Skeletonweed, Russian Knapweed, Dalmatian Toadflax, White Horsenettle	8 to 12 quarts
Tall Larkspur, Leafy Spurge, Field Bindweed, Poison Oak	8 to 12 quarts

¹ Do not exceed rates specified in the Maximum Use Rate section

Woody Plant Control

Suggested rates to control several woody plants are shown in the table below.

Plant Species	Rates of GF-1249 Per Treated Acre ¹
Rabbitbrush, Mesquite	3 to 6 quarts
Catclaw Acacia	6 to 12 quarts
Pinyon, Juniper, Chaparral, Gorse, Willows, Poplars, Douglas Fir, Cedars	6 to 12 quarts
Gamble Oak, Liveoak, Poison Oak	8 to 12 quarts

¹ Do not exceed rates specified in the Maximum Use Rate section

Broadcast Cut Stubble Treatment

To prevent re-sprouting of susceptible woody species after mowing or hand cutting on non-crop areas and rights-of-way, use GF-1249 Herbicide at the rate of 6 to 12 quarts per acre in 25 or more gallons of a water spray mixture. Do not exceed the rates specified in the Maximum Use Rate section. Best results may be obtained when applications are made before or during periods of active root growth. Applications should not be made when the soil is frozen or covered by snow or standing water. It is recommended that applications be made soon after cutting, before sprouting of woody species has occurred.

Broadcast Treatments for Forest Site Preparation (Not for Conifer Release)

For broadcast applications apply the recommended rate of GF-1249 in a total spray volume of 5 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. Use spray volumes sufficient to provide thorough coverage of treated foliage. Use application systems designed to prevent spray drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets may require higher spray volumes to provide adequate coverage.

Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia): To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply GF-1249 at a rate of 8 to 12 quarts per acre. Do not exceed the rates specified in the Maximum Use Rate section. To broaden the spectrum of control, GF-1249 may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for forest site preparation.

In Western, Northeastern, North Central and Lake States (States Not Listed Above As Southern States): To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply GF-1249 at a rate of 4 to 12 quarts per acre. Do not exceed the rates specified in the Maximum Use Rate section. To broaden the spectrum of control, GF-1249 may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for forest site preparation.

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