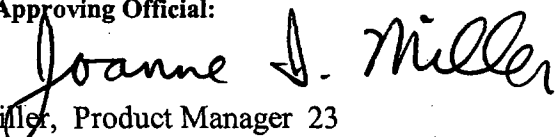
 <p align="center">U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (7505P) Ariel Rios Building 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20460</p>	<p>EPA Registration Number: 62719-563</p>	<p>Date of Issuance: 24 DEC 2008</p>
	<p>Term of Issuance: Conditional - Expires 9/28/2011</p>	
	<p>Name of Pesticide Product: GF-184</p>	
<p>NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Reregistration (under FIFRA, as amended)</p>		
<p>Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): Dow AgroSciences LLC 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268</p>		
<p>Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.</p>		
<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. 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>This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3 (c) (7) (A) provided that you:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit/cite all data required for the registration/ reregistration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data. 2. Make the following label change: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read: EPA Reg. No. 62719-563. 3. Submit one (1) copy of the revised final printed label before the product is released for shipment. 		
<p>Signature of Approving Official:  Joanne I. Miller, Product Manager 23 Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505P)</p>	<p>Date: 24 DEC 2008</p>	

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure

3/15

(Base Label):

GF-184

Herbicide

For postemergent control of annual broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oats, rye and triticale.

Group	2	4	HERBICIDES
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Active Ingredient:

florasulam: N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-8-fluoro-5-methoxy (1,2,4)triazolo(1,5-c)pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide	0.25%
fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy) acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	14.53%
Other Ingredients	85.22%
Total	100.00%

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
24 DEC 2008

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

62719-563

Acid equivalent – fluroxypyr – 10.08% - 0.835 lb/gal
Contains 0.021 lb of florasulam per gallon.
Contains petroleum distillates

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 Inhaled

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves ≥14 mils (such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber and 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

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE 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 swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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.

Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillate – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

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 day or night, for emergency treatment information.

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.

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 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 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.

Shake Well Before Use -- Avoid Freezing

EPA Reg. No. 62719-XXX

EPA Est. _____

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

Net Content _____

6/15

(Label Booklet Cover):

GF-184

Herbicide

For postemergent control of annual broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oats, rye and triticale.

Group	2	4	HERBICIDES
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Active Ingredient:

florasulam: N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-8-fluoro-5-methoxy (1,2,4)triazolo(1,5-c)pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide	0.25%
fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy) acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	14.53%
Other Ingredients	85.22%
Total	100.00%

Acid equivalent – fluroxypyr – 10.08% - 0.835 lb/gal
Contains 0.021 lb of florasulam per gallon.
Contains petroleum distillates

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.)

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

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.

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

Net Content _____

(Page 1 through end):

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING

Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury • Harmful If Swallowed Or Inhaled

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves \geq 14 mils (such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber and 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

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE 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 swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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.

Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillate – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

8/15

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 day or night, for emergency treatment information.

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.

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.

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 the label about personal protective equipment, restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves ≥ 14 mils (such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber and viton)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Storage below 14°F will cause the product to freeze. If product freezes, bring to room temperature and agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

General Information

Use GF-184 herbicide as a postemergence herbicide for the control of annual broadleaf weeds such as kochia, chickweed, wild buckwheat, mustards and cleavers in wheat (including spring, winter and durum), barley, oats, rye and triticale not underseeded with legumes.

GF-184 rapidly stops growth of susceptible weeds. However, typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for 1 to 2 weeks after application, depending upon growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Degree of control and duration of effect are dependent upon weed sensitivity, weed size, crop competition, growing conditions at and following treatment, and spray coverage.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

When applying this product in tank mix combination, follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on each manufacturer's label.

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

Do not apply GF-184 directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, susceptible crops or desirable plants including alfalfa, edible beans, canola, flowers and ornamentals, lentils, lettuce, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tomatoes, or tobacco. Do not permit spray mists containing GF-184 to drift onto such plants.

For best resistance management stewardship, do not use more than once per season or use in successive years at the same site.

This product has potential to leach. Do not apply excessive irrigation.

Do not apply to crops underseeded with legumes.

Crop Rotation Intervals

The following rotational crops may be planted at the indicated interval following application of GF-184.

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Specific Crop Rotation Information.

Crop	Rotation Interval (1) (Months)
barley, oats, wheat, grasses	0
field corn, popcorn, seed corn, sweet corn, sorghum	3
alfalfa, canola, chickpea, soybean, dry bean, field pea, flax, lentil, potato, safflower, sugar beet, sunflower	9
other crops not listed	12

Specific Crop Rotation Information:

1. Minimum number of months that must pass before planting other crops after application of GF-184.

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 GF-184, all will be suppressed or controlled by a rate of 14 fl oz per acre. Application of GF-184 at rates below 14 fl oz per acre can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practice: Extensive populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). In these areas, GF-184 is recommended at a minimum rate of 20.5 fl oz per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia. In addition, GF-184 should be rotated with products **that do not contain dicamba** to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of GF-184 for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes. Unless

recommended by Dow AgroSciences, do not use less than 20.5 fl oz of GF-184 per acre for control of known dicamba tolerant biotypes of kochia. Do not use less than 14 fl oz of GF-184 per acre for control of ALS-resistant biotypes of kochia.

Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift

This product can affect broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply GF-184 directly to, or allow spray drift to come into contact with, broadleaf crops including, but not limited to, alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season. (See Crop Rotation Intervals section.)

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure crops, whether dormant or actively growing. When applying GF-184, 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 GF-184 in a total spray volume of 8 gallons or more 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: To minimize spray drift, apply GF-184 in a total spray volume of 3 gallons or more per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. 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:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 90% of rotor diameter.

- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should 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

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 produces 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 75% of the wingspan or 90% of 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 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 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).

Mixing

Mixing GF-184 Alone

1. Fill the tank with 1/2 of the total amount of water.
2. Start agitation.
3. Add the required amount of GF-184.
4. Continue agitation while filling the spray tank to the required volume.
5. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, continuous agitation is required during application. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying. Apply mixture immediately after it is prepared.

GF-184 Applied in Tank Mix Combination

If a broader spectrum of weed control is needed, GF-184 may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides 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 for respective products or maximum allowable application rates for any active ingredient in the tank mix.
- 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 have been adequately cleaned. (See Equipment Clean-Out Procedures.)
- 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 GF-184 and other pesticides. 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.

Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes:

1. Fill the spray tank to 3/4 of the total spray volume required with water.
2. Start agitation.
3. Add GF-184 and agitate for 2 to 3 minutes
4. After adding GF-184, add different formulation types in the following order: (1) dry flowables; (2) wettable powders; (3) aqueous suspensions, flowables and liquids. Maintain agitation and add: (4)

emulsifiable concentrates; (5) solutions; and (6) adjuvants. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after each addition.

5. Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing and throughout application. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying. Apply mixture immediately after it is prepared.

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

Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment

1. Drain any remaining spray mixture from the application equipment.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank while filling the tank 1/2 full of water.
3. Add household ammonia at a rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water. Recirculate for 5 minutes and spray out part of this mixture for 5 minutes through the boom. Drain tank.
4. Remove all spray nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If spray equipment will be used for pesticide application to crops sensitive to GF-184, steps 1-3 should be repeated. Exterior surfaces of spray equipment should also be thoroughly cleaned.

Note: Rinsate may be disposed of on site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by GF-184

Weeds Controlled

buckwheat, wild	mustard, black
canola, volunteer [†]	mustard, blue (purple)
chamomile, corn	mustard, tansy
chamomile, false (scentless)	mustard, treacle (bushy wallflower)
chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel)	mustard, tumble (Jim Hill)
chamomile, wild	mustard, wild
chickweed, common	pennycress, field
cleavers	pineappleweed
flax, volunteer	prickly lettuce
flixweed	puncturevine
knotweed	purslane, common
kochia ^{††}	ragweed, common
London rocket	shepherdspurse
mallow, Venice	smartweed (green, ladysthumb, Pennsylvania)
morningglory	sunflower

Weeds Suppressed

bindweed, field	marshelder
canola, volunteer ^{†††}	nightshade species
dandelion	pigweed, redroot
hempnettle	sowthistle, annual
horseweed (marestail)	sowthistle, perennial
mallow, common	thistle, Russian

[†]Including herbicide-tolerant canola varieties except Clearfield (imidazolinone-tolerant) canola.

^{††}Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.

^{†††}Clearfield (imidazolinone-tolerant) canola.

Application Directions

Application Timing

Apply GF-184 early postemergence to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. **Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled.** If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of GF-184 are rainfast within 4 hours after application.

Spray Coverage

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

Adjuvants

Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control. An adjuvant may be added to optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made at lower use rates or lower carrier volumes; under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought; to small, heavily pubescent kochia; or when a tank mix partner recommends the use of an adjuvant.

Wheat (Including Durum), Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale

Apply 27 fl oz of GF-184 per acre to actively growing wheat (including spring, winter and durum), barley oats, rye and triticale from the 3-leaf crop growth stage up to flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39). Apply when weeds are actively growing. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled. Best results are obtained from application made to seedling weeds.

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of GF-184 by allowing maximum foliar uptake and contact activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and re-growth may occur. For best results, ensure thorough spray coverage of target weeds.

Tank Mixtures for Wheat (Including Durum): GF-184 may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in wheat. See Tank Mixing Precautions under Mixing. When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 27 fl oz of GF-184 per acre per growing season.
- Livestock may be grazed on treated crops 7 days following application.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 60 days of crop harvest.

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

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

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

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

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