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

July 2, 2024

Diego Castaneda
Regulatory Leader – US Crop Protection
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Clopyralid, Thifensulfuron-methyl and Fluroxypyr
Product Name: GF-2506
EPA Registration Number: 62719-635
Application Dates: May 12, 2021, September 15, 2021, May 26, 2022, March 14, 2024
Decision Numbers: 578520,575614,595977

Dear Diego Castaneda:

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

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

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

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact DeMariah Koger by phone at (202)-566-2288, or via email at Koger.demariah@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Maryam K. Muhammad, Team Lead
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

(Base label):

FLUROXYPYR	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**
CLOPYRALID	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**
THIFENSULFURON-METHYL	**GROUP**	**2**	**HERBICIDE**

GF-2506

Herbicide

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats not underseeded with a legume, and field corn

Active Ingredients:
clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2- pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt 12%
fluroxypyr-meptyl acetic acid: [(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy], 1-methylheptyl ester 13.1%
thifensulfuron-methyl: 3[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino] sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate 0.45%
Other Ingredients 74.45%
Total 100.00%

Acid Equivalents:
clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid: 9.1% (0.75 lb/gal)
fluroxypyr-meptyl acetic acid: 9.1% (0.9 lb/gal)
thifensulfuron-methyl: 0.45% (0.04 lb/gal)

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Avoid contact with eyes or on clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber, Nitrile Rubber, or Viton
- If this product is mixed with oil, use chemical resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber or Viton

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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 immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on 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.

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.

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. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. Users are advised not to apply clopyralid 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.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY:

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

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.

(Storage and Disposal for rigid containers 5 gal or less)

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store above 20°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 Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

(Storage and Disposal for refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store above 20°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 Handling: 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 inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information and 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. 62719-635 EPA Est. _____

Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Net Contents ___

(cover, shipping container):

FLUROXYPYR	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**
CLOPYRALID	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**
THIFENSULFURON-METHYL	**GROUP**	**2**	**HERBICIDE**

GF-2506

Herbicide

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats not underseeded with a legume, and field corn

Active Ingredients:
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- thifensulfuron-methyl: 3[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino] sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate 0.45%

Other Ingredients 74.45%
Total 100.00%

Acid Equivalents:
- clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid: 9.1% (0.9 lb/gal)
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Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

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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 inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information, including First Aid, and for Directions for Use.

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(Page 1 through end):

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

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Avoid contact with eyes or on clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber, Nitrile Rubber, or Viton
- If this product is mixed with oil, use Chemical Resistant Gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

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GROUNDWATER ADVISORY
This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. Users are advised not to apply clopyralid 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.

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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 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
- Chemical resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber, Nitrile Rubber, or Viton
- Shoes plus socks

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store above 20°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.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:
Container Handling: 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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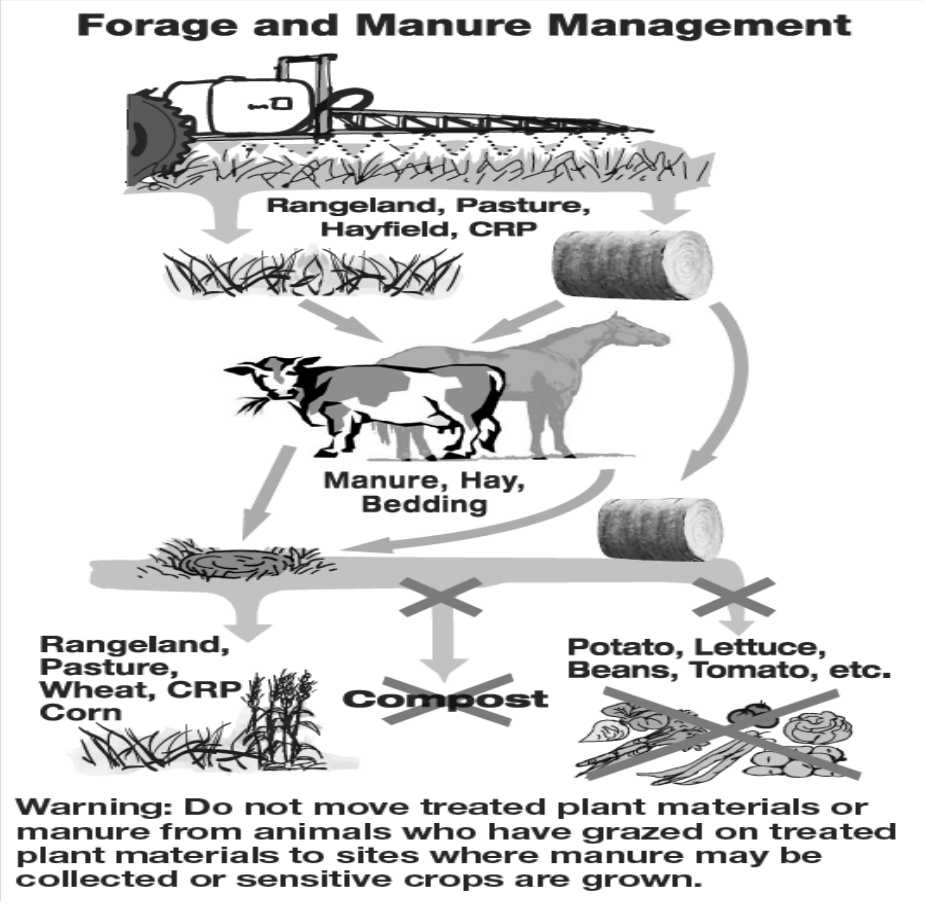
Product Information

Use GF-2506 herbicide for selective control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats not underseeded with a legume, and field corn.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

- This product is not for use or distribution in the state of California.
- Do not apply GF-2506 directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with, broadleaf crops or other susceptible broadleaf plants, including 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.
- Avoid application 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.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Many forbs (desirable broadleaf forage plants) are susceptible to GF-2506.
- Allow 7 days of grazing on untreated area (or feeding of untreated hay) before transferring livestock from treated grazing areas (or feeding treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas. If livestock are transferred less than 7 days of grazing untreated area or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.
- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, or drainage. Initiate the field bioassay at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination) chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table below for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.
- This product is persistent and may be present in treated plant materials for months to years after application. Do not sell or transport treated plant materials or manure from animals that have grazed on treated plant materials off-site for compost distribution, mulch, mushroom spawn or for use as animal bedding/feed for 18 months after application.
- Manure from animals that have grazed or eaten forage or hay harvested from treated areas within the previous three days may only be applied to the fields where the following crops will be grown: pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, wheat and corn.
- Animals that have been fed clopyralid and/or fluroxypyr-treated forage must be fed forage free of clopyralid and/or fluroxypyr for at least 3 days before movement to an area where manure may be collected or sensitive crops are grown.



For more information on how to manage clopyralid treated materials and to prevent clopyralid from contaminating compost please visit https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/registration-review-pyridine-and-pyrimidine-herbicides#compost.

Crop Rotation Intervals

Residues of GF-2506 in treated plant tissues, including the treated crop or weeds which have not completely decayed, may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

Crop Rotation Intervals for All States Except Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington

Numbers in parenthesis (-) refer to footnotes following tables.

Rotation Crops(1)	Rotation Interval
barley, grasses, field corn, oats, sweet corn, wheat, triticale	Anytime
canola (rapeseed), cole crops (*Brassica* species), flax, garden beet, popcorn, spinach, sugar beet, turnip	120 days
alfalfa, asparagus, dry beans, field peas(2), grain sorghum, mint, onions, safflower, soybeans, strawberries, sunflower	10.5 months

chickpeas, lentils, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), and broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding *Brassica* species)	18 months

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops within 10.5 months following application.
2. For rotation to field peas in 10.5 months, precipitation must be greater than 7 inches during the 10.5 months following application of GF-2506 and greater than 5.5 inches during the June 1 through August 31 time period following application. Otherwise, rotate to field peas 18 months following application.

Crop Rotation Intervals for Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington Only

Rotation Crops[(1)]	Rotation Interval
barley, grasses, field corn, oats, sweet corn, wheat, triticale	Anytime
canola (rapeseed), cole crops (includes *Brassica* species grown for seed), flax, garden beet, popcorn, spinach, sugar beet, turnip	120 days
alfalfa, asparagus, dry beans, grain sorghum, soybeans, mint, onions, strawberries, sunflower	12 months
broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding *Brassica* species), carrots, celery, chickpeas, cotton, field peas, lentils, lettuce, melons, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), safflower, and tomatoes	18 months

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 12 months following application.

Note: The above crop rotation intervals are based upon average annual precipitation regardless of irrigation practices. Following crop rotation intervals results in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, GF-2506 is degraded primarily by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply GF-2506 directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with, broadleaf crops, including 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 severely injure crops, whether dormant or actively growing. When applying GF-2506, 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 directions and precautions on the product label.

Residues in Plants or Manure: Do not use plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas, for composting or mulching, where susceptible plants may be grown the following season. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops. To promote herbicidal decomposition, evenly incorporate or burn plant residues. Breakdown of clopyralid in crop residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Movement of Treated Soil: Avoid conditions under which soil from treated areas may be moved or blown to areas containing susceptible plants. Wind-blown dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms, such as epinasty (downward curving or twisting of leaf petioles or stems), when deposited on susceptible plants; however, serious injury is unlikely. To minimize potential movement of clopyralid on wind-blown dust, avoid treatment of powdery dry or light sandy soils until soil has been settled by rainfall or irrigation or irrigate shortly after application.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES: GF-2506 has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying GF-2506 if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the wind speed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the wind speed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the release height no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop.
- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Sprayer Applications:

- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE
An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom
• Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
• Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
• Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft
• Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom
For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

WIND
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed.
Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications:
Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:
- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Sensitive Areas: Apply the pesticide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

GF-2506 contains the active ingredients fluroxypyr and clopyralid, growth regulator (Group 4) herbicides, and thifensulfuron-methyl, an ALS inhibitor mode of action (Group 2) herbicide, based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

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

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

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- If using post-emergence herbicides or tank mixes, control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Apply full rates of GF-2506 for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your local company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective modes of action for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 2 or Group 4 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

- Use a broad spectrum herbicide with other mode of action as a foundation in a weed control program, if appropriate.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 and 4 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of GF-2506 and any other Group 2 or 4 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields to reduce weed seed production.

Mixing Directions

GF-2506 – Alone

1. Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume and start agitation.
2. Add the required amount of GF-2506.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to manufacturer's label.
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Note: Allow time for thorough mixing of each spray ingredient before adding the next. If allowed to stand after mixing, agitate spray mixture before use.

GF-2506 - Tank Mix
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 with products containing fluroxypyr, clopyralid or thifensulfuron-methyl 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 specified 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 applied.
- 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. (See instructions for Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment.)
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of GF-2506 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.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes:
1. Fill spray tank with water to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume.
2. Start agitation.
3. Add different formulation types in the following order, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each: (1) dry flowables; (2) wettable powders; (3) aqueous suspensions flowables or liquids.
4. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add GF-2506 and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.
5. Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing and throughout application.

If spraying 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
To avoid injury to desirable plants, thoroughly clean equipment used to apply GF-2506 before re-using to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly at least three times with water after use. Dispose of rinse water by application to treatment area or in noncropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). 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. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Perennial Weeds
GF-2506 controls the initial top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control). At higher use rates shown on this label, GF-2506 may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following application; however, plant response may be inconsistent due to inherent variability in shoot regrowth from perennial root systems.

Management of Kochia Biotypes
Many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to GF-2506, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 1 pint per acre labeled rate. Application of GF-2506 at rates below the 1 pint per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practices: 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). For optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia in these counties, use GF-2506 at a minimum rate of 1.33 pint per acre. In addition, use of GF-2506 should be rotated with products **that do not contain dicamba** to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of GF-2506 for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

Suppression 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.

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.

Weeds Controlled			Weeds Suppressed
alfalfa, volunteer (from seed)	dock, curly	nightshade, black(5)	alfalfa, volunteer (from perennial plants)
artichoke, Jerusalem(1)	flax, volunteer	nightshade, cutleaf(5)	bindweed, field
beans, volunteer	galinsoga	nightshade, eastern black(5)	buffalobur(5)
bedstraw (cleavers)(2)	garlic, wild	nightshade, hairy(5)	canola, volunteer
buckwheat, common	geranium, Carolina	peas, volunteer	eveningprimrose, cutleaf
buckwheat, wild(3)	grape species	pigweed, redroot	field horsetail
burdock, common	groundsel, common	puncturevine	henbit
chamomile, corn	hawksbeard, narrowleaf	purslane, common	knapweed, Russian
chamomile, false (scentless)	hawkweed, orange	ragweed, common(1)	knotweed, prostrate
chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel)	hawkweed, yellow	ragweed, giant(1)	ladysthumb(5)
chamomile, wild	hemp dogbane	salsify, meadow (goatsbeard)	mallow, common
chickweed, common	horseweed (marestail)	shepherd's-purse	pineappleweed
clover, black medic	jimsonweed(1)	sicklepod	potato, volunteer
clover, hop	kochia(4)	sorrel, red	smartweed, green(5)
clover, red	lambsquarters, common	sowthistle, annual	sowthistle, perennial(6)
clover, sweet	lentils, volunteer	starthistle, yellow	sunflower, common
clover, white	lettuce, prickly	sunflower, volunteer(1)	thistle, Russian
cocklebur, common(1)	locoweed, Lambert	teasel, common	
coffeeweed	locoweed, white	thistle, bull	
cornflower (bachelor button)	mallow, Venice	thistle, Canada(6)	
cress (mouse-ear)	marshelder(1)	thistle, musk	
daisy, oxeye	mayweed	velvetleaf	
dandelion	mayweed, stinking (dogfennel)	vetch	
	morningglory	wormwood, biennial	
	mustard, tumble (jim hill)		

Weeds Controlled			Weeds Suppressed
	mustard, wild		

1. For best control, apply up to 5 leaf stage of growth.
2. For best control, apply in the 1 to 4 leaf “whorl” stage of growth.
3. For best control, apply in the 1 to 3 leaf stage of growth, before vining.
4. Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes. Best control is achieved when weeds are at least 1 inch tall.
5. For best control or suppression, apply at the 2 to 4 leaf stage of growth.
6. For best control or suppression, apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth.

Application Directions

Application Timing

Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, or following 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-2506 are rainfast within 6 hours after application.

Herbicidal activity of GF-2506 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 three days before application or three days after application may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

Application Rates

Generally, an application rate at the low end of the rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible 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), a higher rate in the rate range will be needed. Weeds in fallow land or other areas where competition from crops is not present will generally require higher rates for control or suppression.

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, increase spray volume to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants.

Adjuvants

Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control. However, the addition of an adjuvant may optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made (a) at lower use rates or lower carrier volumes, (b) under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or (c) to small, heavily pubescent kochia.

Application in Liquid Fertilizer

GF-2506 is compatible with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solutions; however, if liquid fertilizer solutions are to be applied with GF-2506, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when the water source changes, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. A compatibility test is performed by mixing the spray components (in the desired order and proportions) into a clear glass jar before mixing in the spray tank. Use of a compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex may help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to compare with jar test agitation. For best results, liquid fertilizer should not exceed 50% of the total spray volume. Premix GF-2506 with water and add to the liquid fertilizer/water mixture while

agitating contents of the spray tank. Apply the spray the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation.

Advisory: Foliar applied liquid fertilizers, used as a carrier for GF-2506, can cause yellowing or leaf burn of crop foliage.

Spot Treatments
To prevent misapplication, apply spot treatments only with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications. Apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based upon an area of 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of GF-2506 (fl oz or mL) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 gallon or more of spray. To calculate the amount of GF-2506 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 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of GF-2506 per Gallon of Spray to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate	
1 pt/acre	**1.33 pt/acre**
0.375 fl oz (11 mL)	0.50 fl oz (15 mL)

Uses

Field Corn

Apply as a broadcast or band treatment to field corn up to, and including, 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage). Do not broadcast apply to field corn with 6 fully exposed leaf collars (V6 growth stage). Apply to field corn beyond the V5 growth stage as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop safety precaution). Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

Broadcast Application Rates

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.

Weed Size or Species(1)	**Application Rate (pt/acre)**
susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes(2)	1
volunteer potatoes	1

1. See Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.
2. A rate of 1 pint per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 8 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. Apply 1 pint per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see Management of Kochia Biotypes in the Broadleaf Weeds Controlled section).

Options for Suppression or Control of Volunteer Potatoes
- **Preplant Application (Suppression):** Apply 1 pint per acre prior to planting when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant field corn two weeks following application.
- **Postemergence Application (Suppression):** Apply 1 pint per acre when the majority of volunteer

potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.

Crop Tolerance Precaution
Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting and brace root injury) may occur with some corn hybrids or lines when GF-2506 is applied as a broadcast treatment. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from GF-2506. Use of dicamba or 2,4-D (tank mixed or applied sequentially) may increase the potential for injury. Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guidelines for further information.

Tank Mixes
GF-2506 may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preemergence or postemergence application in field corn unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. See Tank Mixing Precautions under Mixing Directions. When GF-2506 is tank mixed with a companion herbicide, follow applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions, and limitations listed on the manufacturer's label. Refer to Crop Tolerance Precaution (above) for additional information regarding combinations with dicamba or 2,4-D. If an adjuvant is added to the spray mixture as a requirement of the tank mix partner, follow label directions for both the tank mix partner and the adjuvant product.

Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 90 days of grain or stover harvest.
- Do not make more than one application per crop season.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 47 days of application.
- Do not apply to field corn grown for seed.
- Do not apply to field corn that has been treated previously with Counter 15G.
- Applying this product to field corn that has been treated previously with organophosphate insecticides (Counter 20CR, Thimet), may result in temporary crop injury, especially on soils of less than 4% organic matter.

Wheat (including Durum), Triticale, Barley, Oats

Apply as a broadcast postemergence treatment to actively growing wheat, barley or oats, from the 3 leaf crop growth stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39) for control of listed broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vining. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. For suppression of volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 6 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. 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. **Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.**

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

Broadcast Application Rates

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.

Weed Size or Species(1)	Application Rate (pt/acre)
susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall(2)	1
susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes	1.33

volunteer potatoes, mayweed chamomile (dog fennel), pineappleweed	1.33

1. See Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.
2. A rate of 1 pint per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, a rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. Use a rate of 1.33 pints per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see Management of Kochia Biotypes in the Broadleaf Weeds Controlled section).

Tank Mixes

GF-2506 may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in wheat, barley, and oats. Under certain conditions (drought, stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixes with organophosphate insecticides may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. See Tank Mixing Precautions under Mixing Directions. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not cut for hay within 30 days of application. Do not apply within 40 days of grain and straw harvest. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- Do not apply more than 1.33 pints of GF-2506 per acre per growing season.
- Do not use with malathion due to risk of crop injury.

Terms and Conditions of Use

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. To the extent consistent with applicable law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience 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 for use, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

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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 Corteva Agriscience or the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Corteva Agriscience will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Corteva Agriscience. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks associated with non-directed use shall be assumed by buyer and/or user.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, tort, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's 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.

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