



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

62719-736

Date of Issuance:

6/11/19

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

GF-3339

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

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.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered 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.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. A one year study is required to satisfy these data requirements. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Reuben Baris, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

6/11/19

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 62719-736.”
4. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 8/16/2018

If you have any questions, please contact Emily Schmid at 703-347-0189 or by email at schmid.emily@epa.gov.

Enclosure

(Base label):

PYROXSULAM	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
HALAUXIFEN-METHYL	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

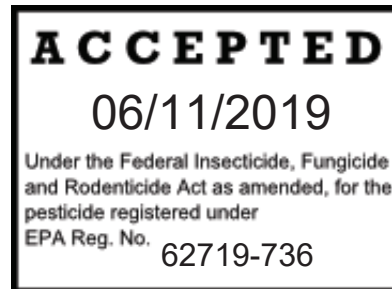
GF-3339

HERBICIDE

For postemergent control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in winter wheat and triticale.

Active Ingredient:

halauxifen-methyl: methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy phenyl) pyridine-2-carboxylate 5.21%
 pyroxsulam: N-(5,7-dimethoxy[1,2,4] triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-2-yl)- 2- methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-3-sulfonamide 15.00%
 Other Ingredients 79.79%
 Total 100.00%



Contains 0.05 lb of halauxifen-methyl Acid Equivalent per pound of product.
 Contains 0.15 lbs of pyroxsulam (active ingredient) per pound of product

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

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Pilots must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks

All mixers, loaders, other applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Goggles or face shield
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate

See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

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

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)].

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands after handling and 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 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.

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

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.

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

Surface Water Advisory: This product has a potential for reaching surface water via runoff 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 halauxifen from runoff water. 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.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store above 28°F and agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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.

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

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store above 28°F and agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store above 28°F and agitate before use.

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

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

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

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

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

EPA Reg. No. 62719-XXX

EPA Est. _____

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

NET CONTENTS _____

(cover)

PYROXSULAM	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
HALAUXIFEN-METHYL	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

GF-3339

HERBICIDE

For postemergent control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in winter wheat and triticale.

Not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

Active Ingredient:

halauxifen-methyl: methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy phenyl) pyridine-2-carboxylate	5.21%
pyroxsulam: N-(5,7-dimethoxy[1,2,4] triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-2-yl)- 2- methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-3-sulfonamide	15.00%
Other Ingredients	79.79%
Total	100.00%

Contains 0.05 lb of halauxifen-methyl Acid Equivalent per pound of product.

Contains 0.15 lbs of pyroxsulam (active ingredient) per pound of product

Keep Out of Reach of Children

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Agricultural Use Requirements

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Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Directions for Use.

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(Page 1 through end):

Precautionary Statements

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Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury •

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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Pilots must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks

All mixers, loaders, other applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Goggles or face shield
- Chemical-resistant gloves

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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

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

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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.

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Surface Water Advisory: This product has a potential for reaching surface water via runoff 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 halauxifen from runoff water. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

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), restricted entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). 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 24 hours.

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

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

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store above 28°F and agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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.

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

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

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-3339 herbicide as a postemergence herbicide for the control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in winter wheat and triticale.

GF-3339 rapidly stops growth of susceptible weeds. However, typical symptoms (discoloration) of controlled or suppressed 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 Restrictions

- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply GF-3339 directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, susceptible crops or desirable plants including alfalfa, barley, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, oats, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants. Do not permit spray mists containing GF-3339 to drift onto such plants.
- Do not apply to crops underseeded with legumes.

- Do not apply more than 1.4 oz of GF-3339 per acre per growing season.
- Do not apply products containing halauxifen-methyl or pyroxsulam in more than two growing seasons per year.

Crop Rotation Intervals

The following rotational crops may be planted at the indicated interval following application of GF-3339.

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

Superscripted numbers refer to Crop Specific Rotation Information.

Crop	Rotation Interval (Months) ¹
wheat (including spring, winter, and durum) and triticale	1
soybean ²	5
barley, field corn, grasses, millet, oats, popcorn, seed corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum ⁴ , sunflower ⁴	9
alfalfa, camelina, canola, chickpea, cotton ³ , dry bean, pea (dry and succulent), flax, mustard, peanuts, safflower, sugar beet, sunflower	
lentil and other crops not listed	15

Crop Specific Rotation Information:

¹Minimum time that must elapse before planting other crops after application of GF-3339.

²As a rotation crop, soybeans may be planted 3 months following an application of GF-3339 in February or later in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. However, to ensure adequate crop safety, avoid planting soybeans prior to April 30 following an application of GF-3339 made before February. All other states not listed require a minimum rotation interval of 5 months after an application of GF-3339.

³As a rotation crop, cotton may be planted 3 months following an application of GF-3339 in February or later in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. However, to ensure adequate crop safety, avoid planting cotton prior to April 30 following an application of GF-3339 made before February. All other states not listed require a minimum rotation interval of 9 months after an application of GF-3339.

⁴As a rotation crop, grain sorghum and sunflowers may be planted 3 months following an application of GF-3339 in February or later in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. However, to ensure adequate crop safety, avoid planting sunflowers and grain sorghum prior to April 30 following an application of GF-3339 made before February. All other states not listed require a minimum rotation interval of 9 months after an application of GF-3339.

Crop Rotation Intervals for Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Superscripted numbers refer to Crop Specific Rotation Information.

Crop	Rotation Interval (Months) ¹	
	Soil pH >6 and Rainfall ² >16 Inches	Soil pH <6 or Rainfall ² <16 Inches
wheat (including spring, winter, and durum) and triticale	1	1

Crop	Rotation Interval (Months) ¹	
	Soil pH >6 and Rainfall ² >16 Inches	Soil pH <6 or Rainfall ² <16 Inches
barley, field corn, grasses, millet, oats, popcorn, seed corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum	10	10
alfalfa, camelina, canola, cotton, dry bean, flax, mustard, peanuts, safflower, soybean, sugar beet, sunflower		
Chickpea and pea (dry and succulent) ³		18
lentil and other crops not listed	15	

Crop Specific Rotation Information:

¹Minimum time that must elapse before planting other crops after application of GF-3339.

²Including irrigation.

³ Chickpea, and pea (dry and succulent) may be planted 10 months after application if the soil pH is uniformly 6 or greater AND total rainfall (including irrigation) during the interval is greater than 16 inches. If the soil pH is less than 6 OR total rainfall (including irrigation) is less than 16 inches, then the rotation interval is 18 months.

Note: GF-3339 is degraded primarily by microbial activity and breaks down more rapidly under favorable soil moisture and temperature conditions. Correspondingly, the rate of degradation may be slower under extreme conditions of drought or cold temperatures. When soil moisture conditions are abnormally dry during the interval between an application of GF-3339 and planting the next crop, conduct a field bioassay by planting test strips of the desired rotational crop. Monitor the test strips during germination and emergence for any abnormal growth to determine if the rotational crop can be grown successfully.

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply GF-3339 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. To prevent over-application when making spot treatments, apply with a calibrated boom. 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.

Restrictions

- Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.
- Apply GF-3339 with a nozzle class that ensures a coarse or coarser spray (according to ASABE S572.1).

Aerial Application: To minimize spray drift, apply GF-3339 in a total spray volume of 5 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. 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. 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 that does not exceed 75% of wingspan or 90% of rotor diameter.

Restrictions

- Apply GF-3339 with a nozzle class that ensures coarse or coarser spray (according to ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply in wind speeds greater than 15 mph.
- Do not apply below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion.

Avoid Injurious Spray Drift

This product can affect broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply GF-3339 directly to, or allow spray drift to come into 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 seriously injure crops, whether dormant or actively growing. When applying GF-3339, 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.

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.

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.

Drift potential is lowest when wind speeds are 10 mph or less. However, many factors, including droplet size, pressure, and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns.

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: Only apply the pesticide 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).

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

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

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

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

- 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.

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.).

Mixing Directions

GF-3339 - Alone

1. Fill the tank 1/2 to 3/4 full of clean water and begin agitation (If using a liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Application Directions section for additional details).
2. Add a water conditioning agent, if needed.
3. Add the required amount of GF-3339 and agitate for 3-5 minutes.
4. Add the required amount of other adjuvants (refer to Adjuvants section).
5. Continue agitation while filling the spray tank to the required volume.

6. 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-3339 - Tank Mix

If a broader spectrum of weed control is needed, GF-3339 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.

Tank Mixing Restrictions:

- Do not mix with products containing dicamba or amine formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA as these products may reduce grass control provided by GF-3339.
- Do not tank mix with organophosphate insecticides as these mixtures may result in unacceptable crop injury.
- Do not exceed specified application rates for respective products or maximum allowable application rates for any active ingredient in the tank mix.
- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- 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-3339 and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix one of the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions in water, and invert the jar containing the mixture several times. Repeat the procedure until all tank mix ingredients have been added. Observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludge, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, try first adding an ammonium based water conditioner. If this does not eliminate the issue 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 tank $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ full of clean water and begin agitation (If using a liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Application Directions section for additional details).
2. Add a water conditioning agent, if needed.
3. Add GF-3339 and agitate for 3 to 5 minutes
4. After adding GF-3339, add different formulation types in the following order: (1) Water Dispersible Granules (WG); (2) Wettable Powders (WP); (3) Oil Dispersion (OD) Capsule Suspension (CS) SuspoEmulsion (SE) or Suspension Concentrates (SC). Maintain agitation and add: (4) Emulsifiable Concentrates; (5) Solutions; and (6) Adjuvants. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after each addition.
5. Continue agitation while filling the spray tank to the required volume.
6. 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. Completely drain the spray system, including pump, lines and spray boom.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water to at least 10% of the total tank volume and circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted for at least 15 minutes to complete the first rinse of the application equipment. Spray the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
3. Completely drain the spray system, including lines and spray boom; remove and clean filters and strainers.
4. During the second rinse, fill the container half full with clean water and then add a commercial tank cleaner at the manufacturer's recommended rates. Circulate the cleaning solution through the entire system for at least 20 minutes. Let the solution stand for several hours. Again circulate and flush the solution through the lines and boom.
5. Completely drain and flush the spray system, including lines and spray boom.
6. Fill the container with clean water to at least 10% of the total tank volume and circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted for at least 15 minutes to complete the third rinse of the application equipment. Spray the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
7. Completely drain the spray system, remove nozzle tips and strainers and clean them separately.
8. If spray equipment will be used for pesticide application to crops sensitive to GF-3339, repeat steps 4 and 5 with household ammonia at 1 gallons per 100 gallons. Thoroughly clean exterior surfaces of spray equipment.

Note: Rinsate may be disposed of on-site according to GF-3339 label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Weeds Controlled (C) or Suppressed (S)

Best results are obtained when grass weeds are treated at the 2-leaf to 2-tiller stage of growth and before broadleaf weeds are larger than 2 inches tall or 2 inches in diameter. Best control is achieved when applications are made to actively growing weeds. Control may be reduced when weeds are exposed to drought or extreme temperatures. GF-3339 will not control known ALS (Group 2) resistant biotypes of labeled weeds except for broadleaf weeds controlled by halauxifen-methyl.

Common name	Scientific Name	Fall Application	Spring Application
Grass Weeds			
barley, foxtail	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	S	S
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>		C
blackgrass	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	C	C
bluegrass, bulbous	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	C	C
brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C	S
brome, Japanese	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	C	C
brome, ripgut	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	C	C
canarygrass, hood	<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>	S	S
canarygrass, littleseed	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	S	S
cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	C	C
chess, hairy	<i>Bromus commutatus</i>	C	C
corn, volunteer	<i>Zea mays</i>		C
foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>		S
foxtail, yellow ⁴	<i>Setaria pumila</i>		C
oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>	C	C
quackgrass	<i>Elymus repens</i>	S	S
rescuegrass	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	S	S

ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	C	C
windgrass	<i>Apera spica-venti</i>	C	C
Broadleaf Weeds			
bedstraw, catchweed (cleavers)	<i>Galium aparine</i>	C	C
bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	S	S
bittercress, hairy	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> L.	C	C
buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>		S
burclover, spotted	<i>Medicago arabica</i>	C	C
buttercup, smallflower	<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i> L.	C	C
canola, volunteer (wild turnip) ²	<i>Brassica napus</i> L.	C	C
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C	C
chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	C	C
clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.	C	C
coreopsis, plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> Nutt.	S	S
deadnettle, purple	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	C	C
evening-primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i> Hill	S	S
falseflax, smallseed ¹	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>	C	C
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	C	C
flax, volunteer	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	C	C
flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	C	C
fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	C	C
geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i> L.	C	C
gromwell, corn	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	C	C
hempnettle, common	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>		C
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	C	C
horseweed (marestail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	C	C
kochia	<i>Kochia scoparium</i>		S
lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>		C
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	S	S
mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	C	C
mustard, blue ¹	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>	C	C
mustard, tumble ¹	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	C	C
mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	C	C
mustard, wormseed ¹	<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>	C	C
pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>	C	C
pennycress, field ¹	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	C	C
pepperweed, Virginia ¹	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	C	C
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>		C
shepherd's-purse ¹	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	C	C
smartweed, annual	<i>Polygonum sp.</i>		C
speedwell sp.	<i>Veronica sp.</i>	C	C
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	S	S
soybean, volunteer	<i>Glycine max</i>		C
sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>		S
tansymustard, pinnate ¹	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	C	C
thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	S	S
thistle, Russian ³	<i>Salsola tragus</i>		C
vetch, hairy	<i>Vicia villosa</i> Roth	C	C
wallflower, bushy ¹	<i>Erysimum repandum</i>	C	C

¹Control may be reduced when application is made after bolting

²Including herbicide-tolerant canola varieties except Clearfield (imidazolinone-tolerant) canola.

³For control of Russian thistle over 2 inches tall, tank mix with 0.25 lb ae 2,4-D ester.

⁴One to four-leaf stage of growth.

Resistance Management

Pyroxsulam is an ALS mode of action (Group 2) herbicide. Halauxifen-methyl is a growth regulator (Group 4) herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other ALS or growth regulatory herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. GF-3339 will not control known ALS (Group 2) resistant biotypes of labeled weeds except for broadleaf weeds controlled by halauxifen-methyl – see your local Dow AgroSciences representative for more information. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- For best resistance management stewardship, do not use more than once per season.
- Where possible, rotate the use of GF-3339 or other ALS herbicides with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group when such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use should be based on an IPM program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor treated weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage.
- Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisers for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed management requirements for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact a Dow AgroSciences Customer Service Representative at 800-992-5994.

Application Directions

Application Timing

Apply GF-3339 postemergence to the main flush of actively growing weeds according to the target weed stage shown in the above table. Extreme growing conditions such as drought, temperatures near or below freezing prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of GF-3339 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.

If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of GF-3339 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 5 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 Injurious Spray Drift.

Surfactants and Adjuvants

When GF-3339 is applied alone, use one of the following surfactants or adjuvants:

- Non-ionic surfactant with at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% to 0.50% v/v (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution); for best results under dry or low humidity environments, use a rate of 0.50% v/v. Addition of spray quality urea ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0 to 32-0-0 at 1 to 2 quarts per acre) or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (21-0-0-24 at 1.5 to 3 lb per acre) may be added to non-ionic surfactant to enhance control.
- Crop oil concentrate adjuvant at 1.0 to 1.25% v/v (1 to 1.25 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution)
- Methylated seed oil adjuvant at 1.0% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

When GF-3339 is applied in combination with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations, such as 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester products, a non-ionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v). Use the lower amount of surfactant if the total amount of EC product rate/acre exceeds 6 fluid ounces/acre.

Potential for crop response is increased with the use of oil adjuvants versus non-ionic surfactants. Do not use oil adjuvants with spray solutions containing nitrogen fertilizer.

Do not use additives that lower the spray solution below a pH of 6.0.

Dow AgroSciences recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified surfactant or adjuvant when used with GF-3339.

Application in Fluid Fertilizer

GF-3339 may be applied in spray solutions containing liquid nitrogen fertilizer. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing GF-3339 in fertilizer solution. The spray solution should not be composed of more than 50% liquid nitrogen fertilizer and should not exceed 30 lb of actual nitrogen per acre. When GF-3339 is applied in spray solutions containing liquid nitrogen fertilizer, use a non-ionic surfactant at a maximum of 0.25% v/v instead of crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil. Additional adjuvants are not needed when using GF-3339 in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Temporary crop injury may result when liquid nitrogen fertilizer is used as the spray carrier. Foliar applied liquid nitrogen fertilizer may cause foliar leaf burn, yellowing or reduced growth due to the activity of the liquid fertilizer on the crop.

Winter Wheat and Triticale

Apply 1.43 oz of GF-3339 per acre in either fall or spring to actively growing winter wheat and triticale from the 3-leaf to jointing stage (Zadoks scale 31) according to the application timings shown in the table entitled Weeds Controlled (C) or Suppressed (S). Treat after the majority of weeds have emerged. Best results are obtained when application is made to weeds that are actively growing.

Occasionally, slight yellowing or height reduction may be observed in the treated crop. These transient symptoms disappear within 14 days with no reduction to yield. Do not apply to crops suffering from drought, water-logged soils, nutrient deficiency, frost exposure, or other agronomic factors affecting plant growth. Do not use on wheat or triticale varieties that are sensitive to ALS herbicides.

An independent liquid ammonium nitrogen fertilizer application made 7 days before or after an application of GF-3339 may result in transient leaf burn or stunting. Do not make a liquid fertilizer application during this period unless the risk of crop response is acceptable.

Tank Mixtures: GF-3339 may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in winter wheat or triticale. 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.

Crop Specific Use Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 1.4 oz of GF-3339 per acre per growing season. Do not apply products containing haulauxifen methyl to the crop field more than two growing seasons per year.
- Do not allow livestock to graze the treated crop within 7 days following application.
- Do not cut the treated crop for hay within 28 days following application.
- Do not compost any plant material from treated area.
- Do not apply a product containing organophosphates for five days before or five days after an application of GF-3339.

Terms and Conditions of Use

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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. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

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2. Replacement of amount of product used.

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