



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 04, 2025

Shannon Whitlock
shannon.whitlock@corteva.com
CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE LLC

Subject: Non-PRIA (Pesticide Registration Improvement Act) Labeling Amendment - Revising the Rotational Crop Interval Table; other minor label changes
Product Name: GF-4556
Admin Number: 62719-756
EPA Receipt Date: 08/26/2024
Action Case Number: 00635080

Dear Shannon Whitlock:

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

This approval does not affect any terms or conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing terms or conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this 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 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 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.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to your company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by EPA. If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements the 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 EPA find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains statements or claims substantially differing from statements or claims made in connection with obtaining a FIFRA section 3 registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have questions, please contact Jasmin Jackson via email at jackson.jasmin@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis

Kable Bo Davis, Senior Advisor
HB, RD
Office of Pesticide Programs

(Base label for bulk or tote):

ACETOCHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDE
MESOTRIONE	GROUP	27	HERBICIDE
CLOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

GF-4556

[Alternate Brand Name: Resicore® XL]

[Alternate Brand Name: T3J-3-82]

[Alternate Brand Name: Resicore® REV]

HERBICIDE

An encapsulated herbicide for control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in field corn, field seed corn, field silage corn, and yellow popcorn.

Active Ingredients:

acetochlor: 2-chloro-N-ethoxymethyl-N-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)acetamide.....	30.0%
mesotrione: 2-[4-(methylsulfonyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione].....	2.9%
clopyralid MEA salt: 3,6-dichloropyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt.....	2.6%
Other Ingredients.....	64.5%
Total.....	100.0%

ACCEPTED
04/04/2025

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 62719-756

Contains 336 grams/liter or 2.8 pounds/gallon acetochlor, 32 grams/liter or 0.27 pounds/gallon mesotrione, and 22.8 grams/liter or 0.19 pounds/gallon clopyralid, acid equivalent (3,6-dichloropyridinecarboxylic acid).

Not for Sale, Sale Into, Distribution and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUTION

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

Prolonged or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions in Some Individuals

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 \geq 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber \geq 14 mil, Neoprene Rubber \geq 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils

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 Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly 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 clothing.

First Aid

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

Non-Target Organism Advisory: This product is toxic to plants and fish 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.

Surface Water Advisory: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. 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 acetochlor, mesotrione, or 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 the 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 or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent.

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

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Storage and Disposal

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

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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 mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full of water. 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 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 not acceptable, 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. 62719-756

EPA Est. _____

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

NET CONTENTS __

(Box / Booklet cover / small container base label)

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

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

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(Booklet page 1 through end):

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or 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.

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 24 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 \geq 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber \geq 14 mil, Neoprene Rubber \geq 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent.

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. 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 of water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate

for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container 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 mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full of water. 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

For use only on field corn, field seed corn, field silage corn, and yellow popcorn.

GF-4556 herbicide may be used preplant, preemergence (after planting but prior to crop emergence), or postemergence (after crop emergence, up to 24 inches tall) in field corn, field seed corn, and field silage corn fields. For yellow popcorn, GF-4556 must be applied prior to crop emergence (i.e., preplant or preemergence) or severe crop injury may occur.

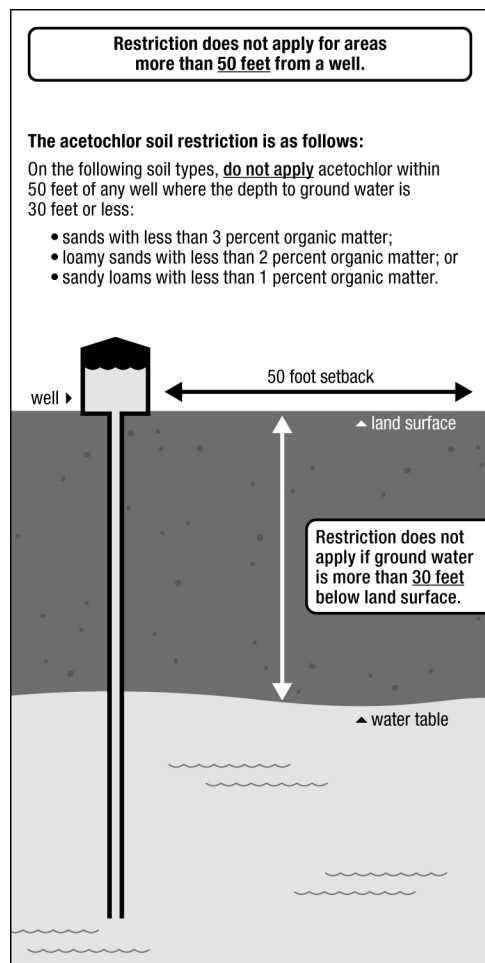
GF-4556 is a combination of the herbicides acetochlor (Group 15), mesotrione (Group 27), and clopyralid (Group 4), plus a crop safener. This combination of three herbicide modes of action controls many grass and broadleaf weeds by interfering with normal germination, growth, and seedling development. When applied after weed emergence, GF-4556 will provide control of many broadleaf weed species but will not provide consistent control of emerged grass weeds. GF-4556 may be used in tank mix combinations with other herbicides registered for use on the above corn crops to enhance or broaden the spectrum of control of weeds listed in the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label (Tables 4 and 5).

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

Groundwater/Irrigation Restrictions

- GF-4556 must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates.

- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation water used for crops other than corn or water used for domestic purposes.
- On the following soil types, **DO NOT** apply this product within 50 feet of any well where the depth to groundwater is 30 feet or less: sands with less than 3% organic matter; loamy sands with less than 2% organic matter; or sandy loams with less than 1 percent organic matter. See the figure for additional clarification.



This product must not be mixed or loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container, or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specified minimum containment capacities **DO NOT** apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. Additional State imposed requirements regarding well-head setbacks and operational area containment must be observed.

- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Use a sprinkler irrigation system only to incorporate GF-4556 after application. After GF-4556 has been applied, a sprinkler irrigation system set to deliver 0.5-1.0 inch of water may be used to incorporate the product; using more than one inch of water could result in reduced performance. On sandy soils low in organic matter, apply no more than 0.5 inch of water.
- **DO NOT** use flood or furrow irrigation to incorporate this product.

Aerial Application

DO NOT apply GF-4556 using aerial application equipment unless otherwise directed by approved supplemental labeling in possession of the user at the time of application.

Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Ground Boom Applications:

- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure that deliver coarse or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 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.
- BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.
- 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

- **WIND**

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Weed Resistance and Integrated Pest Management

GF-4556 contains the active ingredients acetochlor (Group 15), mesotrione (Group 27), and clopyralid (Group 4) 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 and after 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-4556 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. **DO NOT** assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple modes of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 15, Group 27, 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 15, Group 27, and Group 4 herbicides.

- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of GF-4556 and any other Group 15, 27 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; for example, 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.

Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to your local Corteva Agriscience representative, retailer, or extension specialist.

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 field conditions, such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. Field bioassay at any time prior to the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination) chlorosis (yellowing), 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, wait one year before repeating bioassay or plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table below for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

Rotational Crop Restrictions:

When GF-4556 is applied as directed on this label, follow the crop rotation intervals in Table 1. If GF-4556 is tank mixed or used sequentially with other products, follow the most restrictive product's crop rotation interval.

Table 1: Time Interval between GF-4556 Application and Replanting or Planting of Rotational Crop

Rotational crop ⁽¹⁾	Rotational Interval⁽²⁾
Field corn Field seed corn Field silage corn Yellow popcorn	Anytime ⁽³⁾
Wheat	4 months
Alfalfa ⁽⁴⁾ Barley Millet (pearl and proso) Oats Peanut ⁽⁵⁾ Rice Rye Sorghum ⁽⁶⁾ Soybean ⁽⁵⁾ Sunflower ⁽⁵⁾ Sweet corn Tobacco	10.5 months
Cotton ⁽⁷⁾	12 months
All other rotational crops	18 months

(1) For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed.

(2) **Precaution:** The above intervals are based upon average annual precipitation regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of listed crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, this product is dissipated in the soil 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.

- (3) Do not make a second application of GF-4556 if the original corn crop is lost.
- (4) **Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington:** 12 months, areas receiving greater than 18 inches of annual rainfall, excluding irrigation; 18 months, areas receiving less than 18 inches of annual rainfall, excluding irrigation. **All other states:** 10.5 months.
- (5) **Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington:** 12 months, areas receiving greater than 15 inches of annual rainfall, excluding irrigation; 18 months, areas receiving less than 15 inches of annual rainfall, excluding irrigation. **All other states:** 10.5 months for soils greater than 2% organic matter AND rainfall more than 15 inches during 12 months following applications; 18 months for soils less than 2% organic matter and rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following applications.
- (6) **Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington:** 12 months. **All other states:** 10.5 months.
- (7) Follow a 12-month crop rotation due to the potential for crop injury unless previous experience has shown no crop injury with the minimum 10.5-month rotation interval. **Restriction:** For these crops, a minimum 10.5-month rotation interval must be observed.

Rotation to Non-food Winter Cover Crops

Following harvest of corn treated with GF-4556, only non-food or non-feed winter cover crops may be planted.

Do not graze or harvest rotational cover crops for food or animal feed for 18 months following the last application of GF-4556. This prohibition does not apply to winter wheat, which may be planted 4 months following the last application of GF-4556, or to non-grass animal feeds, which may be planted 9 months after the last application of GF-4556.

Application Directions

Carriers

Liquids:

- **Preemergence Applications:** Either clean water or liquid fertilizers, excluding suspension fertilizers, may be used as liquid carriers for preplant or preemergence applications of GF-4556. If fluid fertilizers are used, a physical compatibility test must be done **before combining** in the spray tank. See Appendix I for details of the compatibility testing procedure. Even if GF-4556 is physically compatible with a fluid fertilizer, constant agitation is necessary to maintain a uniform mixture during application.
- **Postemergence Applications:** Use only clean water as the carrier when applying GF-4556 after field corn emergence. Do not make postemergence applications using liquid fertilizer as the carrier or severe crop injury may occur.

Dry Bulk Fertilizer: GF-4556 may be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer and applied as the fertilizer is spread. See **Appendix I** for directions and restrictions including which fertilizers are compatible.

Adding GF-4556 to the Spray Tank

The spray tank must be clean, thoroughly rinsed and decontaminated before adding either GF-4556 alone or with tank mix combinations. If water is used as the carrier, use clean water.

GF-4556 Applied Alone: When GF-4556 is used alone, add the specified amount of GF-4556 to the spray tank when the tank is half filled with carrier and then add the rest of the water or fluid fertilizer. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform mixture.

GF-4556 Applied in Tank Mixtures: Refer to the sections of this label for recommended tank mixes. Always refer to labels of the tank mix partners for mixing directions and precautions. 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. Do not exceed label dosage rates nor combined maximum seasonal doses for acetochlor, mesotrione, or clopyralid. GF-4556 cannot be mixed with any product bearing a label prohibition against such mixing. If a tank mixture is used, a compatibility test must be done. See **Appendix II** for details on the procedure for such a test.

If the tank mix partner is compatible, fill the tank half full of carrier. Start and continue agitation throughout mixing and spraying operation. All return lines to the spray tank must discharge below the liquid level to prevent foaming. Prepare the tank mix components and add them in the following order by formulation type:

1. If a wettable powder or dry flowable formulation is used, make a slurry with water, and add it slowly through the screen into the tank. Agitate during the procedure.
2. If a flowable formulation is used, add slowly through screen into the tank. Mixing and compatibility may be improved when the flowable is diluted with water before adding to the tank.
3. Add GF-4556 slowly to the tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add any other tank mix products next, with emulsifiable concentrates added last.
5. Add adjuvants last, if needed.
6. Complete filling the sprayer tank and continue agitation. Apply as soon as possible after spray mixture is prepared. Do not leave mixture in spray tank overnight without agitation or unattended.

Note: For all tank mixtures, maintain agitation during mixing and throughout application to ensure the spray mixture remains uniformly suspended. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle at any time, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

Adjuvants

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is recommended.

Use of adjuvants with GF-4556 applied prior to weed emergence is not necessary or recommended.

Where GF-4556 is applied after field corn has emerged, a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (1 quart/100 gallons) may be used. A crop oil concentrate (COC) may also be used at a rate not to exceed 1.0% v/v (1 gallon/100 gallons) or not more than the equivalent of 1.0 quart per acre. The use of COC may result in temporary crop injury. Do not apply GF-4556 to yellow popcorn after the crop has emerged or severe crop injury may occur.

Do not use nitrogen based adjuvants (AMS or UAN) or methylated seed oil (MSO) with GF-4556 when applied alone to emerged field corn or when GF-4556 is applied as a postemergence tank mixture with other products (except for the inclusion of AMS in tank mixtures containing glyphosate or glufosinate, as directed on those product labels), unless directed for a specific tank mix on this label or as part of a supplemental GF-4556 label.

Any of the above adjuvants may be used at a preplant or preemergence application timing (i.e., where the corn crop has not yet emerged) to enhance burndown activity on existing weeds.

Application Equipment

Ground Application: Spray nozzles should be uniformly spaced, the same size and type, and provide accurate and uniform application. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to avoid spray drift yet provide good coverage. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer

are 50-mesh or coarser. Use a pump that can maintain an operating pressure of at least 35-40 psi at the nozzles and provide proper agitation within the spray tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles as long as adequate spray coverage is maintained. Always make sure that agitation is maintained until spraying is completed, even if stopped for only brief periods of time. If agitation is stopped for more than five minutes, resuspend the spray solution by running at full agitation prior to spraying.

Preplant or Preemergence Application: Apply in a spray volume of 10-80 gallons per acre.

Postemergence Application: Good spray coverage of weeds is essential for optimum weed control. Boom height for broadcast over-the-top applications should be based on the height of the crop but set only high enough to provide uniform coverage with the spray nozzle used. Apply in a spray volume of 10-30 gallons per acre. When weed foliage is dense or corn approaches 11 inches in height, use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre. Use 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles for optimum postemergence coverage. Nozzles may be angled forward 45° to enhance penetration of the crop and provide better coverage. Do not use flood jet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for postemergence applications.

Dry Bulk Fertilizer: When applying GF-4556 impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer, use a minimum of 200 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer per acre. See **Appendix I** for directions and restrictions.

Use Directions

GF-4556 may be used for early preplant (EPP), preplant surface, preplant incorporated (PPI), or preemergence (PRE) application for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in field corn, field seed corn, field silage corn, and yellow popcorn. GF-4556 may also be applied postemergence (in corn up to 24 inches tall) for the control of broadleaf weeds in field corn, field seed corn, and field silage corn. This product will not consistently control grasses that are emerged at the time of application; utilize tank mixtures or sequential applications of herbicides registered for postemergence control of grass weeds in corn.

Tillage Systems

GF-4556 may be used in conventional, reduced, and no-tillage corn systems. Weed control will be greatest when applications are made as close to planting as possible. Thoroughly till soil or make an application of a burndown herbicide to control germinating and emerged weeds. The registrant recommends that a burndown herbicide, such as paraquat, glyphosate, glufosinate, and/or 2,4-D be tank mixed with GF-4556 in reduced, minimum, and no-tillage systems if weeds are present at application and corn has not yet emerged.

Soil Texture and Organic Matter

The texture and organic matter of the soil on which the application of GF-4556 is to be made must be known or determined prior to application. The use rate of GF-4556 is determined by the soil texture grouping (coarse, medium, or fine; see Table 2) and percent organic matter content.

Table 2: Soil Texture Groupings for GF-4556 Use Rate Selection

Coarse	Medium	Fine
Sand	Loam	Silty Clay Loam
Loamy Sand	Silt Loam	Clay Loam
Sandy Loam	Silt	Sandy Clay
	Sandy Clay Loam	Silty Clay
		Clay

GF-4556 Use Rates

GF-4556 use rates based on soil texture and organic matter content are outlined in Table 3. Do not apply GF-4556 more than 28 days prior to planting or to field corn taller than 24 inches in height. GF-4556 is not recommended for use on soils with greater than 10% organic matter or poor weed control may result.

Table 3: GF-4556 Use Rates by Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content

Soil Texture	Rate Per Acre*	
	Soil Organic Matter Content	
	Less than 3%	3% or Greater *
Coarse	2.25 qt (72 fl oz)	2.50 qt (80 fl oz)
Medium	2.50 qt (80 fl oz)	2.75 qt (88 fl oz)
Fine	2.75 qt (88 fl oz)	3.00 qt (96 fl oz)

*An additional 0.25 quart (8 fl oz) per acre may be used in areas of heavy weed infestation and/or soils with >6% soil organic matter. On soils with 6 to 10 percent organic matter, use 3.0 to 3.25 quarts (96 to 104 fl oz) per acre of GF-4556. On soils with more than 10 percent organic matter, use 3.25 (104 fl oz) quarts per acre of GF-4556.

Do not apply more than 3.25 quarts (104 fl oz) per acre of GF-4556 per year.

Use Precautions

- Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may result.
- GF-4556 will not provide consistent control of emerged grass weeds present at application; utilize tank mixtures or sequential applications of herbicides registered for postemergence control of grass weeds in corn. See Tables 4 and 5 for a list of weeds controlled by GF-4556.
- Applying GF-4556 postemergence (emerged corn) to corn that has received an at-plant application of phorate or terbufos insecticide may result in severe corn injury. Temporary corn injury may occur if GF-4556 is applied to emerged corn where organophosphate insecticides other than phorate or terbufos were applied at planting.
- Postemergence (emerged corn) applications of any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide within 7 days before or 7 days after a GF-4556 application may result in severe corn injury.
- Dry weather following preplant or preemergence applications of GF-4556 or a GF-4556 tank mixture may reduce effectiveness. If weeds develop, they may be controlled with cultivation or use of registered corn herbicides.
- Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled, partial control can mean erratic or inconsistent control or efficacy at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.
- Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, GF-4556 will not harm the treated crop. During germination and early stages of growth, soil compaction, extended periods of cold, wet, hot, dry weather, or insect feeding, plant disease, pesticide carryover, the use of certain soil-applied systemic insecticides, or improperly placed fertilizers or soil insecticides may weaken crop seedlings and stress crop growth. GF-4556 used under these conditions could result in crop injury.

Use Restrictions

CROPS	Maximum qt of Product/Acre/Single Application	Maximum lb ai or ae/Acre/Single Application	Maximum Number of Applications Per Year	Maximum qt of Product /Acre/Year	Maximum lb ai or ae/A per Year	Retreatment interval	Preharvest interval
PRE, POST (in corn up to 24 inches tall): field corn, field seed corn, field silage corn	3.25 qt	2.28 lb ai acetochlor + 0.22 lb ai mesotrione + 0.15 lb ae clopyralid	2	3.25 qt	2.28 lb ai acetochlor + 0.22 lb ai mesotrione + 0.15 lb ae clopyralid	14 days	45 days for harvest of ears and forage 60 days for harvest for stover
PRE only: yellow popcorn	3.25 qt	2.28 lb ai acetochlor + 0.22 lb ai mesotrione + 0.15 lb ae clopyralid	2	3.25 qt	2.28 lb ai acetochlor + 0.22 lb ai mesotrione + 0.15 lb ae clopyralid	14 days	N/A

- **DO NOT** use GF-4556 on any crop other than field corn (for grain, seed, or silage), or yellow popcorn.
- **DO NOT** use GF-4556 in the production of white popcorn or ornamental (Indian) corn or crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply GF-4556 to yellow popcorn after the crop has emerged or severe crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** make postemergence (emerged corn) applications of GF-4556 in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide or severe crop injury may occur.
- **Maximum Acetochlor Application Rates Per Calendar Year:**
When tank mixing or sequentially applying products containing acetochlor with GF-4556 to corn, **DO NOT** exceed an application rate of 3.00 pounds active ingredient of acetochlor per acre per year.
Note: For purposes of calculating total acetochlor active ingredient applied, GF-4556 contains 2.80 pounds active ingredient acetochlor per gallon (0.70 pounds active ingredient acetochlor per quart).
- **Maximum Mesotrione Application Rates Per Calendar Year:**
When tank mixing or sequentially applying products containing mesotrione with GF-4556 to corn, **DO NOT** exceed an application rate of 0.24 pounds active ingredient of mesotrione per acre per year.
Note: For purposes of calculating total mesotrione active ingredient applied, GF-4556 contains 0.27 pounds active ingredient mesotrione per gallon (0.068 pounds active ingredient mesotrione per quart).
- **Maximum Clopyralid Application Rates Per Calendar Year:**
When tank mixing or sequentially applying products containing clopyralid with GF-4556 to corn, **DO NOT** exceed an application rate of 0.25 pounds acid equivalent of clopyralid per acre per year. **Note:** For purposes of calculating total clopyralid active ingredient applied, GF-4556 contains 0.19 pound acid equivalent clopyralid per gallon (0.048 pounds acid equivalent clopyralid per quart).
- **Preharvest Interval:** **DO NOT** apply GF-4556 within 45 days of harvest for ears and forage or within 60 days of harvest for stover.

GF-4556 Applied Alone

Early Preplant (EPP) or Preplant Surface:

GF-4556 may be applied up to 28 days prior to planting. A burndown herbicide, such as paraquat, glyphosate, glufosinate, and/or 2,4-D should be tank mixed with GF-4556 to control emerged weeds.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI):

For PPI application, uniformly incorporate GF-4556 into the upper 2 inches of the soil using a field cultivator, disc, or spring tooth harrow any time within 14 days prior to planting. Improper incorporation, excessive crop residues, or poor soil tilth may result in erratic, streaked, or otherwise unsatisfactory weed control.

- **DO NOT** mix GF-4556 deeper than 2 inches into the soil and avoid moving or shaping soil after incorporation.

Preemergence (PRE) Surface:

GF-4556 may be applied to the soil surface as a broadcast application after planting but prior to corn emergence. Precipitation or sprinkler irrigation of at least 0.25 inch is required to bring GF-4556 into contact with germinating weed seeds. If rainfall or sprinkler irrigation does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be improved by using a rotary hoe or similar equipment to incorporate the herbicide. Incorporation equipment should be operated at a shallow depth to avoid disturbance of germinating corn seed. Erratic weed control resulting from exposure of untreated soil may occur if surface soil is moved or reshaped after incorporation.

Postemergence:

GF-4556 may be applied after field corn emergence. See the “**Adjuvants**” section of this label for adjuvant recommendations. **DO NOT** apply postemergence to field corn with liquid fertilizer as the carrier or severe crop injury may occur. Apply this treatment when broadleaf weeds are less than 3 inches tall. Occasional field corn leaf burn may result, but this will not affect later corn growth or yield.

Postemergence applications to field corn must occur before the crop reaches 24 inches in height. **DO NOT** apply GF-4556 to emerged yellow popcorn or severe crop injury may occur.

GF-4556 will not provide consistent control of emerged grass weeds. For control of emerged grass weeds, a grass herbicide tank mixture may be required (see tank mix section of this label). Tank mixtures with atrazine can improve control of emerged annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Refer to atrazine product labels for use directions and restrictions and weeds controlled.

Split Application:

GF-4556 may be applied as a split application in field corn, field seed corn, or field silage corn. For a split application program, apply approximately half (50%) of the labeled rate of GF-4556 (for the soil type, from Table 3) prior to crop emergence, followed by a second GF-4556 application at approximately half (50%) of the labeled rate, but a **minimum of 1.4 quarts (45 fl oz) per acre**, as a postemergence application. The total amount of GF-4556 applied in the split application program cannot exceed the labeled rates or 3.25 quarts (104 fl oz) per acre per year. Refer to the **Postemergence** section above for instructions on postemergence applications.

GF-4556 Tank Mix Combinations**Use of Spray Adjuvants with Tank Mixtures**

When GF-4556 is used as a preemergence herbicide, and before weeds have emerged, spray adjuvants have little or no effect on performance and are not recommended. In burndown situations, where weeds have emerged and the corn has not, an adjuvant(s) may be used with GF-4556 applied alone or when applied in tank mixtures with a burndown herbicide, as allowed on the individual product labels. Use only those adjuvants approved for agricultural crop use. See the “**Adjuvants**” section of this label for further instructions.

Burndown Combinations Applied Before Corn Emergence in Reduced Tillage Systems

In reduced or no-till corn prior to crop emergence, GF-4556 tank mixtures with glyphosate, glufosinate, or paraquat can be used to burn down susceptible emerged weeds. For best results, such tank mixtures should be applied to emerged weeds that are less than 6 inches tall. Consult the glyphosate, glufosinate, or paraquat product labels for further information and restrictions on use rates, application timings, and weeds controlled.

Preplant and Preemergence Tank Mixtures Applied Before Corn Emergence

In conventional, reduced, or no-till corn prior to crop emergence, the following tank mix partners may be applied by the same methods and at the same timings as GF-4556 unless otherwise specified in the tank mix product label:

- Glyphosate, glufosinate, or paraquat, per product labels, to control susceptible emerged weeds.
- Atrazine, to improve broadleaf and grass weed control.

Follow all tank mix product label directions and restrictions and perform a compatibility test prior to

spraying the mixture. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another). Tank mixtures with 2,4-D are allowed but extreme care must be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility, as 2,4-D products can vary widely in their compatibility properties.

Postemergence Tank Mixtures Applied After Field Corn Emergence

In conventional, reduced, or no-till field corn after crop emergence, the following tank mix partners may be applied by the same methods and at the same timings as GF-4556 unless otherwise specified in the tank mix product label:

- Atrazine, to improve broadleaf and grass weed control.
- For emerged grass control, follow all tank mix product (such as Accent Q® (352-773 nicosulfuron), Basis® Blend (352-854 rimsulfuron, thifensulfuron), Basis® Gold (352-585 atrazine, nicosulfuron, rimsulfuron) and Steadfast® Q (352-774 nicosulfuron, rimsulfuron)) label directions and restrictions and perform a compatibility test prior to spraying the mixture.

Consult the “**Adjuvants**” section of this label for recommendations when applying GF-4556 alone or in tank mixtures to emerged field corn. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another). **DO NOT** apply GF-4556 tank mixtures to emerged yellow popcorn or severe crop injury may occur.

GF-4556 Programs for Glyphosate- or Glufosinate-Resistant Corn

- **GF-4556 Preemergence Followed by Glyphosate or Glufosinate Postemergence:**
GF-4556 may be applied preemergence at a rate as low as 2.0 quarts (64 fl oz) per acre as part of a two-pass weed control system when followed by a postemergence application of glyphosate or glufosinate that is registered for use in glyphosate-resistant or glufosinate-resistant field corn. Use higher GF-4556 rates, up to the maximum amounts listed by soil type in Table 3 if there is a history of glyphosate- or glufosinate-resistant weeds in the field. Atrazine may also be tank mixed with GF-4556 to improve broadleaf and grass weed control. When used in this way, GF-4556 will provide reduced competition from the weeds listed in Tables 4 and 5 for a period of 30 or more days, improving the timing flexibility and effectiveness of the follow-up glyphosate application. Follow all use directions and restrictions on the glyphosate, glufosinate, and atrazine product labels.
- **GF-4556 + Glyphosate or GF-4556 + Glufosinate Tank Mixtures Applied Postemergence:**
GF-4556 may be applied postemergence at a rate as low as 1.4 quarts (45 fl oz) per acre in a tank mixture with a glyphosate or glufosinate product that is registered for use in glyphosate-glufosinate-resistant field corn. To minimize weed competition effects on the crop, apply this mixture to 1- to 2-inch tall weeds and before the corn reaches 24 inches in height. If the glyphosate or glufosinate product includes an adjuvant system (does not call for additional adjuvants), only spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 lb per 100 gallons should be added to this tank mixture. If the glyphosate product label calls for an adjuvant in addition to AMS, add a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v and AMS to the mixture. **DO NOT** add urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), crop oil concentrate (COC), or methylated seed oil (MSO) type adjuvants to mixtures with glufosinate or crop injury may occur. Follow all use directions and restrictions on the glyphosate or glufosinate product label.

Cultivation

If weeds develop, a shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing will generally result in improved weed control. If GF-4556 was incorporated, cultivate at less than half the depth of incorporation.

If cultivation is necessary due to soil crusting, compaction, or escaped weeds, adjust equipment to a shallow depth and minimize soil movement. This will decrease the possibility of diluting or moving the herbicide from the weed control zone.

Weeds Controlled

GF-4556 applied as directed in this label will control or suppress the weeds listed in Tables 4 and 5. Additional weeds may be controlled with tank mixtures. See the **"GF-4556 Tank Mix Combinations"** section of this label for recommended tank mix combinations. Always consult the tank mix product labels for specific use rates and directions. Always follow the most restrictive label when tank mixing GF-4556 with another product. GF-4556 may be tank mixed with any other registered corn product as long as compatibility is verified, and tank mixing is not prohibited by the tank mix product label.

Table 4: Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by Preplant or Preemergence Applications of GF-4556

Grasses and Sedges	C = Control PC = Partial Control	Broadleaves	C = Control PC = Partial Control
Barnyardgrass	C	Amaranth, Palmer	C*
Crabgrass species	C	Amaranth, Powell	C
Crowfootgrass	C	Amaranth, spiny	C
Cupgrass, prairie	C	Bedstraw, catchweed	PC*
Cupgrass, Southwestern	C	Beggarweed, Florida	C
Cupgrass, woolly	PC	Buckwheat, wild	C*
Foxtail, bristly	C	Buffalobur	C
Foxtail, giant	C	Carpetweed	C
Foxtail, green	C	Chickweed, common	C
Foxtail, robust (purple, white)	C	Clover, red	C
Foxtail, yellow	C	Cocklebur, common	C*
Goosegrass	C	Deadnettle, purple	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	PC	Devil's-claw	C
Millet, foxtail	C	Galinsoga	C
Millet, wild proso	PC	Groundcherry, annual	PC*
Nutsedge, yellow	C	Groundcherry, cutleaf	PC*
Oat, wild	PC*	Henbit	C
Panicum, browntop	C	Horseweed (marestail)	C
Panicum, fall	C	Jimsonweed	C
Panicum, Texas	PC	Kochia	C*
Rice, red	C	Lambsquarters, common	C
Sandbur, field	PC	Mallow, Venice	C
Shattercane	PC	Morningglory, entireleaf	C*
Signalgrass, broadleaf	C*	Morningglory, ivyleaf	C*
Signalgrass, narrowleaf	C	Morningglory, pitted	C*
Sprangletop, red	C	Morningglory, tall	C*
Starbur, bristly	C	Mustard, wild	C
Wheat, volunteer	PC*	Nightshade, black	C
Witchgrass	C	Nightshade, eastern black	C
		Nightshade, hairy	C
		Pigweed, redroot	C
		Pigweed, smooth	C
		Pigweed, tumble	C

Grasses and Sedges	C = Control PC = Partial Control	Broadleaves	C = Control PC = Partial Control
		Puncturevine	C*
		Purslane, common	C
		Pusley, Florida	C
		Radish, wild	C
		Ragweed, common	C
		Ragweed, giant	C*
		Sesbania, hemp	C
		Shepherd's-purse	C
		Sicklepod	C*
		Sida, prickly	PC*
		Smartweed, ladysthumb	C
		Smartweed, Pennsylvania	C
		Sunflower, common	C*
		Velvetleaf	C
		Waterhemp, common	C*
		Waterhemp, tall	C*
		Wormwood, biennial	C*

*The addition of atrazine at specified label rates may improve control.

Thoroughly till soil or make an application of a burndown herbicide to control germinating and emerged weeds. Plant crop immediately after tillage.

If a significant rainfall does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be reduced. If irrigation is available, apply 0.25-0.75 inch of water. If irrigation is not available, a uniform shallow cultivation is recommended as soon as weeds emerge.

Table 5: Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by Postemergence Applications of GF-4556

Grasses and Sedges	C = Control PC = Partial Control	Broadleaves	C = Control PC = Partial Control
Crabgrass, large ¹	C*	Amaranth, Palmer	C*
Nutsedge, yellow	PC*	Amaranth, Powell	C
Signalgrass, broadleaf ¹	C*	Amaranth, spiny	C
		Alfalfa, volunteer (seedling)	PC*
		Atriplex	C
		Beans, volunteer	C*
		Bedstraw, catchweed	PC*
		Beggarweed, Florida	C
		Buckwheat, wild	C*
		Buffalobur	C
		Burcucumber	PC*
		Carpetweed	C
		Carrot, wild	PC*
		Chickweed, common	C
		Clover species	C
		Cocklebur, common	C
		Dandelion, common	PC*
		Deadnettle, purple	C

Grasses and Sedges	C = Control PC = Partial Control	Broadleaves	C = Control PC = Partial Control
		Devil's-claw	C
		Dock, curly	PC*
		Galinsoga	C
		Groundcherry, annual	C
		Groundcherry, cutleaf	C
		Hemp	C
		Henbit	C
		Horsenettle	C*
		Horseweed (maretail)	C*
		Jimsonweed	C
		Knotweed, prostrate	PC
		Kochia	C*
		Lambsquarters, common	C
		Lentils, volunteer	C*
		Mallow, Venice	C*
		Morningglory, entireleaf	C*
		Morningglory, ivyleaf	C*
		Morningglory, pitted	C*
		Morningglory, tall	C*
		Mustard, wild	C
		Nightshade, black	C
		Nightshade, eastern black	C
		Nightshade, hairy	C
		Peas, volunteer	C*
		Pigweed, redroot	C
		Pigweed, smooth	C
		Pigweed, tumble	C
		Pokeweed	C*
		Potatoes, volunteer	C
		Prickly lettuce	PC
		Purslane, common	C
		Pusley, Florida	C
		Radish, wild	C
		Ragweed, common	C*
		Ragweed, giant	C*
		Sesbania, hemp	C
		Shepherd's-purse	C
		Sicklepod	PC*
		Sida, prickly	C*
		Smartweed, ladysthumb	C*
		Smartweed, Pennsylvania	C*
		Soybean, volunteer	C
		Sunflower, common	C*
		Thistle, Canada	C*
		Velvetleaf	C
		Waterhemp, common	C*
		Waterhemp, tall	C*
		Wormwood, biennial	C*

*The addition of atrazine at specified label rates may improve control.

¹Apply before the weed exceeds 2 inches in height.

GF-4556 will not provide consistent control of emerged grass weeds. For control of emerged grass weeds, a grass herbicide tank mixture may be required (see “**GF-4556 Tank Mix Combinations**” section of this label). Tank mixtures with atrazine can improve control of emerged annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Refer to atrazine product labels for use directions, restrictions, and weeds controlled.

Appendix I

Dry Bulk Fertilizer Impregnation

Impregnation of bulk fertilizer is restricted to commercial facilities. On-farm fertilizer impregnation is prohibited. No more than 500 tons of bulk fertilizer can be impregnated per day. No single facility may impregnate fertilizer with this product for more than 30 days per calendar year.

The commercial facility impregnating the dry bulk fertilizer must inform, in writing, the user (applicator) of the dry bulk fertilizer that:

- Applicator must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks.
- The restricted entry interval is 24 hours.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the GF-4556.

Dry bulk fertilizers (Table 6) may be impregnated with this product or the tank mixtures of this product on corn. This product and these tank mixtures must be applied with 200 to 450 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer per acre and shallowly incorporated within 14 days prior to planting. On medium- and fine-textured soils in areas where incorporation is not planned (i.e., reduced tillage situations or in some conventional tillage situations), applications can be made up to 30 days before planting to allow moisture to move the herbicide-fertilizer mixture into the soil. On coarse-textured soils, applications can be made up to 14 days prior to planting. When applying GF-4556 alone or in tank mixes with dry bulk fertilizers, follow all directions for use and precautions on the respective tank mix product labels regarding rates, soil type, application methods and rotational restrictions. Refer to the table for broadcast rate per acre to determine the application rate per acre for the herbicide treatment to be applied.

Table 6: Approved Dry Fertilizer Ingredients for Use with GF-4556

Fertilizer	N	P	K
Ammonium Phosphate-Sulfate	16	20	0
Ammonium Sulfate	21	0	0
Diammonium Phosphate	18	46	0
Monoammonium Phosphate	11	56	0
Potassium Chloride	0	0	60
Potassium Sulfate	0	0	52
Urea [†]	45	0	0

[†] Some ureas may be phytotoxic when high rates are applied to corn. Use only urea rates known to be safe for corn application.

For impregnating the pesticides on dry fertilizers, use an appropriate mixer equipped with suitable spraying equipment. The spray nozzles should be positioned inside the mixer to provide uniform spray coverage of the tumbling fertilizer. The GF-4556 should be sprayed uniformly onto the fertilizer using a fine spray pattern. Tank mix components may be applied as separate ingredients with powders and dry flowables added first or they may be mixed in a slurry in the proper ratio and added jointly. GF-4556 may also be impregnated on the go and applied with pneumatic applicators.

The following table provides a reference to determine the amount of GF-4556 to be mixed per ton of dry bulk fertilizer for a range of herbicide and fertilizer rates per acre.

Table 7: GF-4556 Fertilizer Impregnation Rate Conversions

Fertilizer Rate (lbs/acre)	Acres Covered (per ton)	Quarts of GF-4556 per Ton of Fertilizer to Deliver:			
		2.25 qts/acre	2.50 qts/acre	2.75 qts/acre	3.00 qts/acre
200	10.0	22.5	25.0	27.5	30.0
250	8.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	24.0
300	6.7	15.1	16.8	18.4	20.1
350	5.7	12.8	14.3	15.7	17.1
400	5.0	11.3	12.5	13.8	15.0
450	4.5	10.1	11.3	12.4	13.5

To determine the amount of GF-4556 needed for other fertilizer rates, use the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{GF-4556 rate (quarts/acre)} \times 2000}{\text{Pounds of fertilizer/acre}} = \text{Quarts of GF-4556 per ton of fertilizer}$$

If the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is too wet, use of a drying agent is required to provide a dry, free-flowing mixture. For mixtures to be used in spinning-disc applicators, Micro-Cel E calcium silicate powder (Manville, Filtration & Minerals) is recommended for use as a drying agent. Mixtures to be used in pneumatic applicators should use Micro-Cel E or Agsorb 16/30 RVM-MS granular clay (Oil-Dri Corporation). The drying agents should be added separately and uniformly to the prepared pesticide/fertilizer mixture, in a quantity that is sufficient to provide a suitable free-flowing mixture. Generally, less than 2% Micro-Cel E or 5% Agsorb 16/30 RVM-MS by weight is required.

Precaution: To avoid potential for explosion, **DO NOT** impregnate GF-4556 on ammonium sorbate nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate fertilizer or fertilizer blends. **DO NOT** impregnate on single (0-20-0) or triple (0-46-0) super phosphate. **DO NOT** impregnate on agricultural limestone because GF-4556 will not be absorbed.

Appendix II

Tank Mix Compatibility Test

Complete a compatibility test before tank mixing to ensure compatibility of GF-4556 with other pesticides. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the ingredients.

Note: Nitrogen solutions or complete liquid fertilizers, excluding suspension fertilizers, may replace all or part of the water in the spray. Because liquid fertilizers vary, even within the same analysis, **always check compatibility with pesticide(s) before use**. Incompatibility of tank mixtures is more common with mixtures of fertilizer and pesticides.

Test Procedure:

1. Add 1.0 pint of carrier (fertilizer or water) to each of two 1-quart jars with tight lids. **Note:** Use the same source of water that will be used for the tank mix and conduct the test at the temperature the tank mix will be applied.
2. To one of the jars, add ¼ teaspoon or 1.2 milliliters of a compatibility agent approved for this use, such as Compex or Unite (1/4 teaspoon is equivalent to 2.0 pints per 100 gallons of spray). Shake or stir gently to mix.
3. To both jars, add the appropriate amount of pesticide(s) in their relative proportions based on specified label rates. If more than one pesticide is used, add them separately with dry pesticides first, flowables next, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After each addition, shake or stir gently to

thoroughly mix.

4. After adding all ingredients, put lids on and tighten and invert each jar ten times to mix. Let the mixtures stand 15-30 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if the compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (a) slurry the dry pesticide(s) in water before addition, or (b) add ½ the compatibility agent to the fertilizer or water and the other ½ to the emulsifiable concentrate or flowable pesticide before addition to the mixture. If incompatibility is still observed, **DO NOT** use the mixture.
5. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **Storage and Disposal** section of this label.

Procedure for Testing the Compatibility of GF-4556 and Tank Mixes with Fluid Fertilizers

Since fluid fertilizers vary, the following procedure is suggested for determining whether GF-4556 may be combined with a specific fluid fertilizer for spray tank application.

Materials Needed:

- GF-4556 and any tank mix products.
- Fluid fertilizer to be used.
- Adjuvant for fertilizer tank mix: Use any adjuvant cleared for use on growing crops under 40 CFR 180.1001 to improve the compatibility of GF-4556 with fluid fertilizers. The adjuvant that provides the best emulsification depends on the specific fertilizer under consideration.
- Two 1-quart, wide mouth glass jars with lid or stopper.
- Measuring spoons (a 25-ml pipette or graduated cylinder provides more accurate measurement).
- Measuring cup, 8 ounces (257 ml).

Procedure:

1. Pour a pint (about 473 ml) of the fluid fertilizer into each of the quart jars.
2. Add GF-4556 and any tank mix combination to the jars. The order of addition is wettable powders first with mixing, followed by flowables with mixing and the EC's last. The rate of wettable powders and dry flowables is 1½ teaspoon per pound of product per acre to be applied. EC's should be added at the rate of ½ teaspoon for each pint per acre to be applied. Premixing the wettable powders in 1 ounce of water before adding to the pint of fluid fertilizer will improve the compatibility of the final mixture.
3. Add 1/2 teaspoon (2 ml) adjuvant to one of the jars, label it as "with", and mix. The rate of ½ teaspoon per pint is equal to 3 pints of adjuvant per 100 gallons of fluid fertilizer.
4. Close both jars with lids or stoppers and mix the contents by turning the jars upside down ten times.
5. Inspect the surface and body of the mixtures:
 - (a) Immediately after completing the jar inversions
 - (b) After allowing the jars to stand quietly for 30 minutes
 - (c) And then again after turning the jars upside down 10 times after the 30-minute inspection

Evaluation:

If either mixture remains uniform for 30 minutes, the combination may be used. Should either mixture separate after 30 minutes, but readily remix uniformly with 10 jar inversions, the mixture can be used if adequate agitation is maintained in the tank. If the mixture with adjuvant is satisfactory but the mixture without adjuvant is not, be sure to use the adjuvant in the spray tank. Add the adjuvant first at a rate of 3 pints per 100 gallons of fluid fertilizer. Foaming may be minimized by using only moderate agitation. **If non-dispersible oil, sludge, or clumps of solids form in the mixtures, the combination should not be used.**

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