

# AgriSOLUTIONS™

## BRASH® GFC

**For use on Conservation Reserve Program Land, Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications), General Farmstead, Sorghum, Grass (Hay or Silage), Pastures, Rangeland, Sugarcane, and Wheat**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

Dimethylamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro- <i>o</i> -anisic acid)* .....	12.4%
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid** .....	35.7%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: .....	51.9%
TOTAL .....	100.0%

\*This product contains 10.3% 3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid (dicamba) or 1 pound per gallon (120 g/L)

\*\*This product contains 29.6% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) or 2.87 pounds per gallon (344 g/L). Isomer specific by AOAC method 978.05, 15<sup>th</sup> Edition

**SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING  
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

### DANGER/PELIGRO

**Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.  
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)**

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN</b>	
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

See inside booklet for additional Precautionary Statements

EPA Reg. No. 42750-55-1381

4022AS  
EPA Est. No. 42750-MO-001

Distributed By:  
Agriliance, LLC  
P.O. Box 64089  
St. Paul, MN 55164-0089

NET CONTENTS  
2 1/2 Gals. (9.46Liters)  
0/A05/5

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
DANGER**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin.

**FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE,  
CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300**

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

**Containers greater than 1 gallon but less than 5 gallons:**

Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

**Engineering Controls Statements:**

**For Containers of 5 gallons or more:**

Do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. 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 washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on label.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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.

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

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves Category A, such as butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, or natural rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, or neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils or nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

### BEFORE USING BRASH® GFC READ AND FOLLOW ALL PRECAUTIONS APPEARING ON THE CONTAINER AND IN THIS BOOKLET

### GENERAL INFORMATION

BRASH® GFC is a selective postemergence herbicide for controlling a wide spectrum of annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in grass forages and selected row crops. BRASH® GFC may be used in/on Conservation Reserve Program Land\*, Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications)\*, General Farmstead\*, Grain Sorghum, Grass (Hay or Silage), Pastures, Rangeland, Sugarcane, and Wheat.

\*These crops are considered Food/Feed crops only when harvested, grazed or foraged. Otherwise, they are considered as non-Food/Feed uses.

**MODE OF ACTION:** BRASH® GFC contains dicamba and 2,4-D as the active ingredients. BRASH® GFC is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. BRASH® GFC interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

**SPRAY EQUIPMENT CLEANING:** Spray equipment may be cleaned by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

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### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

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Apply BRASH® GFC at the recommended rates and growth stages in the **Annual Weeds** and the **Biennial and Perennial Weeds** rate tables unless instructed differently in the **Food/Feed Crop Specific Information** or **Non-Food/Feed Use-Specific Information** sections of this label. Make applications of BRASH® GFC to actively growing weeds using aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications. BRASH® GFC may be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. For preplant or pre-emergence uses, sprayable fluid fertilizer may be used as the carrier for all crops listed on this label. Postemergence applications with sprayable fluid fertilizer may be made on pasture, hayland, or wheat crops only.

The most effective application rate and timing varies based on the target weed species. In mixed weed populations, the correct rate is determined by the weed species requiring the highest rate. Inadequate control may be observed if application is delayed since weeds may exceed the maximum size stated on this label.

**IRRIGATION:** In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before application of BRASH® GFC to ensure active weed growth.

**SPRAY COVERAGE:** Ensure weeds are thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies may shield smaller weeds and prevent adequate coverage.

**SENSITIVE CROP PRECAUTIONS:** BRASH® GFC may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to BRASH® GFC during their development or growing stage.

Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of BRASH GFC™ with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of nearby sensitive crops or if a temperature inversion exists. However, always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays. Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

Do not use aerial equipment to apply BRASH® GFC when sensitive crops and plants are growing in the vicinity of area to be treated.

### AERIAL APPLICATION METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

**Water Volume:** Use 3-10 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

**Application Equipment:** Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make applications at the lowest safe height to reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Do not use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

**GROUND APPLICATION (BANDING)**

When applying BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$$

**GROUND APPLICATION (BROADCAST)**

For optimal performance, use 5-40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

**Application Equipment:** Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make applications with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

**SPOT OR SMALL AREA APPLICATION**

BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC may be applied to individual clumps or small areas (SPOT TREATMENT) of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems. For knapsack or other small capacity sprayers, utilize the table below to calculate material needed. (The table below is based on the assumption that the spot treatment rate equates to 60 gallons per acre on the broadcast basis.)

**Knapsack Sprayer Dilution Instructions**

Sprayer Capacity (Gallons of water)	Fluid Ounces* of BRASH <sup>®</sup> GFC to add per filled tank
1.0 gallon	1.0 oz
2.5 gallons	2.5 oz
3.0 gallons	3.0 oz
5.0 gallons	5.0 oz

The addition of a surfactant can help improve control. Add ½% (0.005) by volume. For example, 5 gallons (40 pt/640 fl oz) of herbicide solution would require 0.2 pt (3.2 fl oz) of surfactant.

\*1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons and 1 cup (liquid) = 16 tablespoons

**Application Equipment:** Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

**ANNUAL WEEDS**  
**Application Rate and Timing**

Weeds Controlled (including ALS- and triazine-resistant)	BRASH <sup>®</sup> GFC Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints
Beebalm, Spotted	---	---	---	pre-bloom	post-bloom	---
Broomweed	1-3"	3" branching	---	branching	---	after branching
Buckwheat, Wild	---	1-6"	---	---	---	---
Buffalobur	---	---	---	1-6"	---	flowering
Burdock	---	pre-flower	---	---	---	---
Buttercup	---	pre-flower	---	early bloom	late bloom	---
Chickweed, Common	---	seedling	1-3"	---	---	---
Cockle, Cow	---	< 3"	---	---	---	---
Cocklebur, Common	---	1-6"	6-12"	12-18"	---	---
Coreopsis, Plains	---	1-6"	---	---	---	---
Croton, Woolly	1-4"	4-12"	12-30"	---	---	---
Devilsclaw	---	---	---	< 8"	---	---
Dogfennel	---	---	---	10-15"	---	---
Evening Primrose	---	< 2"	---	2-6"	---	---
Falseflax, Smallseed	---	< 2"	---	---	---	---
Fleabane, Annual	---	1-4"	4-8"	8"	---	---
Flixweed	---	< 3"	---	---	---	---
Henbit	---	---	pre-flower	---	flower	---
Knotweed, Spp.	---	< 3" runners	---	> 3" runners	---	actively growing
Kochia	---	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	---	actively growing
Lambsquarters, Common	---	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	---	actively growing
Mallow, Common	---	< 3"	---	---	---	---
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	---	pre-flower	---	---	---	---
, Tall	---	pre-flower	---	post-flower	---	---
Mustards, Annual	---	rosette	---	early bolt	---	---
, Tansy	---	< 3"	---	---	---	---
Pennycress, Field	---	---	---	rosette	---	---
Pepperweed, Virginia	---	---	1-3"	3-6"	after branching	---
Pigweed, Prostrate	---	< 3"	---	---	---	---
, Redroot	---	< 3"	3-10"	---	---	---
, Smooth	---	< 3"	---	---	---	---
, Tumble	---	< 3"	---	mature	---	---
Poorjoe	---	prior to flower	---	---	---	actively growing
Purslane, Common	---	< 3"	3-8"	---	---	---
Ragweed, Common , Lanceleaf , Western	1-3"	3-6"	6-10"	> 10"	---	---
Sedge <sup>1</sup>	---	---	---	actively growing	---	---
Shepherdspurse	---	rosette	---	---	---	---
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	---	< 4"	---	---	4-12"	---
Sneezeweed, Bitter	---	1-4"	prior to flower	flower	---	---
Sowthistle	---	rosette	---	bolting	---	---
Sunflower	---	1-3"	3-6"	6-24"	---	---
Thistle, Russian	---	---	---	rosette	---	---
Velvetleaf	---	< 6"	6-20"	> 20"	---	---

<sup>1</sup>For use in non-food/feed crop only. Adding crop oil concentrate has shown to improve performance on actively growing annual sedge.



Weeds Controlled	BRASH® GFC Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4-6 pints
<sup>1</sup> May require repeat applications. <sup>2</sup> Recommended rate provides top growth suppression only. <sup>3</sup> For improved root kill or woody species such as mesquite and eastern persimmon, spray 4 pints of BRASH® GFC per acre each year for 3 consecutive years. For increased control of weeds such as blackberry and dewberry, BRASH® GFC may be tank mixed with Ally® herbicide (0.1-0.2 ounces per acre), if labeled for the use site. <sup>4</sup> A second application may be required the following growing season under dense populations. <sup>5</sup> Not for use in California. <sup>6</sup> Treat with 4 pints of BRASH® GFC per acre after full leaf but before leaves develop a heavy cuticle (waxy covering) in periods of extreme heat or drought stress.						

## ADDITIVES

For improved burndown of emerged weeds, surfactants and/or low use rate of liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0), or crop oil concentrate may be used with BRASH® GFC or BRASH® GFC tank mixes applied after weeds have emerged. Crop oil concentrate is for non-food/feed crop uses only. Do not apply to tank mixes that include ammonium sulfate or crop oil concentrate to any food/feed crop use listed on this label. For food/feed crop uses, do not use liquid fertilizers that contain ammonium sulfate (AMS) as a source of nitrogen as tolerances in commodities derived from the crop may contain residues that exceed established tolerances. Consult your local AGRILIANCE, LLC representative for recommendations for your area. For additional information, refer to the **Compatibility Test for Mix Components** section of this label.

### Oil Concentrate

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria: be nonphytotoxic, contain only EPA-exempt ingredients, provide good mixing quality in the jar test and be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, refer to the **Compatibility Test for Mix Components** section of this label.

### Mix Components

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used for preplant, pre-emergence and between cropping applications. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence applications in food/feed crops (i.e., sorghum, grass (hay or silage), pastures, rangeland, sugarcane and wheat).

### Nitrogen Source

**Sprayable liquid fertilizers:** Use one quart of sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying fertilizers.

### Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 2-4 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, use a higher spray surfactant rate.

#### Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Rate Per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	2-4 pints per 100 gallons
Sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0)	2-4 quarts
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*

\*Refer to the manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations.



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**GENERAL TANK MIXING INFORMATION**


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The following products may be tank mixed with BRASH® GFC according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and the respective product labels.

Aim™ (carfentrazone-ethyl)	Gramoxone® Extra (paraquat)
Ally® (metsulfuron-methyl)	Harmony® Extra (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
Amber® (triasulfuron)	Karmex® (diuron)
Asulox® (asulam)	Kerb™ (pronamide)
Atrazine	Laddok® S-12 (bentazon + atrazine)
Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel® (dicamba)	Landmaster® BW (glyphosate + 2,4-D)
Basagran® (bentazon)	MCPA
BROX™-M Herbicide or Bronate® (bromoxynil + MCPA)	Paramount® (quinclorac)
BROX™ 2EC Herbicide or Buctril® (bromoxynil)	Peak® (prosofuron)
Canvas® (thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron)	Permit® (halosulfuron-methyl)
Clarity® (dicamba)	Rave™ (dicamba + triasulfuron)
Curtail™ (clorpyralid + 2,4-D)	Gly Star™ Plus or Roundup® Ultra (glyphosate)
Cyclone® (paraquat)	Sencor® (metribuzin)
Dakota® (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + MCPA)	Sinbar® (terbacil)
Distinct® (diflufenopyr)	Stinger™ (clopyralid)
Evik® (ametryn)	Tiller® (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA)
Express® (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)	Tordon™ (picloram)
Fallow Star™ or Fallowmaster® (glyphosate + dicamba)	Touchdown® (sulfosate)
Finesse® (chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl)	2,4-D
Glean® (chlorsulfuron)	

Refer to the Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information section for additional information. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Crop injury, reduced weed control, or physical incompatibility may result when mixing BRASH® GFC with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. AGRILIANCE, LLC does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on this labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using tank mix components other than those recommended on this label.

#### Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Always perform a compatibility test before mixing components. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature. Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

### Mixing Order

If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added. Maintain constant agitation during application.

1. **Water\*** - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
2. **Agitation** – Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Products in PVA bags** – Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
5. **Water-soluble products** (such as BRASH® GFC).
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) when applicable).
8. **Remaining quantity of water.**

\*If sprayable fluid fertilizer is used as the carrier, BRASH® GFC must be diluted with a minimum of 5 parts water to 1 part BRASH® GFC. Then add 0.25-0.05% volume/volume of a nonionic surfactant to the dilution before adding it to the sprayable fluid fertilizer to reduce the concern for compatibility problems with this mix. Always perform the **Compatibility Test** before mixing into the spray tank. Also, when using a sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier, any product contained in PVA bags must first be completely dissolved in water before the contents can be added to the fertilizer mix.

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### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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- **Maximum seasonal use rate:**

Crop	Maximum Rate per Acre per Application	Maximum Rate per Acre per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding <sup>1</sup>	Aircraft Application
Between Crop Applications	6 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Pasture, Hay, Silage	4 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Sugarcane	6 pints	16 pints	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	1 pint	1 pint	Yes	Yes
Wheat	2 pints	3.33 pints	Yes	Yes

<sup>1</sup>Refer to the **Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information** section of this label for grazing and feeding restrictions.

- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Refer to the **Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information** section of this label.
- **Crop Rotational Restrictions:**  
The interval between application and planting rotational crop is provided below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.
  - **Planting/replanting restrictions for BRASH® GFC applications of 6 pints per acre or less:**  
No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including sorghum, follow the preplant use directions in the **Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information** section of this label. For barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedlings, the interval between application and planting is 10 days per pint per acre.

- **Planting/replanting restrictions for application of more than 6 pints and up to 8 pints of BRASH® GFC per acre:** Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedlings, may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 10 days per pint per acre east of the Mississippi River and 15 days per pint per acre west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.
- **Rainfast period:** The effectiveness of BRASH® GFC may be reduced if rainfall or irrigation occurs within 4 hours after postemergence applications.
- **Stress:** Unsatisfactory control may result if BRASH® GFC is applied to crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures.
- Do not apply to crops that exhibit injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged by applying BRASH® GFC.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

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### FOOD/FEED CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

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#### Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage)

BRASH® GFC is recommended for use for pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland and grass grown for hay or silage.

Refer to the **ANNUAL WEEDS** and **BIENNIAL and PERENNIAL WEEDS** Application Rate and Timing tables for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control. Rates above 4 pints of BRASH® GFC per acre are for spot treatments only. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of BRASH® GFC per treated acre during a growing season.

BRASH® GFC uses described in this situation also pertain to small grains (such as barley, corn, forage sorghum, oats, rye, sudangrass or wheat) grown for pasture, hay, and silage only. Newly seeded areas, including small grains grown for pasture or hay, may be injured if rates of BRASH® GFC greater than 2 pints per acre are applied.

In newly established hybrid Bermudagrass, Pangolagrass, and stargrasses (*Cynodon spp.*), use 1-2 quarts of BRASH® GFC per acre to control or suppress weeds after planting vegetative propagules (stolens) of hybrid bermudagrasses. In addition to the weeds listed in the ANNUAL and BIENNIAL and PERENNIAL WEEDS tables, this rate of BRASH® GFC will control or suppress annual sedges, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, and goosegrass. Best results will be obtained if BRASH® GFC is applied at the germinating stage of weeds. Under favorable conditions, this is usually 7-10 days after planting these grasses. Reduced control can be expected if weeds are allowed to reach 1" in height before application or if germination of weeds occurs 10 days after application.

Do not use on bentgrass, susceptible grass pastures (such as carpetgrass, buffalograss or St. Augustine grass), lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, clover and alfalfa pastures as injury will occur.

When perennial weeds are reaching maturity, mowing and allowing some regrowth will enhance control. Difficult to control weeds and brush may require repeat application.

For pasture renovations, wait 3 weeks per quart per acre of BRASH® GFC used before interseeding or injury may occur.

If grasses are grown for seed or for seed-down purposes, do not apply after grass reaches the joint stage.

#### **Grazing and feeding restrictions - Non-lactating animals**

Remove meat animals from treated areas 30 days prior to slaughter. There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals.

#### **Grazing and feeding restrictions - Lactating animals**

Do not graze lactating dairy animals within 7 days of treatment.

**Dry hay and silage** - Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay or silage but do not harvest within 37 days of treatment.

**PASTURE AND RANGELAND Tank Mixes:** BRASH® GFC may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides: Ally®, Amber®, Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel®, Clarity®, Rave™.

## **SORGHUM**

#### **Rates and Timings**

Apply 1 pint of BRASH® GFC per acre to sorghum in the 3-5 leaf stage (4-8" tall). Apply BRASH® GFC when weeds are small (less than 3" tall) for best performance.

Applications of BRASH® GFC to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 to 14 days. Sorghum growing under conditions of stress such as high moisture, low fertility, and abnormal temperature may be more sensitive to applications of BRASH® GFC. Do not use surfactants or oils with postemergence applications of BRASH® GFC on sorghum crops. Do not use BRASH® GFC if the potential for sorghum injury is not acceptable.

Do not graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage. If sorghum is grown for pasture, hay or silage, refer to the **Pasture and Rangeland** section of the **Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information** section of this label for livestock grazing and feeding restrictions. Do not apply BRASH® GFC to sorghum grown for seed production.

Make sure no more than one postemergence application is applied per growing season.

**SORGHUM Tank Mixes:** BRASH® GFC may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides: Atrazine, Basagran®, BROXTM 2EC Herbicide or Buctril®, Laddok® S-12, Paramount®, Peak®, or Permit®.

## **SUGARCANE**

Applications of BRASH® GFC can be made any time after the weeds have emerged and are actively growing but prior to the close-in stage of sugarcane. When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy in order to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. The use of directed sprays will also aid in maximizing spray coverage of weed foliage. Application rates and timing are given below. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

- For control of listed ANNUAL broadleaf weeds, apply 1 quart of BRASH® GFC per treated acre.
- For suppression of listed PERENNIALS, apply 1 - 3 quarts of BRASH® GFC per treated acre.

Retreatments may be made as needed, however, do not exceed 8 quarts of BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC per treated acre during a growing season.

**SUGARCANE Tank Mixes:** BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides: Asulox<sup>®</sup>, Atrazine, Evik<sup>®</sup>, Sencor<sup>®</sup>, or Sinbar<sup>®</sup>.

### **WHEAT (Fall and Spring-seeded)**

If small grains are grown for pasture or hay only, refer to the **Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage)** section of this label.

Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity. Do not use BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC in wheat underseeded to legumes.

#### **EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:**

Apply 0.5-1 pint of BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC per acre to wheat unless using one of the wheat specific programs below.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and before wheat reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and prior to the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

#### **SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL-SEEDED WHEAT ONLY:**

Up to 1.33 pints of BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC per acre may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after the wheat begins to tiller for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. Periods of extending stresses such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

#### **PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:**

BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply up to 2 pints of BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Ally<sup>®</sup>, Gly Star<sup>™</sup> Plus or Roundup<sup>®</sup> Ultra that are registered for preharvest use in wheat.

Preharvest use of BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC is not registered for use in California.

#### **WHEAT Tank Mixes**

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in the table below. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled, geographic and other restrictions.

Tank Mix Partner	Rate per Acre
Aim™	0.3 ounce
Ally®	0.05-0.1 ounce <sup>1</sup>
Amber®	0.14-0.28 ounce <sup>1</sup>
BROX™-M Herbicide or Bronate®	0.75-1.5 pints
BROX™ 2EC Herbicide or Buctril®	1-1.5 pints
Canvas®	0.2-0.4 ounce <sup>1</sup>
Curtail™	2 - 2.67 pints
Dakota®	16 fluid ounces
Express®	0.083-0.167 ounce <sup>1</sup>
Finesse®	0.167-0.33 ounce <sup>1</sup>
Glean®	0.167 ounce
Harmony® Extra	0.167-0.33 ounce <sup>1</sup>
Karmex® <sup>3</sup>	0.5-1.5 pounds
2,4-D amine	4-20 fluid ounces <sup>4</sup>
Sencor®, (Metribuzin <sup>3</sup> )	0.25-0.375 pound a.i.
Peak® <sup>1</sup>	0.25-0.38 ounce
Stinger™	4 – 5.33 fluid ounces
Tiller® <sup>2</sup>	1-1.7 pints

<sup>1</sup>Do not use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicides such as Ally®, Amber®, Canvas®, Express®, Finesse®, Glean®, Harmony® Extra, and Peak® on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

<sup>2</sup>Do not use BRASH® GFC as a tank mix treatment with Dakota® or Tiller® in Durum wheat. Do not tank mix Tiller® if wild oat is the target weed.

<sup>3</sup>Tank mixes with Karmex® and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.

<sup>4</sup> BRASH® GFC contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound a.e. per acre of 2,4-D and do not exceed 0.5 pound a.e. of 2,4-D unless injury to wheat is acceptable.

### **BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS, GENERAL FARMSTEAD AND FALLOW SYSTEMS**

These uses are considered Food/Feed Crops when harvested, grazed or foraged. Refer to the **ADDITIVES** section for information on adjuvant restrictions and the **NON-FOOD/FEED USE (LAND NOT HARVESTED, GRAZED OR FORAGED) – SPECIFIC INFORMATION** section for specific use directions.

### **NON-FOOD/FEED USE (LAND NOT HARVESTED, GRAZED OR FORAGED) – SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

#### **Between Crop Applications**

#### **PREPLANT DIRECTIONS (POSTHARVEST, FALLOW, CROP STUBBLE, SET-ASIDE) FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL:**

BRASH® GFC can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply BRASH® GFC as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

Refer to the **Crop Rotational Restrictions** and **General Restrictions and Limitations** for the recommended interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

#### **Rates and Timings:**

Apply 0.5-6 pints of BRASH® GFC per acre. Refer to the **ANNUAL WEEDS** and **BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS Application Rate and Timing** tables to determine the use rates for specific

targeted weed species. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC per treated acre during a growing season. For best performance, apply BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4-6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted.

### Between Crop Tank Mixes

Apply 0.5-2 pints of BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC per acre in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides for control of annual weeds, or 2-8 pints of BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

Aim <sup>™</sup>	Glyphosate
Ally <sup>®</sup>	Gramoxone <sup>®</sup> Extra
Amber <sup>®</sup>	Kerb <sup>™</sup>
Atrazine	Landmaster <sup>®</sup> BW
Curtail <sup>™</sup>	Paramount <sup>®</sup>
Cyclone <sup>®</sup>	Sencor <sup>®</sup>
Distinct <sup>®</sup>	Tordon <sup>™</sup> 22K
Fallow Star <sup>™</sup>	Touchdown <sup>®</sup>
Fallowmaster <sup>®</sup>	2,4-D
Finesse <sup>®</sup>	

### CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD

BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC is recommended for use for Conservation Reserve Programs, general farmstead (non-cropland only), weed and brush control, or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (non-cropland areas).

Refer to the **ANNUAL WEEDS** and **BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS Application Rate and Timing** tables for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 4 pints of BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC per acre are for spot treatments only. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC per treated acre during a growing season.

### Grasses in Conservation Reserve Program Areas

**Annual Broadleaf Weeds** – Apply when weeds are actively growing. Use higher rates on older weeds. Excessive injury may result if applied to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to grasses being well established.

**Biennial and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds** – BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC may be used to suppress or control biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses. Apply to actively growing weeds. Treat biennial weeds when they are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage.

### Farmstead and Fencerow Treatment

#### Application Instructions

BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC may be applied using water or oil and water emulsions in spot application to control undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. In addition to weed

species listed in the **ANNUAL WEEDS** and **BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS Application Rate and Timing** tables, these treatments may be used to control or suppress woody plant species listed below.

The following list of trees and vines can be controlled on farmsteads and fencerows as foliar, basal, or cut surface treatments:

Alder	Dogwood	Kudzu	Rose, McCartney
Ash	Elm	Locust, Black	Rose, Multiflora
Aspen	Grape	Maple	Sagebrush, Fringe
Basswood	Greenbriar	Mesquite	Sassafras
Beech	Hawthorn (Thornapple)	Oak	Spruce
Blackberry	Hemlock	Oak, Poison	Sumac
Blackgum	Hickory	Olive, Russian	Sweetgum
Cedar	Honeylocust	Persimmon, Eastern	Sycamore
Cherry	Honeysuckle	Pine	Tarbrush
Chinquapin	Hornbeam	Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)	Willow
Cottonwood	Huckleberry	Poplar	Witchhazel
Creosotebush	Huisache	Rabbitbrush	Yaupon
Dewberry	Ivy, Poison	Redcedar, Eastern	Yucca

To prepare oil and water emulsions, mix in the order and proportions indicated below. The solution should remain milky colored without an oily layer on top when under agitation. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

Do not exceed 40 gallons of spray solution per treated acre per application. Forty gallons of spray solution contains 1.0 lb a.e. dicamba and 2.87 lb a.e. 2,4-D. Spray individual plants to wet. Do not allow this spray mixture to come into contact with desirable vegetation.

To control brush, briars, and weeds along fencerows surrounding pasture and ranch lands, and fallow fields, use a tank mix of 2.5% BRASH® GFC, 87.5% water, 10% diesel fuel, and sufficient emulsifier (to mix the diesel and emulsifier). The diesel oil in this tank mix will damage or kill desirable grasses and should not be used in pastures or where damage to desirable species cannot be tolerated.

1. **Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank with the desired quantity of clean water. Maintain constant agitation during complete mixing procedure.
2. **Emulsifier:** Add 0.5% volume to volume
3. **BRASH® GFC:** Add 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.
4. **Diesel Oil:** Add 10 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.

Maintain constant agitation during application. Under good agitation, the spray solution should be milky white with no oily layer on top. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

### For Spraying Foliar Applications

1. Spray when leaves have reached full size but have not hardened due to drought or maturity.
2. Spray individual plants to wet with handgun.
3. For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to control species, direct spray stream to base of stems to wet the stem at soil surface in addition to wetting the foliage.
4. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.



### For Dormant Basal Applications

1. Increase diesel content to 15% or 15 gallons/100 gallons of total mixture.
2. Spray in late winter and early spring before plants break dormancy.
3. Spray the bottom 24" of stem to wet on all sides.
4. For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to kill species, direct spray solution to base of stems to wet the soil at the stem/soil junction in addition to wetting the stem.
5. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

### Cut Surface Treatments

BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees. Use BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC in an undiluted state.

**FRILL OR GIRDLE TREATMENTS:** Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint cut surface with BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC.

**STUMP TREATMENTS:** Spray or paint freshly cut surface with BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC. The cambium layer (the layer adjacent to the bark) should be thoroughly wet. Treat stumps within 6 hours after cutting.

### PREPLANT APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BROADLEAF CONTROL IN CROPLAND ROTATED TO WHEAT (POST-HARVEST / FALLOW / STUBBLE / SET-ASIDE) IMPORTANT

Before using this product, read and carefully observe all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautionary statements in this booklet and on the container label.

#### WEEDS CONTROLLED

BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC, when applied at the recommended rates, will control the ANNUAL and BIENNIAL weeds and suppress the PERENNIAL weeds listed below.

ANNUALS		
Buckwheat, Wild	Mustards	Salsify, Western
Cockle, Cow	Nightshade, Black	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Cocklebur, Common	Pigweed, Redroot (Carelessweed)	Sowthistle, Annual
Knotweed	Pigweed, Rough	Sunflower
Kochia	Purslane, Common	Tansymustard
Lambsquarters, Common	Ragweed, Common	Thistle, Russian
Mallow, Common	Sage, Lanceleaf	Velvetleaf
BIENNIALS		
Carrot, Wild	Starthistle, Yellow	Thistle, Musk
Ragwort, Tansy	Thistle, Bull	Thistle, Plumeless
PERENNIALS		
Bindweed, Field	Dock, Curly	Thistle, Canada

#### RATES AND TIMINGS

Application may be made to fallow land, wheat stubble or land to be rotated to wheat. Application should be made to emerged and actively growing weeds. Use higher rate when treating dense vegetative growth. Avoid disturbing treated areas for seven days following application.

Wheat injury may occur if the interval between application and planting is less than 10 days for each pint per acre of BRASH<sup>®</sup> GFC used. Exclude days when ground is frozen.

<b>Weed Type &amp; Stage</b>	<b>Broadcast rate per Treated Acre Amount</b>
<b>Annual</b>	
Small, actively growing (less than 4 inches)	1.0 – 1.5 pints
Established weed growth (greater than 4 inches)	1.5 – 3.0 pints
<b>Biennial</b>	
Rosette diameter (3 inches or less)	1.5 – 2.0 pints
(3 inches or more)	2.0 – 4.0 pints
Greater than 4 inches, tillering bolted or flowering	4.0 pints
<b>Perennial</b>	
Suppression or top growth control	2.0 – 4.0 pints
Seasonal Control	4.0 – 8.0 pints

Add 0.5% v/v of an agriculturally approved surfactant to BRASH® GFC when used alone or in a tank mix. The addition of a surfactant will enhance spray coverage and the herbicide's penetration of weed foliage.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of BRASH® GFC per treated acre.

#### **TANK MIX TREATMENTS**

BRASH® GFC may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides for control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, weeds controlled, geographic or other restrictions. Add 0.5% v/v of an agriculturally approved surfactant to all tank mixes.

<b>Herbicide</b>	<b>Rate per Treated Acre (lb ai)</b>
Atrazine	1/2 to 3.0
Chlorsulfuron (Glean®)	0.016 to 0.024
Glyphosate (Gly Star™ Original or Roundup®)	1/4 to 2.0
Metribuzin	1/3 to ¾
Paraquat	1/2 to 1.0

#### **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

##### **PESTICIDE STORAGE**

Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Spillage or leakage should be contained and absorbed with clay granules, sawdust, or equivalent material for disposal.

##### **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL**

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Triple rinse pesticide from containers and use rinsates in the pesticide application. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate, is a violation of Federal Law and may contaminate groundwater. 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 DISPOSAL**

Plastic or Metal: After triple rinsing (or equivalent), offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities, such as burning of plastic containers. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY**

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of AGRILIANCE, LLC, its Supplemental Distributors, or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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