

Far-GO[®]

HERBICIDE

Emulsifiable herbicide for control of wild oats in winter wheat, spring and durum wheat, triticale, barley, peas (green, field dried, chickpeas, garbanzo beans), lentils, and sugar beet; and for fall application to suppress *Bromus* species (*B. tectorum*, *B. secalinus* and *B. japonicus*) in winter wheat and in winter barley.

For use in California*, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

***In California: For use only in winter, spring and durum wheat for control of wild oats; and for fall application to suppress *Bromus* species (*B. tectorum*, *B. secalinus* and *B. japonicus*) in winter wheat and in winter barley.**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% By Wt.
*Triallate, S-(2,3,3-trichloroallyl)-diisopropylthiocarbamate	46.3%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>53.7%</u>
	TOTAL 100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates.

*Contains 4 pounds S-(2,3,3-trichloroallyl)-diisopropylthiocarbamate per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Read the entire label before using this product. Use only according to label instructions. Read "NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILITY LIMITATIONS" before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

THIS IS AN END-USE PRODUCT. GOWAN COMPANY DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION. SEE INDIVIDUAL CONTAINER LABEL FOR REPACKAGING LIMITATIONS.

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on Skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in Eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:	
May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or physician, or going for treatment. For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-888-478-0798.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

NET CONTENTS

EPA Reg. No. 10163-286
EPA Est. No.



Produced For:
Gowan Company, LLC
P.O. Box 5569
Yuma, Arizona 85366-5569

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Mixers, loaders, applicators*, and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks. In addition, mixers, loaders equipment cleaners, and other handlers exposed to concentrate must wear chemical-resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate or viton).

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Ground Water Advisory

Triallate has a degradation product with properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Surface Water Advisory

Under some conditions, the triallate degradate TCPSA may have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water). These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain surface water.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

COMBUSTIBLE. Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or flame. Use only with adequate ventilation.

In case of:

FIRE, use water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO₂

SPILL or LEAK, flush area with water spray.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or in separately published Gowan Company Supplemental Labeling.

Do not allow this product to drift. 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 requirement 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, 40CFR 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 others to enter the treated area (except those persons involved in the incorporation) until the incorporation is complete following application.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate and viton

GENERAL INFORMATION

This herbicide, or any labeled tank mixture of this herbicide, should be sprayed on the soil and incorporated before weeds germinate. If weeds, including wild oats, have emerged prior to treating and/or planting, they must be controlled.

Before applying this herbicide or any labeled tank mixture of this herbicide, the soil should be in good working condition. This applies particularly to clay soils. Avoid application to a field left in a ridged condition. Application to a field which is wet, lumpy, rough or ridged, will result in reduced wild oat control and increased crop thinning.

This product or any labeled tank mixture of this herbicide must be incorporated into the soil immediately after spraying.

Seeding may be done either before or after spraying and incorporation, depending upon the crop that is to be sown. See the "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" section of this label. If seeding is delayed, shallow reworking of the treated area before seeding will not destroy the effects of this herbicide.

Weed control may be evaluated by removing a surface inch of soil at the time of germination to inspect the number of wild oats that were killed before emergence.

This herbicide is primarily absorbed by wild oat shoots from the treated layer of the soil. Wild oats are usually controlled before they emerge through the soil. Occasionally, and particularly under dry conditions and cold soil temperatures, some wild oats may emerge and reach the 3- 4-leaf stage before dying. Under conditions of prolonged high temperature at the time of wild oat germination or drought in the spring, this product may not provide the usual high standard of wild oat control.

ATTENTION

DELAYED EMERGENCE, STAND REDUCTION, STUNTING AND YIELD LOSS MAY RESULT DUE TO COLD OR WET CONDITIONS, IRRIGATION DURING GERMINATION OR EMERGENCE, DEEP PLANTING, SOIL CRUSTING, DISEASE, INSECTS, POOR SEED QUALITY OR SELECTION OF A VARIETY GENETICALLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO STRESS. THESE ARE CONDITIONS BEYOND THE CONTROL OF GOWAN COMPANY, AND THE GROWER SHOULD CONSULT THE STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SPECIALIST OR SEED PRODUCER OR SUPPLIER FOR LOCAL VARIETAL INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDED TILLAGE AND PLANTING PRACTICES AND DATES.

LATE PLANTING OF WINTER WHEAT OR PLANTING WINTER WHEAT UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS THAT RESULT IN FAILURE OF THE WHEAT TO EMERGE IN THE FALL MAY RESULT IN STAND REDUCTION, STUNTING AND YIELD LOSS.

Domestic oats should not be seeded where Far-Go® herbicide was used the previous year.

Do not graze livestock on treated crops.

Do not rotate to crops other than winter wheat, spring and durum wheat, triticale, barley, peas (green, field dried, chickpeas, garbanzo beans), lentils, and sugar beets for 12 months after a Far-Go application.

When this product is used on clay knobs, crop thinning may occur due to uneven seeding depth and poor crop establishment conditions. Thinning is usually offset by increased tillering and by the reduction of wild oat competition.

IN THE STATE OF MONTANA, do not use this herbicide on fields to be seeded to hard red spring wheats with press drills, if the field is or will be irrigated in the current growing season.

Do not use postplant incorporation with hoe drills. This practice will result in unacceptable seeding depth and an excessive concentration of this herbicide in the seed zone.

Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences.

STANDARD SPRAYABLE FLUID FERTILIZER COMPATIBILITY TEST

Herbicides may not always mix evenly throughout a sprayable fluid fertilizer or the compounds may separate too quickly to make their combined use of practical value. This may be due to certain characteristics of the different fluid fertilizers. A simple test using small quantities of the components is suggested to provide compatibility potential.

The test follows:

A. Materials Required For a Compatibility Test

1. Two one-quart jars with lid or stopper (marked "with" and "without").
2. Teaspoons (for a more exacting test, a five to ten milliliter (ml) pipette or graduated cylinder is desirable).
3. A minimum of one quart of the sprayable fluid fertilizer to be tested.
4. The herbicide to be mixed.
5. A compatibility agent (the purpose of the adjuvant is to help keep the fertilizer and crop protection chemical in suspension, if this assistance is needed).

B. Procedure

1. Add one pint of the sprayable fluid fertilizer that will be used or other herbicide carrier to each jar marked "with" and "without".

Add One Pint Liquid Fertilizer
To Two Quart Jars.



2. To the jar marked "with", add 1/4 teaspoon or 1.2 milliliters of a suitable compatibility agent; shake gently for five to ten seconds to mix. (1/4 teaspoon is the equivalent of two pints per 100 gallons of liquid fertilizer.)

To Jar Marked "With"
Add Compatibility Agent
And Shake To Mix.



3. To each jar add the appropriate amount of herbicide(s). Shake gently for five to ten seconds after each addition.

Add Herbicide(s) To Both Jars
And Shake To Mix



Amount To Be Added Per Pint Of Sprayable Fluid Fertilizer
(Assuming Volume is 25 gal/A)

HERBICIDE	RATE/A	Level teaspoons		Milliliters	
Far-Go	1 qt	=	0.9	or	4.7
	1.25 qt	=	1.2	or	5.9

This compatibility test is designed for 25 gallons of spray per acre with the maximum-labeled rate of herbicide. For changes in spray volume, make appropriate changes in the ingredients of the test. Regardless of spray volume, the amount of compatibility agent should be equal to two or three pints (two pints = 1/4 teaspoon or 1.2 milliliters, three pints = 3/8 teaspoon or 1.8 milliliters per pint of sprayable fluid fertilizer) per 100 gallons of liquid fertilizer.

C. Observations and Decisions

1. If the herbicide(s) and the sprayable fluid fertilizer are compatible.
2. If a compatibility agent is necessary.

Five minutes after the final addition and mixing, observe both jars for the formation of large flakes, sludge, gels or other precipitates. Observe if the herbicide(s) cannot be physically mixed with the liquid fertilizer but remains as small oily particles in the solution.

If incompatibility in any form described above occurs in the jar "with" the compatibility agent added, the liquid fertilizer and the herbicide(s) should not be used together in the same spray tank.

If incompatibility as described above occurs in the jar "without" the adjuvant but not in the jar "with" adjuvant, the use of a compatibility adjuvant is recommended.

Both jars should be allowed to stand and to be observed periodically for one-half hour. If the separate layers of liquid fertilizer and additives can be resuspended by shaking, commercial application is possible. This product normally will go to the top after standing.

If the herbicide(s) is compatible with fluid fertilizer in the foregoing test without having to use a compatibility agent, fluid fertilizer may be used for the premixing. If it is not compatible, the herbicide(s) should be premixed with water before adding to the spray tank.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Always predetermine the compatibility of this herbicide or labeled tank mix of this herbicide with water carrier or sprayable fluid fertilizer carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance. See the "STANDARD SPRAYABLE FLUID COMPATIBILITY TEST" section of this label for instructions as to how to determine the compatibility of this herbicide with sprayable fluid fertilizer.

NOTE: This herbicide can be applied in sprayable fluid fertilizer in the spring to barley, spring and durum wheat and triticale.

Mix Far-Go herbicide or labeled tank mix of Far-Go herbicide with the appropriate carrier as follows:

1. Fill the tank approximately three-quarters full with water. Check for adequate agitation.
2. Carefully add the proper amount of herbicide(s) into the tank while mixing.
3. Fill the remaining portion of the tank with water.
4. Maintain good agitation at all times until the contents of the tank are sprayed.
5. Mix thoroughly again if the solution has been left in the tank for any length of time.
6. The sprayer by-pass valve should be in operation before and during application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Do not apply aerially.

Application is limited to one per growing season and must not exceed 1.5 quarts per acre.

Ground Broadcast Treatment - Apply this product in 10 or more gallons of water or sprayable fluid fertilizer per acre using broadcast boom equipment. Higher volumes will usually result in more uniform spraying and less evaporation.

Band Treatment - Apply a broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

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

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

Before spraying, check all hose connections to see that they are properly secured. Spraying equipment must be properly calibrated. Adjust the height of the spray boom in the field to ensure an even distribution of the chemical on the soil. Pressure should not be above 30 p.s.i. and just high enough to provide a uniform spray pattern. Boomless sprayers should not be used because the distribution of this product will be too uneven.

A field marker or chain should be attached to both ends of the sprayer boom to serve as a marker, thus avoiding overlapping or untreated strips. Overlapping will double the recommended rate and crop injury may result.

Spraying during winds above 10 miles per hour may result in a loss of herbicide below the amount required for good wild oat control.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WITH FAR-GO HERBICIDE

When applied as directed under conditions described on this label, Far-Go herbicide CONTROLS the following weeds:

Oats, wild

Avena fatua

Ryegrass, annual

Lolium multiflorum
(Oregon only)

When applied as directed under conditions described on this label, Far-Go herbicide provides SUPPRESSION of the following weeds:

Bromus, spp.

Bromus tectorum
Bromus japonicus
Bromus secalinus

FIELD PREPARATION

Before applying this herbicide or any labeled tank mixture, the soil should be in good working condition. All deep tillage must be completed prior to application of this herbicide. If plowed ground is being treated, a single cultivation is recommended prior to spraying. If stubble ground with a heavy trash cover is being treated, or if the soil is wet or lumpy (making proper mixing difficult), two cultivations before spraying are recommended.

HOW TO INCORPORATE

For proper incorporation of this product, set incorporation implement to work the soil no deeper than 3 to 4 inches. Incorporation should be performed immediately after herbicide application. Do not use disk implements for incorporation.

CROPPING SYSTEMS FAR-GO HERBICIDE

FALL TREATMENT: Winter Wheat and Winter Barley

CROP	FAR-GO (qts/A)
Winter Wheat and Winter Barley* Apply just before seeding to soon after seeding before wild oats germinate.	1.25-1.5 ^{1,2}

* In California, for suppression of *Bromus* species (*B. tectorum*, *B. secalinus* and *B. japonicus*) in barley.

¹For suppression of downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*), cheat (*Bromus secalinus*), and Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicus*) apply 1.5 qts/A prior to, or immediately after, planting and shallowly incorporate. In Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, apply prior to planting, incorporate and plant with hoeddrills only.

²For winter wheat in the Pacific Northwest, some crop thinning may occur, especially on clay knobs, where seed is "dusted in" or "floated on" and emergence is delayed. Thinning is usually offset by tillering.

For applications to winter wheat and winter barley after seeding, apply and shallowly incorporate with a spike tooth, or spring tooth harrow followed with a second incorporation at right angles. When incorporating after seeding winter wheat and winter barley, adjust cultivation depth so as not to disturb seed.

FALL TREATMENT: Barley, Durum Wheat, Spring Wheat and Sugarbeets* (*Not for use in sugarbeets in California.)

CROP	FAR-GO (qts/A)
Spring or Durum Wheat	1
Barley*	1.5
Sugarbeets	1.5

* In California, for suppression of *Bromus* species (*B. tectorum*, *B. secalinus* and *B. japonicus*) in barley.

Apply within 3 weeks of soil freeze up, since breakdown of this product is minimal at soil temperatures of 40°F or less, and very limited herbicide will be lost.

For applications to provide wild oat control in spring planted spring wheat, durum wheat, and barley, apply on summer fallow ground which is free of lumps and trash, and single-pass incorporate with equipment similar to a culti-harrow or a duckfoot cultivator multiweeder, or springtooth harrow.

For application to stubble ground with heavy trash cover, fields should be worked with a field cultivator or chisel plow to remove as much surface trash as possible. When a chisel plow is used, it should be followed by a field cultivator before application. Apply this herbicide and single-pass incorporate with a field cultivator or culti-harrow.

When incorporating with a single pass in the fall, a second incorporation must be performed in the spring during seedbed preparation. If no spring work is anticipated, then both incorporations should be done in the fall.

If soil must be ridged after incorporating to prevent soil erosion by high winds, the depth of ridging should be kept to a minimum. Deep ridging may decrease the effectiveness of the herbicide or result in crop injury in the spring.

In preparing the herbicide-treated area for seeding in the spring, care must be taken to avoid working the soil any deeper than 3 to 4 inches.

SPRING TREATMENT: Spring Wheat, Barley*, Triticale*, Peas* (green, field dried, chickpeas, garbanzo beans), Lentils*, and Sugarbeets*.

(*Not for use in barley, triticale, peas, lentils and sugarbeets in California.)

BEFORE SEEDING APPLICATIONS

CROP	FAR-GO (qts/A)
Spring and Durum Wheat	1
Barley and Triticale Apply just before seeding.	1.5
Sugarbeets	1.5
Peas* (green, field dried, chickpeas, garbanzo beans)	1.5
Lentils Apply up to 3 weeks before seeding.	1.5

* Leaf crinkling and delayed maturity of peas may occur, particularly on clay points in the Northwest, but this is usually more than offset by a reduction of wild oat competition and increased yields.

Before Seeding Incorporation: For applications to stubble ground, work fields twice with a disk, field cultivator or chisel plow to provide soil in a good working condition and to remove surface trash. Apply and incorporate with equipment such as a culti-harrow, springtooth cultivator or duckfoot cultivator. A second incorporation at right angles should provide best results.

SPRING TREATMENT: Barley*, Triticale*, Peas* (green, field dried, chickpeas, garbanzo beans), Lentils*, Durum Wheat and Spring Wheat.

(*Not for use in barley, triticale, peas, and lentils in California.)

AFTER SEEDING INCORPORATION

CROP	FAR-GO (qts/A)
Spring and Durum Wheat	1
Barley and Triticale	1.5
Peas* (green, field dried, chickpeas, garbanzo beans)	1.5
Lentils	1.5

* Leaf crinkling and delayed maturity of peas may occur, particularly on clay points in the Northwest, but this is usually more than offset by a reduction of wild oat competition and increased yields.

Apply after seeding before crop emergence and before wheat, triticale and barley kernel sprouts exceed 1/2 inch in length and before green peas, field dried peas, chickpeas and lentils shoot sprouts exceed 1/4 inch in length.

After Seeding Incorporation: Apply immediately after seeding and shallowly incorporate with equipment such as a flex multiweeder or harrow, and follow with a second incorporation at a right angle. Adjust incorporation equipment to a depth so as not to disturb the seed.

FAR-GO plus TREFLAN™ (TANK MIXTURE)

Barley and Wheat

When applied as directed under conditions described on this label, this tank mixture CONTROLS these additional weeds:

Foxtail, green

Setaria viridis

Foxtail, yellow

Setaria lutescens

Green and yellow foxtail are commonly referred to as pigeon grass.

SPRING TREATMENT: Barley*, Spring Wheat and Durum Wheat.
(*Not for use in barley in California.)

AFTER SEEDING INCORPORATION

CROP	FAR-GO (qts/A)	TREFLAN + (qts/A)
Spring Wheat, Durum Wheat and Barley	1	0.5

After Seeding Incorporation: Apply immediately after seeding and shallowly incorporate with equipment such as a flex multiweeder or harrow, and follow with a second incorporation at a right angle. Adjust incorporation equipment to a depth so as not to disturb the seed.

NOTE: Do not apply the Far-Go herbicide plus Treflan tank-mix to soils which are subject to prolonged periods of flooding or excessive irrigation.

If less than 25 inches of total water is used to produce the crop, do not plant sorghum or oats for 18 months after application.

Refer to the Treflan label for crop rotation restrictions and cautionary statements.

**FERTILIZER IMPREGNATION
WITH FAR-GO HERBICIDE**

The application of Far-Go herbicide impregnated on fertilizer may be made as follows:

Crops: Winter Wheat, Spring Wheat, Durum Wheat, Triticale*, and Barley
(*Not for use in triticale or spring application in barley in California.)

Time of Application and Rate:

- Fall Applied and Fall Incorporated
 - Spring wheat and barley
1.25 qts/A of Far-Go herbicide (The 1.5 qt. rate may be used only on fine textured soil.)
 - Winter wheat
1.25 qts/A of Far-Go herbicide Preplant Incorporated
- Spring Applied and Preplant Incorporated
 - Spring barley and Triticale
1.5 qts/A of Far-Go herbicide
 - Spring and durum wheat
1 qt/A of Far-Go herbicide

Before Seeding Incorporation: Apply and immediately incorporate with equipment such as a culti-harrow, springtooth cultivator or duckfoot cultivator. A second incorporation at right angles should provide best results. Do not use other PPI herbicides in conjunction with this herbicide treatment.

**APPLICATION WITH
DRY BULK FERTILIZER**

The herbicide-dry fertilizer impregnation process (in-plant and on-board systems) must be completed only by commercial fertilizer or chemical dealerships properly equipped for this procedure. Contact Gowan Company for additional information regarding recommended equipment and methods for herbicide-fertilizer impregnation applications.

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated with Far-Go herbicide. When impregnated in-plant, Far-Go herbicide must be impregnated on a minimum of 150 pounds per acre of dry fertilizer. Applications of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with Far-Go herbicide may be made in the fall or spring, but only preplant incorporated treatments to barley, spring wheat, durum wheat and triticale may be made in the spring. Spring planted wheat or barley may be seeded into fall Far-Go herbicide applications in accordance with label directions. Applications should be made as soon as possible after blending.

The following table provides a reference to determine the amount of liquid herbicide to be mixed per ton of dry bulk fertilizer.

FAR-GO HERBICIDE RATE

(quarts per acre)

1.25	1.50
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DRY FERTILIZER (lbs/A)	ACRES COVERED (per ton)	FAR-GO HERBICIDE RATE (quarts per acre)	
		1.25	1.50
150	13.3	16.5	20.0
160	12.5	15.8	18.8
170	11.7	14.8	17.5
180	11.1	14.0	16.8
190	10.5	13.0	15.8
200	10.0	12.5	15.0
210	9.5	12.0	14.3
220	9.1	11.5	13.5
230	8.7	11.0	13.0
240	8.3	10.5	12.5
250	8.0	10.0	12.0
260	7.7	9.6	11.6
270	7.4	9.3	11.1

Mix and blend the dry fertilizer and herbicide in a closed rotary drum-type mixer allowing sufficient time to ensure uniform coverage. The nozzle used to spray the herbicide treatment must be placed inside the mixer to provide uniform spray coverage of the tumbling fertilizer.

Spread the fertilizer/herbicide mixture with a properly calibrated applicator: dribble, pneumatic (air flow) or fan. Be certain the material is applied uniformly to the soil surface. When using fan spreaders, a 100 percent overlap is recommended. Fan spreaders should be calibrated to put out one-half the desired rate per acre and application overlapped by doubling back to cover one-half of the previous swath. Dribble spreaders must be calibrated with the fertilizer/herbicide mixture, since the flow pattern will generally be slower than straight dry fertilizer. Non-uniform spreading of the fertilizer/herbicide mixture may result in unsatisfactory weed control or crop injury.

Follow normal Far-Go herbicide incorporation procedures to incorporate the fertilizer/herbicide mixture.

A partial list of fertilizers which may be impregnated with Far-Go herbicide are:

Diammonium phosphate	18-46-0
Treble super-phosphate	0-46-0
Urea	46-0-0
Ammonium nitrate	33-0-0
Ammonium sulfate	21-0-0
Potassium chloride	0-0-60
Potassium sulfate	0-0-52

WARNING: FAR-GO HERBICIDE CAN BE IMPREGNATED ON ANY COMMONLY USED DRY FERTILIZER EXCEPT THOSE CONTAINING POTASSIUM NITRATE OR SODIUM NITRATE. WHEN MIXING FAR-GO HERBICIDE WITH AMMONIUM NITRATE, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT FAR-GO HERBICIDE BE EVENLY MIXED, THAT CONCENTRATIONS ABOVE 5 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF FAR-GO HERBICIDE BE AVOIDED, AND THAT THE MIXTURE BE UTILIZED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF MIXING WITH IMMEDIATE APPLICATION RECOMMENDED. CONCENTRATIONS IN EXCESS OF 5 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF FAR-GO HERBICIDE WITH AMMONIUM NITRATE OF LONG-TERM STORAGE OF FAR-GO HERBICIDE AND AMMONIUM NITRATE COULD RESULT IN EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF FAR-GO HERBICIDE IN THE MIXTURE DUE TO DRAINING OF FAR-GO HERBICIDE. THESE EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF FAR-GO HERBICIDE MAY CAUSE PERSONAL INJURY AND/OR PROPERTY DAMAGE FROM FIRE AND/OR EXPLOSION IF IGNITED OR DETONATED. EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF FAR-GO HERBICIDE IN THE MIXTURE MAY ALSO CAUSE CROP INJURY. AMMONIUM NITRATE IS AN OXIDIZING AGENT AND ALL REGULATIONS RELATING TO ITS STORAGE, BLENDING, LABELING, OR TRANSPORTATION ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ENTITY MIXING AND/OR SELLING THE FERTILIZER/FAR-GO HERBICIDE MIXTURE.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are toxic.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: STORE ABOVE 32°F TO KEEP FROM FREEZING.

Freezing will result in crystals which settle to the bottom. If allowed to freeze, place in a warm area (72°F.) and roll or shake the container frequently for several days to redissolve before using. For bulk containers, see the container label for alternate storage information.

Keep this container closed to prevent spills, evaporation and contamination.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes of this pesticide may cause eye irritation and may be dangerous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, 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. Pesticide wastes are toxic.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed.

(See individual container label for disposal information.)

FOR PLASTIC 1-WAY CONTAINERS & BOTTLES:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the

flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

THIS IS AN END USE PRODUCT. GOWAN COMPANY DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION OR REPACKAGING.

FOR 24 HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE), CALL CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300
For other product information, contact your distributor or see the Material Safety Data Sheet.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

Important: Read the entire Directions for Use and Notice of Conditions of Sale and Warranty and Liability Limitations before using this product. If terms are not acceptable return the unopened container for a full refund.

Our directions recommendations for use of this product are based on tests believed to be reliable. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, inadequate performance, or other unintended consequences may result due to soil or weather conditions, off target movement, presence of other materials, method of use or application, and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Gowan Company. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer and User.

Gowan Company warrants that this product conforms to the specifications on the label when used in strict conformance with Direction for Use, subject to the above stated risk limitations. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GOWAN COMPANY MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GOWAN COMPANY'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID OR REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT, AT GOWAN COMPANY'S SOLE DISCRETION.

Far-GO® is a registered trademark of Gowan Company LLC.

Treflan™ is a trademark of Dow AgroSciences.

Chemtrec® is a registered trademark of American Chemistry Council, Inc.

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

Far-GO[®] Herbicide

***Not Approved for Use in California**

GENERAL CHEMIGATION USE INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: Sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set or hand move). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

For Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

Sprinkler Irrigation Systems

The system must contain a functional check valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply Far-GO herbicide when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Far-Go herbicide application must be metered into irrigation water to ensure uniform application. Far-Go herbicide should be applied with adequate sprinkler irrigation to place the Far-Go herbicide within the top 0.5 inches of the soil profile. Deep placement of Far-Go herbicide may result in poor wild oat control and may cause crop injury. Shallow placement of Far-Go herbicide may result in poor wild oat control. Wild oat seed that is located in the top 0.25 inches of the soil profile may emerge and grow normally. Wild oat plants that emerge through the Far-Go herbicide barrier may require further treatment. To avoid potential crop injury, seed must be planted no less than 1.0 inches deep.