Specimen Label

2,4-D	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
FLORPYRAUXIFEN-BENZYL	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

NovaGraz™

with Rinskor™ active

HERBICIDE

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For control of broadleaf weeds on rangeland; pastures; Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres; grasses grown for seed; wildlife management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools.

Active Ingredient:	**% by wt**
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt	35.11%
florpyrauxifen-benzyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)-5-fluoro-, phenyl methyl ester	0.49%
Other Ingredients	64.40%
Total	100.00%

Contains 0.045 lb florpyrauxifen-benzyl per gallon and 2.67 lb 2,4-D acid per gallon.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-751

Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Causes skin burns. • Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of: Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Polyethylene; Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils; or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls: When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(d-f)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(f)].

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 into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

For terrestrial uses: This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels. Drift and runoff from ground or aerial applications are likely to result in damage to sensitive aquatic organisms in water bodies adjacent to the treatment area. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater advisory: 2,4-D has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

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.

This product is not intended for reformulation or repackaging into other end-use products.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

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

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

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of: Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber > 14 mils; Nitrile Rubber > 14 mils; Neoprene Rubber > 14 mils; Polyethylene; Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) > 14 mils; or Viton > 14 mils

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

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

Refillable containers 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 with 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. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:
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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Product Information

NovaGraz™ herbicide controls broadleaf weeds on rangeland, pastures (including grasses grown for hay and silage), grasses grown for seed, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, wildlife habitat and management areas, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools.

Any crop stress or environmental factors which influence plant health may impact efficacy and forage tolerance. Use of an agriculturally approved methylated seed oil adjuvant at a rate of 1% volume/volume of the finished spray mix is required to be added to this product.

Use Precautions

- Poor weed control and crop response may result from application of this product made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, prior herbicide applications, or soils with high salt content.
- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of this product. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing this product is washed or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to this product may injure or kill susceptible crops and other plants, such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals.
- Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass or hay to allow herbicide to work.
- To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of this product in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.
- **Seeding grasses**:
  - **Preemergence:** Bermudagrass, bahiagrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, timothy, and annual ryegrass can be reseeded or sprigged after a minimum of 14 days following an application of 24 fl oz per acre of this product. Sorghum-sudangrass, teff, crabgrass, and pearl millet can be seeded a minimum of 30 days following an application of 24 fl oz per acre of this product. When using higher rates or on other grass species wait a minimum of 45 days after an application of this product.
  - **Postemergence**: During the season of establishment, this product should be applied only after perennial grasses are well established (have developed a good secondary root system and show good vigor). Most perennial grasses are tolerant to this product at this stage of development. This product may suppress certain established grasses, such as smooth bromegrass (*Bromus inermis*), especially when plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Plants should recover from this transient suppression with the onset of environmental conditions favorable to grass growth and upon release from weed competition. Tall fescue, orchardgrass, timothy, and annual ryegrass are tolerant of 24 fl oz per acre of this product once plants have developed 3 collared leaves.
- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated starting a minimum of one year after herbicide application and following harvest of the treated crop. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, forage grasses, native grasses or grasses grown for hay.

Restrictions

- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow directly onto agricultural land to be used for growing highly sensitive crops.
- Do not use treated water for any form of irrigation.
- Do not apply this product with systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Do not apply this product with mist blower systems.
- **Maximum Yearly Application Rate:** Do not apply more than 48 fluid ounces (0.016875 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D) of this product per acre per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 48 fl oz product (0.016875 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per application.
- **Minimum Re-treatment Interval (RTI) for Non-Cropland Areas:** 30 days
- **Minimum Re-treatment Interval (RTI) for Pastures and Rangeland, Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP), and Grasses Grown for Seed:** 60 days
- Do not apply this product to lawns, turf, ornamental plantings, urban walkways, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Do not use in residential areas.

- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Do not cut or harvest treated grass for forage or hay for 14 days after application.
- Do not apply this product directly to, or otherwise permit this product to come into contact during an application, with carrots, soybeans, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur.
- Do not permit spray mists containing this product to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants as injury may occur. Additional spray drift directions are in the Mandatory Spray Drift Management and Spray Drift Advisories sections of this label.
- Do not use treated plant residues, including grass, woody plants, trees, hay, or straw from areas treated within 14 days after application, in compost, mulch wood chips, or mushroom spawn.
- Do not sell or transport manure from animals that have grazed on treated plant materials off-site for compost distribution for 30 days after application. Manure can be used onsite or left onsite to decompose.
- If used onsite, manure from animals that have consumed forage or hay treated with this product within the previous 3 days may be used only on areas used for pasture, grass grown for seed, wheat, and corn.
- Animals that have been fed florpyrauxifen-benzyl treated forage must be fed forage free of florpyrauxifen-benzyl for at least 3 days before movement to an area where manure may be collected, or sensitive crops are grown.
- Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with this product to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough of this product to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Do not spread manure from animals that have consumed forage or hay treated with this product within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
- Do not use manure from animals that have eaten forage or hay treated with this product within the previous 3 days in compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn. Livestock must have 3 days of eating materials not treated with this product in order to clear their system of florpyrauxifen-benzyl.

Resistance Management

This product contains 2,4-D and florpyrauxifen-benzyl, which are Group 4 synthetic auxin herbicides based on the classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes that are tolerant (resistant) to 2,4-D may exist due to genetic variability in a weed population. Weed populations may develop biotypes that are resistant to different herbicides with the same mode of action. If herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly in the same field, resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population and may not be controlled by these products. Other resistance mechanisms, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist and may cause reduced weed control.

This product should be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that may include biological, cultural, and chemical practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on appropriate IPM and resistance management strategies and practices that delay or reduce the development of herbicide-resistant weed biotypes. Such practices include, but are not limited to, field scouting, use of weed free crop seed, proper water management, correct weed pest identification, following rotational practices outlined on pesticide labels, and treating when target weed populations are at the correct stage and economic thresholds for control.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, the following steps should be followed:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Apply full rates of this product in combination with another herbicide with a different mode of action and overlapping spectrum (See Tank Mix section). Choose the rate for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in weed species.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 4 and/or use non-chemical 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 practicable:

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other modes of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 4 herbicides.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Avoid using more than two applications of this product and any other Group 4 herbicide within a single growing season unless in conjunction with another mode of action herbicide with overlapping spectrum.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

Contact the local agricultural extension service, local company representative, ag retailer or crop consultant for further guidance on weed control practices as needed.

Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

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

Aerial Application:

- Aerial applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 2 gallons per acre.
- Do not apply below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Do not apply in wind speeds greater than 10 mph.
- To minimize spray drift from aerial application, apply this product with a nozzle class that ensures coarse or coarser spray (according to ASABE S641) with the appropriate corresponding boom pressure as recommended by the manufacturer.
- The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 70% of wingspan or 80% of rotor diameter.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- The maximum release height must be 10 feet from the top of the target vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Ground Application

- Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.
- To minimize spray drift from ground application, apply this product with a nozzle class that ensures coarse or coarser spray (according to ASABE S572).
- For boom spraying, the maximum release height is 36 inches from the soil for ground applications.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- Do not apply below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Do not apply in wind speeds greater than 10 mph.

Boom-less Ground Applications

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Spray Drift Advisories

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

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).. Evaluate spray pattern and droplet size distribution by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: To further reduce drift without reducing swath width, boom must not exceed 70% of wingspan or 80% of rotor diameter.

Application Height: Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Do not make applications below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Do not apply in wind speeds greater than 10 mph. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, nontarget bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Do not apply during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Susceptible Plants: Do not apply under circumstance where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements: Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment: All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Mixing Instructions

Use of Adjuvants
Use of an agriculturally approved methylated seed oil adjuvant at a rate of 1% volume/volume of the finished spray mix is required to be added to this product. Do not use organosilicone or organosilicone containing surfactants in spray mixtures of this product. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on methylated seed oil labels.

Used Alone
Fill spray tank to one-half full with water. Start agitation. Add correct quantity of this product and recommended adjuvant. Continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

Used in Tank Mixes
Continuous agitation is required for tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks.

Tank Mixing Restrictions:
DO NOT TANK MIX ANY PESTICIDE PRODUCT WITH THIS PRODUCT without first referring to the following website for the specific product: RinskorTankMix.com. This website contains a list of active ingredients that are currently prohibited from use in tank mixture with this product.

Only use products in tank mixture with this product that: 1) are registered for the intended use site, application method and timing and 2) are not prohibited for tank mixing by the label of the tank mix product, and 3) do not contain one of the prohibited active ingredients listed on RinskorTankMix.com website.

Do not exceed specified application rates for respective products or maximum allowable application rates for any active ingredient in the tank mix.

Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

When mixing with products that recommend additional adjuvant the total adjuvant need may be met with this product and MSO adjuvant but do not exceed 1% volume/volume of the finished spray mix.

When diluting this product for application, it is necessary to add a silicone based antifoam at recommended rates to the spray tank in order to reduce foam production.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: When tank mixing this product with other permitted materials including adjuvants that will be utilized, a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients should be conducted prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately one-half (1/2) hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Mixing Order: Fill the tank half (1/2) full with water. Start the agitation. Different formulation types should be added in the following order: dry flowables (DF, WG, WP), suspensions (CS, SC, OD, SE), solution liquids such as EC, SL, ME, or EW and adjuvants. Allow each product type to completely mix before adding another. Finally, maintain agitation during filling and during application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the tank is empty, suspended materials may settle to the bottom. It is important to resuspend all of the settled material before continuing application.

Carefully follow all mixing instructions for each material added to the tank. Initial dispersion of dry or flowable formulations can be improved by mixing with a small amount of water (slurrying) and pouring the slurry through a 20 to 35 mesh screen. Line screens in the tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions
This product is usually compatible with liquid fertilizer solutions. Prior to addition to liquid fertilizers, this product must be pre-mixed 1 part herbicide to 1 part water. Start with 50% of the tank with liquid fertilizer, start agitation, and then add the 1:1 dilution of this product in water, and finish filling the tank with liquid fertilizer. It is anticipated that this product will not require a compatibility agent for mixing with fertilizers; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to large scale batch mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when water sources change, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. Compatibility may

be determined by mixing the spray components in the desired order and proportions in a clear glass jar before large scale mixing of spray components in the spray tank. Use of a compatibility agent could be used to help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. When mixing this product in liquid fertilizer, mix this product in water (in a 1:1 ratio at the minimum) and add to the spray tank first, then add the liquid fertilizer to the spray tank. **Note**: The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood of mixing problems. **Mixing this product in N-P or N-P-K liquid fertilizer solutions is more difficult than mixing with straight nitrogen fertilizer and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful compatibility jar test.** Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to be comparable with jar test agitation. Apply the spray mixture the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation. Rinse the spray tank thoroughly after use.

Suggested Mixing Procedure:

1. With continuous vigorous agitation dilute herbicide with water (1 part herbicide to 1 part water) before adding to liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution.
2. Apply as soon as mixing is complete, maintaining continuous, vigorous agitation throughout mixing and application without interruption.
3. Application during very cold (near freezing) weather is not advisable. The likelihood of mixing or compatibility problems with liquid fertilizer increases under cold conditions.
4. Do not store the spray mixture.

Note: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers themselves can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses and other vegetation.

Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment

1. Drain any remaining spray mixture from the application equipment, then wash out tank, boom, and hoses with clear water. Ensure to flush the end caps of the boom. Drain again.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank while filling the tank 1/2 full of water.
3. Add a surfactant based commercial tank cleaner at manufacturers' recommended use rate. Re-circulate for 10 – 20 minutes and spray out the mixture through the boom.
4. Remove all spray nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If spray equipment will be used for pesticide application to crops sensitive to this product, repeat steps 1 through 3.
6. Thoroughly clean exterior surfaces of spray equipment.

Rinsate may be disposed of onsite according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility. Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as visibly muddy water or water from ponds and ditches that is not clear.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to desirable sensitive crops or crops on which this product is not labeled for use. Spray drift may damage or render crops unfit for sale, use or consumption. Small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants. **Before making an application, please refer to your state's sensitive crop registry (if available) to identify any commercial specialty or certified organic crops that may be located nearby.**

Do not apply when wind is blowing toward adjacent cotton, carrots, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, wheat, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants.

Crop Rotation Intervals

Do not rotate to any other crop, other than forage grasses or forage legumes, until 90 days after application. Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields or areas treated with this product or manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from areas treated with this product until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the concentration of this product in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.

Crop	Rotation Interval
Forage grasses	14 days
Forage legumes	30 days
All other crops not listed	90 days

Application Instructions

Environmental Conditions and Herbicidal Activity

Factors for effective weed control with this product include proper application rate, weed size, daytime and nighttime temperatures, soil moisture prior to and following application, and use of adjuvants. Best weed control results are obtained when this product is applied to actively growing weeds, when daytime and nighttime temperatures are warm (60°F or more), and soil moisture is adequate to support active weed growth prior to and following application. If weeds are under drought stress, it is recommended to delay application until more favorable conditions resume.

- This product is rainfast in 2 hours.
- Poor weed control and crop injury may result from application of this product made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, or hail damage, prior herbicide applications or soils with high salt content.

Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, an approved methylated seed oil should be added to the spray mixture as specified by the adjuvant label.

Ground Broadcast Application: Do not apply more than 48 fluid ounces (0.016875 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre of this product per year as a ground broadcast. Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage. Make ground applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (GPA).

Aerial Broadcast Application: Do not apply less than 2 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage. Do not apply more than 48 fluid ounces (0.016875 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D) of this product per acre per year.

High-Volume Foliar Application: Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

- High volume foliar treatments should be applied at rates between 24 (0.0084375 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 0.5 lb a.e. 2,4-D) - 48 fluid ounces (0.016875 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre. Max rate is 48 fl oz (0.016875 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D)/A broadcast.

Spot Application: Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet weed foliage. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of this product applied must not exceed 48 fluid ounces (0.016875 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per year.

Application Timing and Site Management

This product may be applied postemergence as a broadcast spray or as a spot application to control weeds listed on this label; weeds other than those listed may also be controlled by this herbicide. Best weed control results are obtained when spray volume is sufficient to provide uniform coverage of treated plants. For optimum uptake and translocation of the herbicide, wait 14 days after application of this product before mowing, haying, shredding, burning, or soil disturbance in treated areas.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

This product can be applied at rates between 24 to 48 fluid ounces (0.008375-0.016875 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 0.5 - 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre when weeds are actively growing; applications in this rate range are most effective when conditions are favorable for plant growth.

Weeds Controlled			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Life Cycle**	**Plant Family**
amaranth, spiny[1]	*Amaranthus spinosus*	annual	Amaranthaceae
burdock, common	*Arctium minus*	biennial	Asteraceae
buttercup, hairy	*Ranunculus sardous*	perennial	Ranunculaceae
buttercup, tall	*Ranunculus acris*	perennial	Ranunculaceae
caraway, common	*Carum carvi*	biennial/perennial	Apiaceae
carrot, wild	*Daucus carota*	biennial	Apiaceae

Weeds Controlled (Cont.)			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Life Cycle**	**Plant Family**
chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	annual	Caryophyllaceae
chicory	*Cichorium intybus*	perennial	Asteraceae
clover, red[2]	*Trifolium pratense*	perennial	Fabaceae
cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*	annual	Asteraceae
croton, woolly	*Croton capitatus*	annual	Euphorbiaceae
dandelion, common	*Taraxacum officinale*	perennial	Asteraceae
fleabane, annual	*Erigeron annus*	annual	Asteraceae
goldenrod, Canada[1]	*Solidago canadensis*	perennial	Asteraceae
goldenrod, Missouri[1]	*Solidago missouriensis*	perennial	Asteraceae
gumweed, curlycup	*Grindelia squarrosa*	biennial	Asteraceae
henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	annual/biennial	Lamiaceae
horseweed	*Conyza canadensis*	annual	Asteraceae
ironweed	*Vernonia spp.*	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, brown	*Centaurea jacea*	perennial	Asteraceae
lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*	annual	Asteraceae
marshelder, annual[1]	*Iva annua*	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, scentless	*Tripleurospermum perforate*	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, stinking	*Anthemis cotula*	annual	Asteraceae
parsnip, wild	*Pastinaca sativa*	biennial	Apiaceae
pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*	annual/biennial	Brassicaceae
plantain, broadleaf	*Plantago major*	perennial	Plantaginaceae
plantain, buckhorn	*Plantago lanceolata*	perennial	Plantaginaceae
poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*	biennial	Apiaceae
purple deadnettle	*Lamium purpureum*	annual	Lamiaceae
ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	perennial	Asteraceae
Smartweed[1]	*Polygonum*	annual	Polygonaceae
sneezeweed, bitter	*Helenium amarum*	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, bull	*Cirsium vulgare*	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, musk	*Carduus nutans*	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, plumeless	*Carduus acanthoides*	biennial	Asteraceae
velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	annual	Malvaceae
vervain, blue	*Verbena hastata*	perennial	Asteraceae
wingstem	*Verbesina alternifolia*	perennial	Asteraceae

[1]May require application to small weeds, repeat applications, and/or use of higher specified rates of this product.
[2]Red clover is partially controlled.

USE SITES

Pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), and Rangeland

NovaGraz™ is an herbicide used for the control of broadleaf weeds, on rangeland, pastures (including grasses grown for hay and silage), and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres.

Weed Control	**Rate (fluid ounces per acre)**	**Directions**
Postemergence	24 to 48 (0.008375-0.016875 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 0.5 - 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D)	▪ Apply when weeds are actively growing (early spring through late summer) ▪ Use of an agriculturally approved methylated seed oil adjuvant at a rate of 1% volume/volume of finished spray mix is required.

Site-Specific Use Precautions
- Poor weed control and crop response may result from application of this product made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.
- White clover and annual lespedeza exhibit some initial injury (such as lodging and loss of vigor) but will recover.

Site-Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not cut or harvest grass for forage or hay within 14 days after application.
- Do not graze dairy cattle on treated areas for 3 days after application.
- Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter.
- Max number of yearly applications: 2 applications.
- Max yearly rate: 48 fl. oz. (0.016875 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre.
- Max single rate: 48 fl. oz. (0.016875 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre.
- Re-treatment interval (RTI): 60 days.

Grasses Grown for Seed

Application Timing (Postemergence)	Rate (fluid oz per acre)	Directions
▪ Seedling grass (grass that has reached the five-leaf stage)	24 (0.008375 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 0.5 lb a.e. 2,4-D)	▪ Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. ▪ Do not apply more than 24 fl oz per acre to seedling grasses.
▪ Well established grass (grass that has developed 5 or more tillers)	24 to 48 (0.008375-0.016875 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 0.5 - 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D)	▪ Do not apply in the early boot through milk stage if seed production is desired. ▪ When grass is well established, higher rates up to 48 fl oz per acre may be applied for hard to kill weed species. Some temporary grass injury can occur with rates above 24 fl oz per acre.

Restrictions for Use in Grasses Grown for Seed

- Do not cut forage for hay within 14 days of application.
- Do not apply more than 24 fl oz per acre (0.008375 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 0.5 lb a.e. 2,4-D) to seedling grasses.
- Do not use on creeping grasses except as a spot treatment.
- Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine.
- Max number of yearly applications: 2.
- Max yearly rate: 48 fl. oz. (0.016875 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre.
- Max single rate: 48 fl. oz. (0.016875 lb a.i. florpyrauxifen benzyl and 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre.
- Minimum re-treatment interval: 60 days. If two applications of this product are made, allow at least 60 days between applications.
- Reseeding: Do not reseed prior to at least 45 days after application.

Control of Terrestrial Weeds near and up to Water's Edge

NovaGraz herbicide can be used to treat terrestrial weeds that extend up to the water's edge. Do not apply directly to water. This product must not be used to treat vegetation standing in the water. When controlling terrestrial weed species near and up to the water's edge, take precautions to minimize incidental overspray to the adjacent water. Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product near public waters. Permits may be required to treat such areas. It is also permissible to treat target weeds within dry non-irrigation ditches and seasonally dry transitional areas between upland and lowland sites (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools), but only at times when those sites are dry and are forecasted or managed by water control systems to remain dry for at least 2 weeks following application.

Do not use on small canals with a flow rate of less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

Average Width (ft.) x Average Depth (ft.) x Average Velocity (ft. per sec.) = CFS

Ditchbank Weeds: Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface. Do not spray across stream to opposite bank.

Shoreline Weeds: Allow no more than 2-foot overspray onto water.

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Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Corteva Agriscience. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks associated with non-directed use shall be assumed by buyer and/or user.

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1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

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