GROUP 4 HERBICIDES

For Use in Barley and Oats Not Under-seeded with a Legume, Field Corn, Wheat, Grasses Grown For Seed, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acreage, and Non-Cropland to Control Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	**% BY WT.**
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	12.3%
Clopyralid MEA salt: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt	11.3%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	76.4%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Contains petroleum distillates.
clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 8.6% (0.75 lb./gal.)
fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid - 8.6% (0.75 lb./gal.)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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.)

See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC SU

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-86
EPA Est. No. 05905-IA-001, 39578-TX-001

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• 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.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains aromatic petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exists, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, 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 thoroughly with soap and water 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

This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface 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. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Clopyralid is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation or drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply clopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow, or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not use with or store near strong acids, strong bases or oxidizing agents.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not make application of 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 State or Tribal 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), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval (REI). 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 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton >14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Far Reach is for use as a selective herbicide to control annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in barley and oats not under-seeded with a legume, field corn, wheat, grasses grown for seed, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acreage, and non-cropland (including fencerows; farm building sites; and equipment pathways).

Precautions:

- Avoid application where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.

Restrictions:

- Do not make application of **Far Reach** directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with broadleaf crops or other susceptible broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted in the same season.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water that will be used for drinking or other domestic purposes.
- **Chemigation:** Do not make application of this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not make application to CRP or non-cropland areas that contain desirable forbs (broadleaf forage plants), particularly legumes, unless injury can be tolerated; as many forbs are susceptible to **Far Reach**.
- Do not transfer livestock that have been feeding on an area that has been treated with this product (or have been fed treated hay) to an area that has sensitive broadleaf crops without first allowing 7 days of feeding on untreated forage or hay. If livestock are transferred to an area with desirable broadleaf crops less than 7 days after feeding from treated areas, urine and manure may contain enough clopyralid that will cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Do not use on areas that have been newly seeded until grass is well established with vigorous growth, secondary roots, and tillers.

Resistance Management

Far Reach contains chemicals classified in the Group 4 (synthetic auxins) herbicides. Some naturally occurring weed populations have been identified as resistant to these Group 4 herbicides. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides in the same field, may result in control failures. A resistant biotype may be present if poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse weather conditions or improper application methods. If resistance is suspected, contact your local Sharda USA LLC representative for assistance.

There is potential risk of resistance development in some weeds against the herbicides that have been used repeatedly. While the development of resistance is well understood, it is not easily predicted. Therefore, herbicides must be used in conjunction with resistance management strategies in your area. Consult your local or State agricultural advisors for details. If weed resistance develops in your area, this product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control cannot be attributed to improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain may have developed.

To reduce the potential for weed resistance, use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action. Always apply this product at the specified labelled rates and in accordance with the use directions. Do not use less than specified label rates alone or in tank mixtures. Do not use reduced rates of the tank mix partner. For optimum performance, scout fields carefully and begin applications when weeds are smaller rather than larger. If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.

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, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for 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 test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table below for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply **Far Reach** directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with broadleaf crops, including, but not limited to alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season (refer to the **CROP ROTATION INTERVALS** section).

Residues in Plants or Manure: Do not use plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas, for composting or mulching, where susceptible plants may be grown the following season. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops. To promote herbicidal decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated or burned. Breakdown of clopyralid in crop residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Avoid Movement of Treated Soil: Avoid conditions under which soil from treated areas may be moved or blown to areas containing susceptible plants. Wind-blown dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms, such as epinasty (downward curving or twisting of leaf petioles or stems) when deposited on susceptible plants; however, serious injury is unlikely. To minimize potential movement of clopyralid on windblown dust, avoid treatment of powdery dry or light sandy soils until soil has been settled by rainfall or irrigation or irrigate shortly after application.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift
Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When making application of **Far Reach**, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a far distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent can be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. Follow all use directions and precautions on the product label if this type of product is used.

Ground Applications
To minimize spray drift, make application of **Far Reach** in a spray volume of 10 or more gallons per acre using application equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. See the spray equipment manufacturer's instructions for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height, and pressure.

Aerial Application
Make application of **Far Reach** in water using a minimum spray volume of 3 or more gallons per acre. Avoid making applications under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where there is a potential for spray drift. Drift potential is lowest when wind speeds are between 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, impact drift potential at any given speed. Treatment should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by using a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 PSI; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than ¾ the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution may be evaluated by making spray application that include a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agent over a paper tape.

Spray Drift Management
Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator the grower. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Importance of 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** sections of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume -** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows product larger droplets.
- **Pressure -** Use the lower spray pressures specified for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. 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 backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the 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 larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length -** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application -** Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a 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 smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) of **Far Reach** with crops other than those specified for treatment on this label since injury may occur.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Far Reach may applied as a tank mix combination with other products at labeled use rates provided that the tank mixture product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and that the tank mixture is not prohibited on the tank mix product label. Before using **Far Reach**, ensure that the spray tank, lines and screens and filters are thoroughly clean.

Tank Mixing Precautions

- 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 are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Do not exceed application use rates listed on this label or the tank mixture partner label.
- Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the tank mixture partner product label provides the maximum use rate that may be used. Always perform a compatibility test with any products to be used in tank mixture.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mixtures

Conduct a jar test prior to tank mixing with any product to ensure compatibility of **Far Reach** and other pesticides, fertilizers or carriers. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately ½ hour.

1. Add the proportional labeled amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water in a quart-sized glass jar. Add components in the following sequence:
   a. Wettable powders, dry flowables and water dispersible granules;
   b. Liquid flowables (including suspo-emulsions and aqueous suspensions);
   c. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC's, including **Far Reach**); and
   d. Additives and adjuvants.
2. Thoroughly mix and let rest for at least 30 minutes.
3. If the mixture remains mixed or can be easily remixed, the mixture is considered physically compatible. If compatibility is confirmed, be sure to use the same tank mix sequence of adding components to the spray tank.
4. 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.

Tank Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank with ½ to ¾ of the required spray volume of water.
2. Add the proportional labeled amounts of the products to be used to the tank in the following sequence:
   a. Wettable powders, dry flowables and water dispersible granules;
   b. Liquid flowables (including suspo-emulsions and aqueous suspensions);
   c. Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC's, including **Far Reach**);
   d. Lastly add any additives and adjuvants; and
   e. Add the remaining water.
3. Maintain agitation during tank mixture preparation and through application.
4. If agitation is stopped for any reason, tank mixture may settle. If settling occurs, the tank mixture must be resuspended before spraying. Resuspension may tank longer and be more difficult than initial mixture process.

Sprayer Clean-Up

To avoid adverse crop response or crop injury to non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to make applications of **Far Reach** after each use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of **Far Reach**. All traces of **Far Reach** must be removed before equipment can be used on crops other than barley or wheat. Use the following procedure to clean the spray equipment:

1. Drain any remaining spray tank mixture with **Far Reach** from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Use a hose to spray down the interior surfaces of the tank with water. Flush booms, nozzles, hoses and tank with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the spray tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray the mixture through the boom, hoses, and nozzles, and drain the tank completely. Rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, State, and Federal guidelines.
3. Remove and clean the nozzles and screens separately.
4. Repeat the above steps and thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom, if the spray tank equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for use with **Far Reach**.
5. Dispose of all rinsate according to local, State, and Federal regulations.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Application Timing
Make application to weeds that are actively growing. Environmental stress growing conditions such as drought or temperature extremes (temperatures less than 45°F or above 85°F) before, at, or after treatment may reduce weed control and increase the potential for crop injury during all stages of growth. The product is only effective on weeds that have emerged at the time of application. If leaves are wet at the time of treatment, control may be reduced. **Far Reach** is rainfast within 6 hours following treatment.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity
Plant growth and herbicidal performance of **Far Reach** are influenced by climatic conditions. The temperature range for best product performance is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced product performance may result when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost 3 days before or 3 days after treatment may reduce weed control and crop tolerance. Optimum product performance requires that the plant is actively growing.

Application Use Rates
Typically, application use rates at the lower end of the label-listed rate range will be sufficient to control young susceptible weed species. For species that are less sensitive, perennials, or under conditions where control may be more difficult (environmental stress conditions, such as drought, extreme temperatures, dense weed populations and/or bigger weeds), apply the higher use rates within the rate range. Weeds in environments where competition is low (ex. in fallow land or areas where crops are not present) will typically require higher use rates for sufficient control or suppression.

Spray Coverage
Use enough spray volume to provide thorough coverage and uniform coverage. Do not make a broadcast application in less than 3 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For optimum results and to minimize spray drift, make application in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. Increase spray volume as vegetative canopy and weed density increase to ensure sufficient coverage and weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designated for herbicide application. Consult the precautions under **"Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants"** to understand how to reduce or avoid drift.

Adjuvants
Typically, this product does not require the addition of an adjuvant to obtain satisfactory weed control. However, adding an adjuvant may improve herbicidal activity when applications are made at lower use rates; lower carrier volumes; under conditions of environmental stress (ex. cool temperatures, low relative humidity or drought); or to small, succulent kochia plants.

Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions and Far Reach
Far Reach may be applied with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solutions. A compatibility test must be performed prior to full-scale mixture and application with: any liquid fertilizer mixture; for each new batch of fertilizer or pesticide; when the source of carrier is changed; or any component or concentration of the tank mixture is changed (See the **Compatibility Test for Tank Mixtures** section). Using a compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex may help achieve and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. Liquid fertilizer should not be greater than 50% of the total spray volume for best results. Premix **Far Reach** with water and add to the liquid fertilizer/water mixture while agitating contents of the spray tank. Apply the mixture the same day it is prepared and maintain constant agitation. **Advisory:** When using foliar-applied liquid fertilizers as a carrier for **Far Reach**, yellowing or leaf burn of crop foliage may occur.

Spot Treatments
Spot treatments applications should only be made with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below to prevent misapplication.

Hand-Held Sprayers
Spot applications may be made using hand-held sprayers. Care should be taken to make a uniform spray application at a rate that is equivalent to a broadcast application (refer to the table below). Application use rates are based on an area of 1,000 sq. ft. Mix the listed amount of **Far Reach** corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 or more gallons of spray volume. To calculate the required amount of **Far Reach** for larger areas, multiply the use rate by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet. Example: if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq. ft., multiply the use rate listed in the table by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5). An area of 1,000 sq. ft. is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards.

Amount of Far Reach Per Gallon of Spray to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate	
1.0 Pt./Acre	**1.33 Pts./Acre**
0.375 fl. oz. (11 mL)	0.50 fl. oz. (15 mL)

1 fl. oz. = 29.6 (30) mL

Weed Control
Perennial Weed Control: Application of **Far Reach** will provide season long protection by controlling the initial top growth and inhibiting the regrowth throughout the season. At the higher labeled application use rates, **Far Reach** may reduce shoot regrowth the season after application. Plant response may not be consistent due to plant variability in regrowth from perennial root systems.

Kochia Biotypes: Many biotypes of kochia may be present within a single field. Kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to **Far Reach**, but all will be either suppressed or controlled by the 1 pt. per acre labeled use rate. Treatments of **Far Reach** applied at rates below 1 pt. per acre may result in plants that develop resistance.

There are widespread populations of dicamba-tolerant kochia that have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions in Montana (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties). For optimal control and resistance management of dicamba-tolerant kochia in these counties, make application of **Far Reach** at a minimum rate of 1.33 pts. per acre. In addition, use of **Far Reach** should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of **Far Reach** for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Far Reach			
Broadleaf Weeds	**Controlled -or- Suppressed**	**Broadleaf Weeds**	**Controlled -or- Suppressed**
Alfalfa, Volunteer (From Perennial Plants)	S	Ladysthumb[5]	S
Alfalfa, Volunteer (From Seed)	C	Lentils, Volunteer	C
Artichoke, Jerusalem[1]	C	Lettuce, Prickly	C
Beans, Volunteer	C	Locoweed, Lambert	C
Bedstraw (Cleavers)[2]	C	Locoweed, White	C
Bindweed, Field	S	Mallow, Common	S
Buckwheat, Wild[3]	C	Mallow, Venice	C
Buffalobur[5]	S	Marshelder[1]	C
Burdock, Common	C	Morningglory	C
Canola, Volunteer	S	Mustard Species	S
Chamomile, False (Scentless)	C	Nightshade, Black[5]	C
Chamomile, Mayweed (Dogfennel)	C	Nightshade, Cutleaf[5]	C
Chickweed	C	Nightshade, Eastern Black[5]	C
Clover, Black Medic	C	Nightshade, Hairy[5]	C
Clover, Hop	C	Peas, Volunteer	C
Clover, Red	C	Pennycress, Field	S
Clover, Sweet	C	Pineappleweed	S
Clover, White	C	Potato, Volunteer	S
Cocklebur, Common[1]	C	Puncturevine	C
Coffeeweed	C	Purslane, Common	C
Cornflower (Bachelor Button)	C	Ragweed, Common[1]	C
Daisy, Oxeye	C	Ragweed, Giant[1]	C
Dandelion	C	Salsify, Meadow (Goats beard)	C
Dock, Curly	C	Sicklepod	C
Flax, Volunteer	C	Smartweed, Green[5]	S
Galinsoga	C	Sorrel, Red	C
Grape Species	C	Sowthistle, Annual	C
Groundsel, Common	C	Sowthistle, Perennial[6]	S
Hawksbeard, Narrowleaf	C	Star thistle, Yellow	C
Hawkweed, Orange	C	Sunflower[1]	C
Hawkweed, Yellow	C	Teasel, Common	C
Hemp Dogbane	C	Thistle, Bull	C
Horsetail, Field	S	Thistle, Canada[6]	C
Horseweed (Marestail)	C	Thistle, Musk	C
Jimsonweed[1]	C	Thistle, Russian	S
Knapweed, Russian	S	Velvetleaf	C
Knotweed	S	Vetch	C
Kochia[4]	C	Wormwood, Biennial	C

C = Control
S = Suppressed (means significant activity, but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control.)
[1]For best control, apply up to 5-leaf stage of growth.
[2]For best control, apply in the 1- to 4-leaf "whorl" stage of growth.
[3]For best control, apply in the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth, before vining.
[4]Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes. Best control is achieved when weeds are at least 1 inch tall.
[5]For best control or suppression, apply at the 2- to 4-leaf stage of growth.
[6]For best control or suppression, apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth.

CROP USE - DIRECTIONS

WHEAT (INCLUDING DURUM), BARLEY, OATS

For control of listed broadleaf weeds, make application as a broadcast post-emergence treatment to actively growing wheat, barley or oats, from the 3-leaf crop growth stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39). Make application when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds grow to 4 inches tall or begin vining. For season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. For suppression of volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants grow to 6 inches tall. Weeds will only be controlled if they have emerged at the time of application. Environmental stress such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Spot Applications: To prevent over-application, spot treatments must be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for **Spot Treatments** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** section.

Tank Mixtures for Wheat (including Durum), Barley, Oats

Far Reach can be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for post-emergence application in wheat, barley, and oats. Refer to the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. When tank mixing, do not exceed label-listed application rates. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 1.33 pts. per acre per growing season.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply closer than 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.
- Do not use if cereal crop is under-seeded with a legume.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.

Broadcast Application Rates of Far Reach in Wheat (including Durum), Barley, Oats	
Species or Weed Size*	**Far Reach Pts./Acre**
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall[1]	1.0
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes	1.33
Volunteer potatoes, mayweed chamomile (dog fennel), pineappleweed	1.33
*Refer to the above B**roadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Far Reach** table for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed. [1]A rate of 1 pt./acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS-resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, a rate of 1.33 pts./acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pts./acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the above **Management of Kochia Biotypes** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** section).	

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED

Make application to established grasses in the spring from the tiller stage prior to early boot stage. New grass seed plantings can be treated from the 2-true leaf stage to just prior to the early boot stage of growth. Potential injury increases with applications in the boot stage and beyond. Do not apply to bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated. Make application when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds grow to 4 inches tall or begin vining. A pre-harvest treatment may be made after grass seed fully developed for control of late-emerging Canada thistle or kochia. Control may be reduced if treatment of Canada thistle is made at the bud stage or later, or treatment of kochia is made at greater than 8 inches tall. Post-harvest treatments in the fall can be made to actively growing Canada thistle once the majority of basal leaves have emerged.

Tank Mixtures for Grasses Grown for Seed

Far Reach can be tank mixed with 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba, or bromoxynil to control additional broadleaf weeds. Dicamba or bromoxynil tank mixes may be useful in broadening the annual weed control spectrum, but may reduce long-term control of perennials such as Canada thistle. Refer to the manufacturer's label for use rates and tank mix guidelines. Refer to the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. When tank mixing, do not exceed label-listed application rates. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 2.66 pts. per acre per growing season.
- Do not harvest grass for hay or silage from treated areas within 7 days of application.
- Do not tank mix **Far Reach** with 2,4-D, MCPA, or dicamba unless the risk to crop injury is acceptable.
- **Slaughter Restriction:** Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 2 days before slaughter.
- There are no grazing restrictions for lactating or non-lactating dairy animals.

Broadcast Application Rates of Far Reach in Grasses Grown for Seed	
Species or Weed Size*	**Far Reach Pts./Acre**
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall[1]	1.0
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes	1.33
Volunteer potatoes, mayweed chamomile (dog fennel), pineappleweed	1.33
*Refer to the above **Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Far Reach** table for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed. In newly seeded grass stands with minimal crop competition, mayweed (dog fennel) and pineappleweed may not be adequately controlled. [1]A rate of 1 pt./acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS-resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, a rate of 1.33 pts./acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pts./acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the above **Management of Kochia Biotypes** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** section).	

FIELD CORN

Make application as a broadcast or band treatment to field corn up to, and including, 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage). Do not make broadcast application to field corn with 6 fully exposed leaf collars (V6 growth stage). Field corn beyond the V5 growth stage should be treated using a directed spray via drop nozzles (see crop safety precaution below). Make application when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but prior to weeds reaching 8 inches in height. For season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. If wild buckwheat is present, make application prior to the vining growth stage. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

- **Pre-Plant Application (Suppression):** Apply 1.33 pts. per acre prior to planting when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant field corn 2 weeks after application.
- **Post-Emergence Application (Suppression):** Apply 1.33 pts. per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.
- **Pre-Plant and Post-Emergence Application (Control):** To control heavy populations of volunteer potato, a pre-plant application of 1.33 pts. per acre of **Far Reach** may be followed by a post-emergence application of 1.33 pts. per acre.

Crop Tolerance Precaution: When **Far Reach** is applied as a broadcast treatment, crop injury (stem curvature, stunting and brace root injury) may occur with some corn hybrids or lines. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from **Far Reach**. Use of dicamba or 2,4-D (tank mixed or applied sequentially) may increase the potential for injury. Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guidelines for additional information.

Tank Mixtures for Field Corn

Unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product, **Far Reach** can be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for pre emergence or post emergence application in field corn. Refer to the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Refer to **Crop Tolerance Precaution** (above) for additional information regarding combinations with dicamba or 2,4-D. Follow label directions for both the tank mix partner and the adjuvant product, if an adjuvant is added to the spray mixture as a requirement of the tank mix partner.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 2.66 pts. per acre per crop season.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per crop season.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply less than 90 days before harvest of grain and stover.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 47 days of application.

Broadcast Application Rates of Far Reach in Field Corn	
Species or Weed Size*	**Far Reach Pts./Acre**
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes[1]	1.33
Volunteer potatoes	1.33
*Refer to the above **Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Far Reach** table for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed. [1]A rate of 1.33 pts./acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 8 inches tall (including ALS-resistant biotypes). Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pts. per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the above **Management of Kochia Biotypes** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** section).	

NON-CROP USES

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acreages - Permanent Grasses Only
Non-Cropland, including Fencerows, Farm Building Sites and Equipment Pathways

Rotation to Broadleaf Crops: Do not plant broadleaf crops in treated areas unless an adequately sensitive bioassay indicates that detectable clopyralid is not present in the soil. Refer to the **CROP ROTATION INTERVALS** section.

Make application as a broadcast post-emergence treatment control of broadleaf weeds in established perennial grasses. Make application when weeds are actively growing, but prior to weeds reaching 8 inches tall or are vining. For season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. Control may be reduced with later applications. Environmental stress such as drought, will increase potential for injury to grasses at all stages of growth. Perennial grasses are considered well established tillers when secondary roots have developed and the plants are actively growing.

Tank Mixtures for Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acreages and Non-Cropland
Far Reach may be tank mixed with ½ to 1 lb. per acre of 2,4-D where target weeds are susceptible to 2,4-D. Refer to the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 5.33 pts. of **Far Reach** per acre per use season on non-cropland areas or CRP acres.
- Do not use on CRP acreages or non-cropland that is under-seeded with desirable legumes, clovers, or other sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Do not apply to newly seeded areas grasses until well established.

Broadcast Application Rates of Far Reach in Non-Crop	
Species or Weed Size*	**Far Reach Pts./Acre**
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining[1]	1.33 - 2.66
*Refer to the above **Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Far Reach** table for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed. [1]Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall.	

CROP ROTATION INTERVALS

Residues of **Far Reach** in treated plant tissues may affect succeeding susceptible crops, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed.

For All States Except Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington

Crop[1]	**Crop Rotation Intervals***
Barley; Grasses; Field Corn; Oats; Sweet Corn; Wheat	Immediately
Canola (Rapeseed); Cole Crops (*Brassica* spp.); Flax; Garden Beet; Popcorn; Spinach; Sugarbeet; Turnip	4 Months
Alfalfa; Asparagus; Dry Beans; Field Peas[2]; Grain Sorghum; Mint; Onions; Safflower; Soybeans; Strawberries; Sunflower	10.5 Months
Broadleaf Crops Grown For Seed (Excluding *Brassica* spp.); Chick Peas; Lentils; Potatoes (Including Potatoes Grown For Seed)	18 Months
*The above crop rotation intervals are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of listed crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, **Far Reach** is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent on several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop. [1]A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 10.5 months following application. [2]For rotation to field peas in 10.5 months, precipitation must be greater than 7.0 inches during the 10.5 months following application of **Far Reach** and greater than 5.5 inches during the June 1st through August 31st time period following application. Otherwise, rotation to field peas is recommended 18 months following application.	

For Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington Only

Crop[1]	**Crop Rotation Intervals***
Barley; Grasses; Field Corn; Oats; Sweet Corn; Wheat	Immediately
Canola (Rapeseed); Cole Crops (Includes *Brassica* spp. Grown For Seed); Flax; Garden Beet; Popcorn; Spinach; Sugarbeet; Turnip	4 Months
Alfalfa; Asparagus; Dry Beans; Grain Sorghum; Mint; Onions; Soybeans; Strawberries; Sunflower	12 Months
Broadleaf Crops Grown For Seed (Excluding *Brassica* spp.); Carrots; Celery; Chick Peas; Cotton; Field Peas; Lentils; Lettuce; Melons; Potatoes (Including Potatoes Grown For Seed); Safflower; Tomatoes	18 Months
*The above crop rotation intervals are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of listed crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, **Far Reach** is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent on several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop. [1]A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 12 months following application.	

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 20°F or warm and agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling:

[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple 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 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. 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. 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 Container (greater than five gallons):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple 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 ¼ 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 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. 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.

[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sharda USA LLC, MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

Far Reach

GROUP 4 HERBICIDES

OPEN HERE

For Use in Barley and Oats Not Under-seeded with a Legume, Field Corn, Wheat, Grasses Grown For Seed, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acreage, and Non-Cropland to Control Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	**% BY WT.**
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	12.3%
Clopyralid MEA salt: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt	11.3%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	76.4%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Contains petroleum distillates.
clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 8.6% (0.75 lb./gal.)
fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid -8.6% (0.75 lb./gal.)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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.)

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• 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.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains aromatic petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 20°F or warm and agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling:

[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple 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 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. 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. 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 Container (greater than five gallons):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple 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 ¼ 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 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. 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.

[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-86 **EPA Est. No. 05905-IA-001, 39578-TX-001** **Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons**