



Section 24(c) Special Local Need Label

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF
ARKANSAS

Halex™ GT Herbicide

EPA REG. NO. 100-1282

EPA SLN NO. AR-130007

This label for Halex GT Herbicide expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after July 15, 2019.

TO ALLOW AERIAL APPLICATION TO GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT (GT) FIELD CORN

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR PEST CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions including statements pertaining to the Worker Protection Standards, on the EPA-registered Halex GT Herbicide label.

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

General Information

Aerial Application

This Special Local Need label allows for the application of Halex GT Herbicide by aerial application as long as the below criteria and directions are met and followed. All other directions for use, precautions, and restrictions on the Federal label must be followed. **The user must have in their possession, and reference, the Federal Section 3 label for Halex GT Herbicide and the solo atrazine herbicide label at the time of application. Follow all other directions for use, rate limitations, precautions, and restrictions on the Federal labels for these products**

Aerial applications may be made only if the wind speed is less than 10 mph. Applying Halex GT Herbicide by air within 50 feet of sensitive plant species (e.g. broadleaf crops) may result in injury to sensitive plant species. A buffer zone must be established between the area to be sprayed and the sensitive plant species.

It is the responsibility of the aerial applicator to insure that drift to non-target crops and non-target areas does not occur.

Halex GT Herbicide – TANK MIX WITH ATRAZINE PRODUCTS

In tank mix with atrazine products, apply Halex GT Herbicide at 3.6-4.0 pt./A. Add atrazine product at rate of 0.25-2.0 lb. ai/A.

The tank mix of Halex GT Herbicide plus atrazine product must be applied with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with or without ammonium sulfate (AMS). See the ADJUVANTS section of the federal label for Halex GT for specific recommendations

When tank mixing or sequentially applying atrazine or products containing atrazine with Halex GT Herbicide to Glyphosate Tolerant corn, do not exceed an application rate of 2.0 pounds active ingredient of atrazine per acre for any single application and the total pounds of atrazine applied (lb. a.i. per acre) must not exceed 2.5 pounds active ingredient per acre per year.

If no atrazine was applied prior to corn emergence, apply a maximum of 2.0 lbs. ai/A broadcast. If a postemergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied may not exceed 2.5 lbs. ai/A per calendar year.

Observe and follow all labeled weed growth stages as listed in Table 1 of the federal Halex GT label.

Do not apply any atrazine formulation if the corn is greater than 12 inches tall.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

1. Temporary crop response (transient bleaching) from postemergence applications to Glyphosate Tolerant corn may occur under extreme weather conditions or when the crop is suffering from stress. Corn quickly outgrows these effects and develops normally.
2. If additional glyphosate is applied sequentially with Halex GT Herbicide as a postemergence treatment in Glyphosate Tolerant corn, refer to the specific glyphosate label for crop rate restrictions.
3. To avoid possible illegal residues, do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 45 days following application.
4. Glyphosate Tolerant corn can be treated with Halex GT Herbicide up to 30 inches tall or the 8-leaf stage of growth.
5. Do not harvest forage, grain, or stover within 45 days after application.

Refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled.

Aerial Spray Equipment

Apply Halex GT Herbicide in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons of water per acre. When foliage is dense, higher water volumes should be used. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where spray drift may occur. Use sufficient spray volume to ensure complete dispersion of Halex GT Herbicide in the spray tank when mixing and during applications to target broadleaf weeds.

Select nozzles and boom configurations that produce medium-coarse droplets (250-400 microns VMD). Make applications at the maximum spray height of 10 ft. above the crop with low drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Boom length should be a maximum of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan of the aircraft when fixed-wing aircraft are used. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45°. Use swath adjustment to manage wind displacement of the spray.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

(This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.) If more stringent state regulations are present, they must be observed.

Information on Droplet Size

An effective way to reduce spray drift potential is to apply large droplets. 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.

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 recommended 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 airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. 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

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than that of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the target 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 cross wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator should 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, pressure, and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray 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.

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, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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