FIFRA Section 24(c) Special
Local Need Label

For Distribution and Use Only Within the State of Oregon

Goal® 2XL Herbicide
EPA Reg. No. 92894-2-71368
EPA SLN No. OR-210007B

For Application via Sprinkler Irrigation for Weed Control in Onions

Expiration Date: This label is valid until December 31, 2026, or until otherwise amended, withdrawn, canceled, or suspended.

Active Ingredient:
- Oxyfluorfen: 2-chloro-1-(3-ethoxy-4-Nitrophenoxy)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene..................22.3%
- Other Ingredients........................................................ ..................................................77.7%
- Total ......................................................................... ..................................................100%

Contains 2 lbs. active ingredient per gallon.
Contains petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING / AVISO
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.)

Environmental Hazards
This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. See Directions for Use for additional restrictions. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

Directions for Use
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This Special Local Need (SLN) label and the federal label for this product must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions, and Worker Protection Standard requirements on this SLN label and the container label.

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours. Refer to the label affixed to the container for Goal® 2XL Herbicide for additional information concerning early entry of workers to treated areas.

**Product Information**
Goal® 2XL Herbicide is a selective herbicide for postemergence application to direct-seeded and transplanted onions for early postemergence control of certain broadleaf and grass weeds. Initial spray application should be made when the onions have two (2) fully developed true leaves. Goal® 2XL Herbicide can cause necrotic lesions, twisting, pigtailling or stunting of the onion plants. Injury will be more severe if applications are made during cool, wet weather and/or if applications are made prior to the full development of two (2) true leaves on the onion plants.

**Weeds Controlled**
Goal® 2XL Herbicide will provide postemergence control of the following weeds when applied at the recommended dosage and leaf stage (2 to 4 leaves).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canarygrass (annual)</td>
<td><em>Phalaris canariensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundsel, Common</td>
<td><em>Senecio vulgaris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow, Little (Malva)</td>
<td><em>Malva parviflora</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pigweed, Prostrate</td>
<td><em>Amaranthus blitoides</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pigweed, Redroot</td>
<td><em>Amaranthus retroflexus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td><em>Tribulus terrestris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, Common</td>
<td><em>Portulaca oleracea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocket, London</td>
<td><em>Sisymbrium irio</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage, Lanceleaf</td>
<td><em>Salvia reflexa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherdspurse</td>
<td><em>Capsella bursa-pastoris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowthistle, Annual</td>
<td><em>Sonchus oleraceus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Application Rate**
Apply 0.5 to 1 pints of Goal® 2XL Herbicide (0.12 to 0.25 lb. active ingredient per acre) postemergence to onions that have at least two (2) true leaves. Multiple treatments at the aforementioned rates may be applied, but total amount of active ingredient applied in one use season must not exceed 2 pints of product per acre (0.5 lb. active ingredient per acre).

**Method of Application - Sprinkler Chemigation**
For sprinkler irrigation (solid set or portable lateral), sufficient water should be applied at the beginning of the irrigation period to ensure uniform wetting of the plant and soil surfaces. Meter Goal® 2XL Herbicide into the sprinkler irrigation system at a continuous uniform rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period to allow for uniform distribution to target weeds and/or soil surface. Continue irrigation during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to ensure proper flushing of the irrigation system. During sprinkler irrigation, sufficient water should be applied to ensure water penetration to a depth of two inches.

For sprinkler systems (center pivot, continuous lateral move, side (wheel) roll), apply Goal® 2XL Herbicide continuously for the duration of the water application. During sprinkler irrigation, sufficient water should be applied to ensure water penetration to a depth of two inches. Applications through the end gun nozzles are not recommended since they may result in nonuniform distribution of the herbicide. Do not apply this
product to onions through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

To apply a pesticide using sprinkler chemigation, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

If the chemigation system is connected to a public water supply, the following conditions must also be met:

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shutdown.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or, in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Upon completion of herbicide application, remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the supply tank and entire injector system. Flush thoroughly with cleanwater.

**Avoid Drift**
When applying to onions, extreme care must be exercised to prevent spray drift that could result in damage to other crops or desirable vegetation. Use the following guidelines when applications of Goal® 2XL Herbicide are made through sprinkler irrigation equipment:

1. Do not apply when the wind direction is not stable, when inversion conditions exist, or when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph.
2. When wind speeds are 5 mph or less, maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of at least 1/2 mile from all crops and desirable vegetation, except for the following:
   Maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of:
   • 150 feet from dormant treefruit, dormant vines and overwintering sugar beets.
   • 650 feet from garlic, jojoba, legumes, onions, pastures, small grains, seedling sugar beets and vegetable fallow beds.
3. When wind speeds are between 5 and 10 mph, downwind buffer zones in excess of those listed above are suggested.
4. For upwind and side borders, maintain a minimum buffer zone of 150 feet from any vegetable fallow bed, crop, or desirable vegetation.

Cultural Considerations
On mineral soils, in order to provide maximum preemergence activity, the soil surface should be smooth and free of excessive trash (clipping, dead weeds, etc.).

Cultural practices that result in redistribution or disturbance of the soil surface after spraying or that mix untreated soil in treated areas will reduce the effectiveness of the treatment. The best results from Goal® 2XL Herbicide are from applications on established beds that are left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired.

Specific Use Restrictions
• Follow Use Restrictions listed on the Goal® 2XL Herbicide container label.
• Do not start spraying until the onions have two (2) fully developed true leaves.
• Do not apply more than a total of 0.5 lb. active ingredient (2 pints per acre of Goal® 2XL Herbicide) during one use season.
• Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
• Use only on dry bulb onions.
• Do not apply to onions grown for seed except as specified on other approved Nufarm Inc. supplemental labeling.
• Tank mixtures of Goal® 2XL Herbicide with oils, surfactants, liquid fertilizers or other pesticides may result in enhanced crop response/injury and are the responsibility of the user.
• Do not apply to onion plants that are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects or diseases