Supplemental Labeling

Goal® 2XL
EPA Reg. No. 62719-424
24(c) Special Local Need Registration SLN WA-020027

Use in Established Perennial Grasses Grown for Seed
(For Distribution and Use Only Within Washington State)

Expiration date: This label for Goal 2XL expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2013

ATTENTION
• It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
• This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
• Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard Requirements, and precautions on the EPA registered label.

Directions for Use
Goal® 2XL herbicide is recommended for late preemergence through early postemergence control/suppression of annual broadleaf weeds, annual grasses, and the seedling stage of perennial grasses, including volunteer seedlings in perennial grasses grown for seed. To be treated with Goal 2XL, perennial grass must be sufficiently well established (a minimum of six tillers or more) or have undergone a minimum of 12 months of good growing conditions from time of planting.

Goal 2XL is recommended for use on the following grasses grown for seed: Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, bentgrass, and perennial ryegrass

Dosage, Application Method and Frequency of Application
Apply as a broadcast application in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons of water per acre. Use conventional ground spray equipment with flat fan spray nozzles at a minimum spray pressure of 30 psi. Do not exceed maximum spray pressure of 60 psi. Spray equipment should be calibrated prior to application. A single application of 8 to 24 ounces of Goal 2XL (0.125 to 0.375 lb active) per acre may be made. Select an application rate based on soil conditions, weed spectrum, weed stage of growth and/or desired period of residual weed control. The maximum rate of 24 ounces of Goal 2XL may be split, however, the initial application should be applied before the weed (or volunteer grass) seedlings to be controlled exceed the 2-leaf growth stage and no later than December 15. The final application must be completed prior to January 15. A maximum of 24 ounces of Goal 2XL (0.375 lb. active) per acre may be applied per season.

Early treatment is important for control of seedling grasses. Apply Goal 2XL at the onset of grass seed germination during the initial fall rains or fall sprinkler irrigation (late preemergence). Application at the 1-leaf growth stage (early postemergence) may provide somewhat better control of volunteer crop seedlings than application at the 2-leaf stage. Ample soil moisture soon after application is required for optimum performance against seedling grasses.
Goal 2XL will not control established perennial grasses or seedlings of most annual and perennial grasses beyond the six-leaf stage of growth. Applications to seedling grass weeds between the 2- and 6-leaf stage may result in partial control, but vary with weed species. Single applications made to seedlings between the 2- and 6-leaf growth stages will cause injury and stunting, but re-growth will usually occur. If seedlings have not died within 3 to 4 weeks after treatment and healthy green regrowth is visible, a second application may be needed.

**Surfactant**

For improved control of emerged weed seedlings, Latron* AG-98 (or comparable 80% active nonionic surfactant cleared for application to growing crops) may be added at a rate of 0.12 to 0.5% spray volume (1 to 4 pints/100 gal).

**Crop Tolerance**

The application of Goal 2XL to established perennial grass will result in a chlorosis (yellowing) within two weeks after treatment. These symptoms may be present for up to three months following application. The application of Goal 2XL may also result in a substantial reduction in vegetative growth of perennial grasses during the winter. Leaf chlorosis and reduction of vegetative growth is a typical and normal response, however, the seed yield from healthy, vigorous perennial grasses has not been affected by fall application of Goal 2XL. It is accepted by the grower that conditions under which seed yield may be reduced are not fully understood. **Do not graze fields within 365 days of treatment that have been treated with Goal 2XL as illegal residues may be present in the vegetative foliage.** Grazing may also magnify crop injury and reduce the seed yield.

Crop tolerance to Goal 2XL can be improved by limiting the amount of leaf tissue present on established perennial grasses at time of application by such methods as propane flaming, intensive mechanical clipping (crew cutting), or livestock grazing prior to application.

Tank mixtures and/or sequential applications of Goal 2XL with other herbicide products registered for use on grasses grown for seed in Washington State may result in increased injury or stand loss. If a tank mixture is applied, applications should be made only to healthy, vigorous stands of perennial grasses. The decision to apply a tank mixture containing Goal 2XL is at the sole discretion of the grower and at the grower’s risk.

**Weeds Suppressed and/or Controlled**

Goal 2XL will provide control or suppression of the following weeds and volunteer grasses when applied between the onset of germination and the 2-leaf seedling growth stage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bentgrass, Colonial</td>
<td>Agrostis tenuis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass, Annual</td>
<td>Poa annua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass, Kentucky</td>
<td>Poa pratensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass, Roughstalk</td>
<td>Poa trivialis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brome, California (mountain)</td>
<td>Bromus carinatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue, Fine (creeping red and Chewings)</td>
<td>Festuca rubra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue, Hard</td>
<td>Festuca longifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue, Rattail</td>
<td>Vulpia myuros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue, Tall</td>
<td>Festuca arundinacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchardgrass</td>
<td>Dactylis glomerata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryegrass, Italian †</td>
<td>Lolium multiflorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryegrass, Perennial †</td>
<td>Lolium perenne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† These species are suppressed but not fully controlled by Goal 2XL.
Use Restrictions

- **Do not** apply Goal 2XL within 1 year (365 days) of harvesting grass hay.
- **Do not** graze livestock in treated fields within 1 year (365 days) of application of Goal 2XL.
- Goal 2XL must be applied using ground application equipment only.
- Goal 2XL is phytotoxic to plant foliage. **Do not** apply when weather conditions favor drift. Avoid drift to all non-target areas.
- **Do not** treat ditch banks or waterways with Goal 2XL.
- **Chemigation**: For use under this SLN label do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

Spray Drift Buffer Restrictions

- A 25 foot vegetative buffer strip must be maintained between all areas treated with this product and lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.
- Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people may occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and reaction areas, non-target crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.
- For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy when wind speed is 10 mph or less at the application site as measured by an anemometer.
- Use coarse spray according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or VMD of 475 microns for spinning atomizer nozzles.
- The applicator also must use all other measures necessary to control drift.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Goal 2XL should not be used under this SLN label where impact on listed threatened or endangered species is likely. You may refer to the Washington State Department of Agriculture Endangered Species web site at [http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/EnvResources/EndangSpecies.htm](http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/EnvResources/EndangSpecies.htm), or contact the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) or US Fish & Wildlife Service for information regarding aquatic species listed as threatened or endangered. Consult the federal label for additional restrictions and precautions to protect aquatic organisms.

To protect endangered plant species in Okanogan and Spokane Counties, use one of the following options: (1) Apply only when there is sustained wind away from wetland/transitional zone native plant communities, or (2) Leave a 25 ft. untreated buffer between treatment area and wetland/transitional zone native plant communities.

WSDA Container Disposal Guidance: Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) Container Disposal Guidance: Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal. The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling cleaned containers is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the WSDA Waste Pesticide Program web site at [http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Pesticides/WastePesticide.htm](http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Pesticides/WastePesticide.htm). Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington."

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R843-029
Approved: 02-08-08
Replaces: D06-843-048