SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

Far-GO® Herbicide

GENERAL CHEMIGATION USE INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: Sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set or hand move). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

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

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. 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.

For Chemigation Systems
Connected to Public Water Systems

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, back flow 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.

Sprinkler Irrigation Systems

The system must contain a functional check 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 which 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 Far-GO herbicide when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Far-GO herbicide application must be metered into irrigation water to ensure uniform application. Far-GO herbicide should be applied with adequate sprinkler irrigation to place the Far-GO herbicide within the top 0.5 inches of the soil profile. Deep placement of Far-GO herbicide may result in poor wild oat control and may use crop injury. Shallow placement of Far-GO herbicide may result in poor wild oat control. Wild oat seed that is located in the top 0.25 inches of the soil profile may emerge and grow normally. Wild oat plants that emerge through the Far-GO herbicide barrier may require further treatment. To avoid potential crop injury, seed must be planted no less than 1.0 inches deep.