



TURF FERTILIZER
with PRODIAMINE 0.37%

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or physician. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact National Pesticide Telecommunications Network 1-800-858-7378 for emergency medical treatment information.	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye injury (irritation). Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with product may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product has low solubility in water. At the limits of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations above the level of water solubility, it may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide used and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g. higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to Control Solutions, Inc., your local retailer or your local extension specialist. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with a herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistant weeds. Scouting after herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant weed populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in reducing the spread of resistant weed seed.

PRODIAMINE	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Not for use on plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, for commercial seed production, or for research purposes. For use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification and being grown in ornamental gardens or parks, or on golf courses or lawns and grounds. Not for use on turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

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

This product is a pre-emergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in established lawns and ornamental turf (excluding golf course putting greens), landscape ornamentals and established perennials and wildflower plantings. It controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting weed seeds, germination and root development. When used according to directions, it will control; barnyardgrass; bluegrass; annual (*Poa annua*); carpetweed; chickweed, common; chickweed, mouseear (from seed); crabgrass (large, smooth); crowfootgrass; cupgrass, woolly; foxtails, annual; goosegrass¹; henbit; itchgrass; johnsongrass (from seed); junglerice; knotweed; kochia; lambsquarter, common; lovegrass; panicum (Texas, fall, browntop); pigweed; purslane, common; pusley, Florida; rescuegrass², shepherd's purse², signalgrass, broadleaf; speedwell, Persian; sprangletop; spurge, prostrate; witchgrass; woodsorrel, yellow (from seed). ¹In many areas a single application of 4.1 to 9.3 pounds/1,000 square feet (175 to 405 pounds/acre) will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, most effective weed control may be obtained with an initial application of 4.1 to 6.2 pounds/1,000 square feet (175 to 270 pounds/acre), followed after 60 to 90 days by a second application at doses that would not exceed the maximum annual rate (see³ Minimum and Maximum Application Rate by Turfgrass Species³ table in the Rates of Application section of this label).

²For this weed, apply in late summer, fall or winter prior to germination.
³Suppression only.

WHEN TO APPLY TO ESTABLISHED TURF: This product must be applied prior to germination of weed seeds, as it will not control established weeds.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS: Apply this product uniformly, using a suitable spreader that has been properly calibrated. Most effective weed control will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation, or with shallow (1-2 inches) incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days of application.

USE PRECAUTIONS: The following precautions apply to the use of this product in turf grasses and lawns. Application of this product may thin emerged annual bluegrass and newly overseeded grasses.

- Application to turf stressed by drought, low fertility, or pest damage may result in turf injury
- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices (such as core aeration) may result in reduced weed control.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply to overseeded turf within 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer. Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if this product is applied before seedling secondary roots are in the second inch of soil (not thatch plus soil).
- Do not apply newly set sod until the following year.
- Do not apply to putting greens, or areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply aerially.
- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from treated areas.

RATES OF APPLICATION: This product is recommended for use on the turf grass species listed in the following table. The maximum amount of this product that may be applied per year is given for each turf grass species. Do not exceed the maximum yearly rate listed:

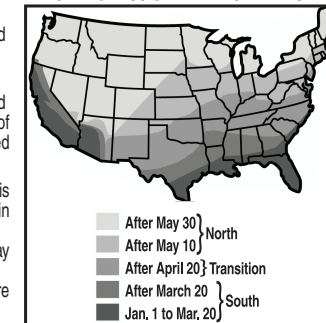
MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES (by Turf Grass Species)		
Turf Species	Minimum Rate	Maximum Annual Rate ¹
Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass ² Centipedegrass, Zoysiagrass, Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustinegrass Tall Fescue (including turf-type)	2.7 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (118 lbs/acre)	9.3 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (405 lbs/acre per year)
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	2.7 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (118 lbs/acre)	6.2 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (270 lbs/acre per year)
Creeping Red Fescue	2.7 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (118 lbs/acre)	4.6 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (202 lbs/acre per year)
Creeping Bentgrass	2.7 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (118 lbs/acre)	4.0 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (175 lbs/acre per year)

¹These are the maximum rates per calendar year.

²May be used on newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 3.3 pounds/1,000 square feet (145 pounds/acre). Newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily retarded. Suppression only of foxtail, goosegrass and rescuegrass due to reduced rates used in sprigging situations.

³In Florida: Do not exceed 2 applications per year to Bahiagrass and Centipedegrass in the north. Do not exceed 3 applications per year to Centipedegrass in the central and south regions. Consult your State Cooperative Extension Service for current information on annual application limitations for lawn fertilizers in your region.

**THIS MAP SHOWS APPROXIMATE
CRABGRASS GERMINATION DATES**



FOR PRE-EMERGENCE CONTROL OF GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS
IN LAWNS AND ORNAMENTAL TURF
(excluding golf course putting greens)
LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS, ESTABLISHED PERENNIALS AND WILDFLOWER PLANTINGS
STOPS MANY WEED GRASSES BEFORE THEY GROW
PREVENTS CRABGRASS, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS, FOXTAIL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Prodiamine* 0.37%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 99.63%

TOTAL: 100.00%

*CAS # 29091-21-2

EPA Reg. No. 53883-172-57131

EPA Est. No. 57131-WI-1

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

Net Wt. 50 lbs. (22.7 kg)

This product may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rates recommended for each turf species. The length of time of residual weed control provided by this product is related to the rate applied. Use the higher rates listed for longer periods of weed control.

WHEN TO OVERSEED AFTER APPLICATION: This product will inhibit germination of turf seed if overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in table for best overseeding/reseeding results (see map).

USE RATE	MONTHS BEFORE OVERSEEDING	
	North	South
3 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (135 pounds/acre)	4	4
4 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (175 pounds/acre)	5	4
4.6 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (202 pounds/acre)	6	5
4.9 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (215 pounds/acre)	-	6
6.2 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (270 pounds/acre)	-	7
7 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (308 pounds/acre)	-	9
8 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (350 pounds/acre)	-	10
9.3 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (405 pounds/acre)	-	12

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS; (including established perennials and wildflower plantings): This product may be applied for residual pre-emergence weed control in ornamentals. Apply at the rate of 2.7 to 9.3 pounds/1,000 square feet (118 to 405 pounds/acre) in fall and/or spring. Use higher rates of application for longer control periods. Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rate of 9.3 pounds/1,000 square feet (405 pounds/acre) per year.

APPLICATION TIMING AND INFORMATION: This product may be applied to newly transplanted and established ornamentals as a broadcast, over the top or directed application. Around new transplants, delay application to allow soil to settle and water thoroughly before applying. Apply after cuttings form roots and become established. Apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken to avoid any inhibition of the tissue union. This product is a pre-emergence herbicide and will not control emerged weeds. Most effective weed control in ornamentals will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation, or with shallow (1 to 2 inch) mechanical incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application. Best weed control is obtained when applied to soil free of clods, weeds and debris such as leaves. Prior to application, control existing vegetation by hand weeding, cultivation or the use of an appropriate post-emergence herbicide.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES: This product will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. The species listed below are tolerant to this product. Best results will be obtained when product is uniformly applied to the soil surface; avoid applying to ornamental shrubs which may defeat the effort to get uniform distribution on the soil surface.

This product may be applied over the top of these species. When plants are under stress (such as frost, drought or frost damage) some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to this product.

	SPREADERS	Sq. Ft.	4 lbs Per 1,000
Lesco Rotary		F-G	
Spyker 24-22		4	
Scott's 88A		1	
Prize lawn CB Rotary		4	
Earthway 2400 Rotary		17	
Lely Broadcast		3.4	

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Abies spp.
Abelia grandiflora
Acer palmatum
A. Platanoides
Achillea spp.
Adiantum chinensis*
Agapanthus africanus
Agapanthus orientalis
Aelia quinata
Allium cernuum
Anemone hybrida
Aquilegia spp.
Ardisia ciliata
Ardisia polybotrys densiflora
Arthrochaeta catenula
Artemisia spp.
Aster spp.
Aster X Frikarti
Athyrium filix-femina
Aucuba japonica
Begonia spp.
Berberis glaucocarpa
B. julianae
B. mentorensis
B. nana
B. thunbergii
B. verruculosa
Bergenia cordifolia
Boltonia asteroides
Buddleia davidii
Buxus microphylla
Callisium viminalis
Calluna vulgaris
Campanula carpatica
Campus X lagaburana
Caribrotus edulis
Cassia artemisoides
Ceanothus rigidus
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides
Chamaecyparis pisifera
Cleyera japonica
Cirsium spp.
Coreopsis spp.
Cornus florida
C. stolonifera
Cortaderia seloana
Cotoneaster apiculatus
C. burkii
C. dameri
C. microphyllus
C. rotundifolius
Crocus spp.
Cupressus sempervirens
Delosperma alba
Delosperma spp.
Delphinium spp.
Dianthus deltoides
D. gratiopolitanus
Dobsonia vescosa
Echinacea purpurea
Elaeagnus purgens
Eustoma brunei
E. japonica
E. katuschovica
Falsa japonica
Forsythia intermedia
Forsythia suspensa
F. viridissima
Gallardia spp.
Gardenia jasminoides
Gaura spp.
Gentiana dehricana
Geranium cinereum
Geranium cinereum
Gladolius spp.**
Gyrosophita repens
Helibria helix
Helleborus spp.
Hemerocallis spp.
Hibiscus spp.
Hibiscus spp.**
Hosta plantaginea
H. Sieboldiana
Houttuynia cordata var. variegata
Hydrangea macrophylla
Ilex crenata
Ilex opaca
Ilex vomitoria
Irida ensata
Iris ensata
Iris sibirica
Iris spp.**
Jasminum nudiflorum
Juniperus chinensis
J. conferta
J. davurica
J. horizontalis
Juglans spp.*
Justicia brandegeana
Lagerstromia indica
Lantana montevidensis
Lavender spp.
Leonopodium alpinum
Ligustrum amurense

COMMON NAME
Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Fir, Noble, etc.)
Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Fir, Noble, etc.)
Japanese Maple
Norway Maple
Yarrow: King Edward
Kiw**
Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)
Five-leaf or Chocolate Vine
Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion
Japanese Anemone
Aquilegia: Red and Gold
Vine Hill Manzanilla
Cape Weed
Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle Aster: Bonnie Blue, Purple Dome

Lady Fern; Fern Lady
Japanese Aucuba
Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grands
Barberry
Wintergreen Barberry
Mentor Barberry
Japanese Barberry
Warty Barberry
Snowbank
Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red
Japanese Boxwood
Weeping Bottlebrush
Scotch Heather
Tussock Bellflower, (White Clips)
Trumpet Flower, Madame Galen
Hot-tent Fg (Ice Plant)
Feathery Cassia
Wild Lilac
False Cypress
Cleyera
Citrus species*
Coreopsis (Callopsis) Early Sunrise, Moonbeam
Flowering Dogwood
American Dogwood
Pampas Grass
Cranberry Coloneaster
Cotoneaster
Bearberry Coloneaster
Rockspray Coloneaster
Hawthorne
Ludler
Italian Cypress
White Trailing Ice Plant
Cooper Pink
Larkspur: Blue Elf
Dianthus: Maiden Pinks "Zing"
Cheddar Pink
Hop Bush
Coneflower, Purple, Magnus
Silverberry
Wintercreeper
Evergreen Eustoma
Spreading Eustoma
Japanese Anala
Border Forsythia
Weeping Forsythia
Greensand Forsythia
Gallardia, Blanket Flower: "Goblin"
Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine

Gentian
Cranebill
Gladolius species**
Baby's Breath
English Ivy
Sunrose
Dewily, Aztec, Gold, Stella de Oro, Tender Love
Rose of Sharon**
Mallow: Disco Belle White
Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)
Hosta, "Seersucker"
Bigleaf Hydrangea
Japanese Holly
American Holly
Yaupon Holly, Schilling's
Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodenesong
Siberian Iris; Cabernet
Iris species**
Winter-Jasmine
Chinese Juniper; Nick's Compact, Parsonii
Shore Juniper; Blue Pacific
Parson
Creeping Juniper
Wanuf*
Shrimp Plant
Crape Myrtle
Crape Myrtle, Tuscarora
Weeping Lantana
Lavender; Munstead
Edelweiss
Amur Privet

Chinese Privet; Variegata
Japanese Privet
Glossy Privet (Waxleaf)
Lily-Jazz
Big Blue Lily, Silver Mound, Evergreen Giant
Liriope muscari
Liriope, Variegated
Liriope, Creeping
Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink
Japanese Honeysuckle
Tatarian Honeysuckle
Burgundy
Loosestrife, Modern Pink
Magnolia species**
Ice Plant
Crabapple*
Yaku Jima, Sibereder
Heavenly Bamboo
Narcissus species**
Oleander
Olive*
Osmanthus (False Holly); Gulf Tide
Trailing African Daisy
Sourwood
Tree Peony
Fountain Grass (Dwarf)

Avocado*
Fraser's Photinia (Redtip)
Dragonhead, False; Vivid
Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
Lily-of-the-Valley Bush
Calabrian Pine
Canary Island Pine
Slash Pine
Allepo Pine
Austrian Pine
Longleaf Pine
Monterey Pine
Eastern White Pine
Scotch Pine
Loblolly Pine
Japanese Black Pine
Virginia Pine
Pistachio*
Quersand Pitosporum
Japanese Pitosporum
Japanese Yew
English Laurel
Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune*
Douglas Fir**
Friedrich (Scarlet)
Fritheim
Fritheim
Bradford Pear spp.
Oak, Shumards Red
Oak species
Indian Hawthorne
Yedda Hawthorne
"Coral Bells," Formosa, "Hino-crimson," "PJM"
"Delaware Valley White," "Roseum Elegans,"
"Flame Creeper," "Gillard Crimson," "Wakeaba"
"White Gumbo," "George L. Tabor"
Lady Bank's Rose
Rosemary*
Black-Eyed Susan; Goldsturm
Santolina
Saxifrage; Purple Dome
Pincushion Flower
Stonecrop
Stonecrop; Lidakense
Stonecrop
Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood
Spiraea; Anthony Waterer
Australian Brushcherry
Japanese Yew
Yew

Germander
Meadow Rue
American Arborviale
Star Jasmine
Canada Hemlock
Tulip species
Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border
Japanese Yuburnum
Sweet Yuburnum
Japanese Snowball
Canary Island Yuburnum
Aurawood Yuburnum
Laurustinus
Cranberry Bush
Leatherleaf Yuburnum
Greater Periwinkle, Vinca
Common Periwinkle, Vinca
Grape*
Old Fashioned Weigela
Spanish Bayonet, Yucca
Adam's Needle, Yucca

Ligustrum sinense
L. japonicum
L. lucidum
Lilium spp.
Liriope muscari
Liriope spicata
Lobelia cardinalis
Lonicera japonica
L. tatarica
Lopetalum chinense
Lythrum spp.
Magnolia sp.**
Maehopora luteola
Miscanthus sinensis
Nandina domestica
Narcissus spp.**
Nerium oleander
Olea europaea*
Osmanthus heterophyllus
Oxyesperum frutescens
Oxydendrum arboreum
Paeonia suffruticosa
Penstemon selocum
Perovskia atriplicifolia*
Persia americana*
Photinia fraseri
Physostegia Virginiana
Picea spp.**
Pieris japonica
Pinus bruta
P. canadensis
P. eliotii
P. halepensis
P. nigra
P. palustris
P. radiata
P. strobus
P. sylvestris
P. taeda
P. thunbergiana
P. virginiana
Pistacia spp.*
Pittosporum, rhotinobolium
P. tobira
Podocarpus macrophyllus
Prunus spp.
Prunus laurocerasus
Pseudotsuga menziesii**
Pyracantha coccinea
P. tortuosa
P. kotozumai
Pyrus spp.
Quercus shumardii
Quercus spp.
Raphiolepis indica
Raphiolepis umbellata
Rhododendron
(Including Azalea)

Rosa banksae
Rosmarinus officinalis*
Rubus spp.
Santolina virens
Saxifrage spp.
Scabiosa spp.
Sedum album
Sedum caudicola
Sedum dasycyllum
Sedum spuriatum
Spiraea bumalda
Syzgium paniculatum
Taxus cuspidata
T. media
Teucrium spp.
Thalictrum diplicarpum
Thuja occidentalis
Trachelospermum asiaticum
Tsuga canadensis
Tulipa spp.
Veronica spp.
Viburnum japonicum
V. oborlatissimum
V. plicatum
V. rigidum
V. suspensum
V. tinus
V. thibetum
V. wrightii
Vinca major
Vinca minor
Vitis spp.*
Weigela florida
Yucca aloboia
Y. filamentoza

*Do not use on food producing trees, vines or plants.
**Not for use on container grown plants.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in a dry place. Store in locked area out of reach of children and domestic animals.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Empty container through use according to label instructions. Offer for recycling, if available. If not available then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Eau Claire Co-op Oil Co. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Eau Claire Co-op Oil Co. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Eau Claire Co-op Oil Co. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Eau Claire Co-op Oil Co. disclaims any liability what so ever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Eau Claire Co-op Oil Co.'s election, the replacement of product.

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