



**TURF FERTILIZER**  
with PRODIAMINE 0.37%

FIRST AID	
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or physician.</li> <li>Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
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; goosegrass<sup>1</sup>; henbit; itchgrass; johnsongrass (from seed); junglerice; knotweed; kochia; lambsquarter, common; lovegrass; panicum (Texas, fall, browntop); pigweed; purslane, common; pusley, Florida; rescuegrass<sup>2</sup>, shepherd's purse<sup>2</sup>, signalgrass, broadleaf; speedwell, Persian; sprangletop; spurge, prostrate; witchgrass; woodsorrel, yellow (from seed). <sup>1</sup>In 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 (see<sup>3</sup> Minimum and Maximum Application Rate by Turfgrass Species<sup>3</sup> table in the Rates of Application section of this label).

<sup>2</sup>For this weed, apply in late summer, fall or winter prior to germination.

<sup>3</sup>Suppression 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:

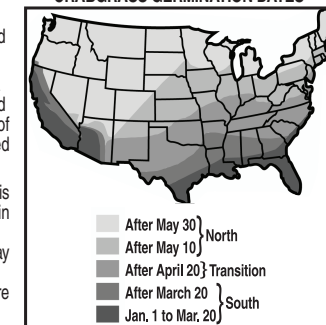
MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES (by Turf Grass Species)		
Turf Species	Minimum Rate	Maximum Annual Rate <sup>1</sup>
Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass <sup>2</sup> Centipedegrass, Zoysiagrass, Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustinegrass Tall Fescue (including turf-type)	2.7 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (118 lbs/acre)	9.3 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)

<sup>1</sup>These are the maximum rates per calendar year.

<sup>2</sup>May 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.

<sup>3</sup>In 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 heat, 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 REA		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 catenulata  
Artemisia spp.  
Aster spp.  
Aster X Frikarti  
Athyrium filix-femina  
Aucuba japonica  
Begonia spp.  
Berberis glaucodyensis  
B. julianae  
B. mentorensis  
B. neriifolia  
B. thunbergii  
B. verruculosa  
Bergenia cordifolia  
Boltonia asteroides  
Buddleia davidii  
Buxus microphylla  
Callisium viminalis  
Celtis vulgaris  
Campanula carpatica  
Campis X lagaburana  
Caribrotus edulis  
Cassia artemisoides  
Ceanothus rigidus  
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides  
Chamaecyparis pisifera  
Cleyera japonica  
Cleyera spp.  
Citrus spp.  
Coreopsis spp.  
Cornus florida  
C. stolonifera  
Cortaderia seloana  
Coloneaster apiculatus  
C. burkiius  
C. danmeri  
C. microphyllus  
C. reticulatus spp.  
Crocus spp.  
Cupressus sempervirens  
Delosperma alba  
Delosperma spp.  
Delphinium spp.  
Dianthus deltoides  
D. gratianopolitanus  
Dobsonia vescosa  
Echinacea purpurea  
Elaeagnus purgens  
Elyonimus brunei  
E. japonica  
E. kiauchovica  
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.  
Hiliscus 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  
Lily\*  
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 Ulic

False Cypress  
Cleyera  
Citrus species\*  
Coreopsis (Callopsis)  
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  
Cornflower; Purple; Magnus  
Silverberry  
Wintercreeper  
Evergreen Elyonimus  
Spreading Elyonimus  
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  
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; Siberieder  
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  
Pittosporum  
Japanese Pittosporum  
Japanese Yew  
English Laurel  
Almond; Apricot; Nectarine; Peach; Plum and Prune\*  
Douglas Fir\*\*  
Friedrich (Scarlet)  
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  
Pincushion Flower  
Saxifrage; Purple Dome  
Stonecrop  
Stonecrop; Lidakense  
Stonecrop  
Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood  
Spiraea; Anthony Waterer  
Australian Brushcherry  
Japanese Yew  
Yew

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

Rosa banksae  
Rosmarinus officinalis\*  
Rudbeckia 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. obrotatissimum  
V. plicatum  
V. rigidum  
V. suspensum  
V. tinus  
V. thibetum  
V. wrightii  
Vinca major  
Vinca minor  
Vitis spp.\*  
Weigela florida  
Yucca alobolia  
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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