



## OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

November 21, 2025

Joseph Wolfe, M.S.  
Regulatory Manager, T&O  
Nufarm Americas Inc.  
4020 Aerial Center Parkway  
Morrisville, NC 27560

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Prodiamine  
Product Name: PROCLIPSE 0.28% FERTILIZER  
EPA Registration Number: 228-613  
Case Number: 475902  
Application Dates: June 27, 2022

Dear Joseph Wolfe:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Prodiamine Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for

shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Caleb Carr by phone at 202-566-0636, or via email at [carr.caleb@epa.gov](mailto:carr.caleb@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Julie R. Javier". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Julie" being the most prominent.

Julie Javier, Team Leader  
Risk Mitigation and Implementation Branch 4  
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division  
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

# PROCLIPSE 0.28% FERTILIZER

For selective preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens) and lawns, athletic fields, parks and sod farms
- Field-grown and landscape ornamentals
- Established perennials and wildflower plantings
- Non-crop areas, including landscape beds, ornamentals, and established perennial wildflower plantings on or surrounding municipal grounds and government installations, managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways and equipment yards)

## ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Prodiamine (CAS No. 29091-21-2) ..... 0.28%

OTHER INGREDIENTS ..... 99.72%

TOTAL: ..... 100.00%

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION – PRECAUCION

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.)

SEE BACK PANEL FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300  
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

## Guaranteed Fertilizer Analysis:

Nitrogen \_\_\_\_\_ % (N)  
Phosphorus \_\_\_\_\_ % (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)  
Potassium \_\_\_\_\_ % (K<sub>2</sub>O)

EPA REG. NO. 228-613

EPA EST. NO.

NET WEIGHT:

**ACCEPTED**

Nov 21, 2025

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide  
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the  
pesticide registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 228-613

Manufactured For  
**NUFARM, INC.**  
11901 S. Austin Ave.  
Alsip, IL 60803



## COMMERCIAL USE LABEL

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION - PRECAUCION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco. Wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, and chemical-resistant waterproof gloves. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

FIRST AID	
<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 to 20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>IF IN EYES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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 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 by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b> Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS	
<b>Users should:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.</li><li>• Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.</li><li>• Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.</li></ul>

## COMMERCIAL USE LABEL

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

**NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT:** This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize off-site movement.

**AQUATIC ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT:** 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 wash water.

### 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 area. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3 herbicides within a season or among 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 pest control 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 use and that considers mechanical control methods, cultural ( e.g., timing to favor the turf and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive 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 pest control advisor for additional pesticide resistance- management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. 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 State/Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

## COMMERCIAL USE LABEL

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted entry interval (REI). The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

**Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.**

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until dusts have settled.

### WHERE TO USE

This product is a selective preemergence herbicide that controls grasses and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turf grasses (excluding golf course putting greens) and lawns, athletic fields, parks, and sod farms
- Field-grown and landscape ornamentals
- Established perennials and wildflower plantings
- Non-crop areas, including landscape beds, ornamentals, and established perennial wildflower plantings on or surrounding municipal grounds and government installations, managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards)

### HOW PROCLIPSE 0.28% FERTILIZER WORKS

ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting growth and development of newly germinated weed seed. ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer controls certain grass and broadleaf weeds before they emerge and provides residual control in established turfgrasses, ornamentals, and other non-crop areas. Weed control is most effective when ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer is activated with a minimum of 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation or by shallow incorporation 1 to 2 inches deep within 14 days of application and before weed seeds germinate. Proclipse 0.28% Fertilizer will not control established weeds.

### USE PRECAUTIONS

Not for use on plants being grown for:

- Commercial seed production
- Research purposes

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- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with this product.
- Do not apply aerially.
- Do not apply to putting greens.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

Failure to follow the directions for use and precautions on this label may result in poor weed control, crop injury, or illegal residues.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

When used as directed in this label, this product will control the following weeds:

Barnyardgrass  
Bluegrass, Annual (*Poa annua*)  
Carpetweed  
Chickweed, mouse ear (from seed)  
Crabgrass (large, smooth)  
Crowfootgrass  
Cupgrass, Woolly  
Foxtails, Annual  
Goosegrass<sup>1</sup>  
Henbit  
Itchgrass  
Johnsongrass (from seed)  
Knotweed  
Kochia  
Lambsquarters, common  
Lovegrass  
Panicum (Texas, Fall, Browntop)  
Pigweed  
Purslane, common  
Pusley, Florida  
Rescuegrass<sup>3</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 0.65 to 1.5 lbs active ingredient per acre (equal to 232 lbs to 536 lbs/acre of this product or equal to 5.3 lbs to 12.3 lbs of product / 1,000 square feet) will control goosegrass. Under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or extended growing season, the most effective weed control may be obtained by making an initial application of 0.65 to 1.0 lbs ai/acre (equal to 232 lbs to 357 lbs/acre of this product per acre or equal to 5.3 lbs to 8.2 lbs of product / 1,000 square feet) followed by a second application 60 to 90 days later at doses that would not exceed the maximum annual rate for the turf grass species listed in the Maximum Annual Rate table.

<sup>2</sup>Applications for this weed should be made in late summer, fall, or winter prior to germination.

<sup>3</sup>Suppression only. Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rates for each turf species. All applications must be made prior to germination of the weed seeds.

### ESTABLISHED TURF

**Golf courses (except putting greens), lawns, parks, athletic fields, sod farms**

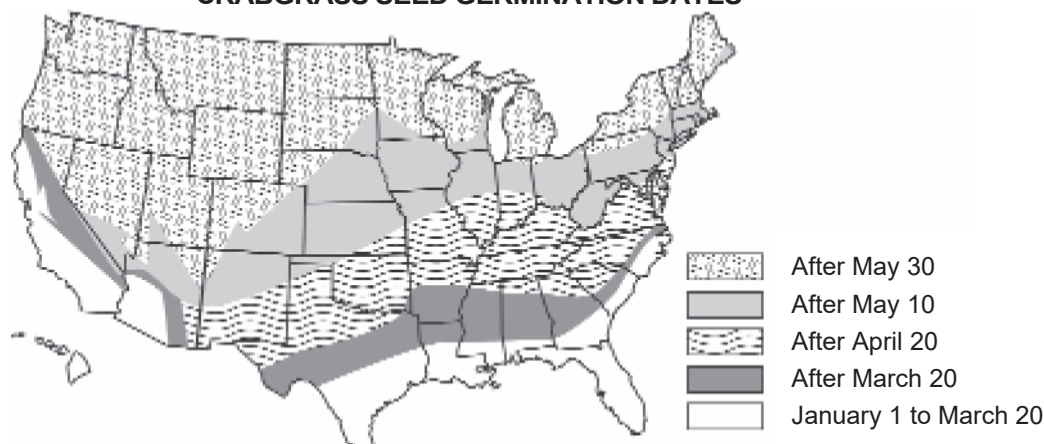
## COMMERCIAL USE LABEL

### HOW TO APPLY

This product is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turf grasses and lawns.

- The maximum amount of this product that may be applied per year is given for each turf grass species in the Maximum Annual Rate section of this label.
- Uniform coverage is necessary to provide the most effective weed control.
- Apply ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer to turf in the early spring prior to crabgrass emergence. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates for your area. ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer will not control emerged crabgrass.
- If you have a known serious weed problem or live in an area with an extended growing season, you may need to make a second application 60-90 days later.
- If you live in areas where crabgrass germinates during January to mid March, you may apply a higher labeled rate or make two applications for more effective crabgrass control, if recommended for your turfgrass species.
- Do not make a second application to Fine Fescue, Creeping Bentgrass, and newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass. Do not make a second application if you applied the high labeled rate to Buffalograss, Kentucky Bluegrass, or Perennial Ryegrass.
- Most effective weed control in turf grasses will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application.

### CRABGRASS SEED GERMINATION DATES



### USE PRECAUTIONS FOR TURF GRASS AND LAWNS

- Application of this product may thin emerged annual bluegrass and newly overseeded grasses.
- 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 2<sup>nd</sup> inch of soil, not thatch plus soil.
- Do not cut (harvest) treated sod before 90 days after application.
- Do not apply to newly set sod until the following year.
- Application of this product to turf stressed by drought, low fertility, or pest damage may result in turf injury.
- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as diking may result in reduced weed control.
- Do not apply this product to putting greens or areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass, or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.



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### RATES OF APPLICATION

This product may be applied as a single application or in two sequential applications 60-90 days apart to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications must be made prior to germination of the target weeds. This product will not control established weeds. Maximum use rate selection should be based on turf species. The length of time of residual weed control provided by this product is related to the rate applied. Do not make more than two (2) applications per calendar year.

### MAXIMUM ANNUAL RATES

This product is recommended for use on the turf grass species listed in the following table. Do not exceed the maximum yearly rate as given in the following table.

Maximum Application Rate of ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer / Calendar Year by Turf Grass Species <sup>(1)</sup>			
	Lbs. Product / Acre	Lbs. Product / 1,000 sq. ft	Lbs. ai /acre
<b>Turf Species:</b>			
Creeping Bentgrass	232	5.3	0.65
Creeping Red Fescue	268	6.1	0.75
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	357	8.2	1.0
Bermudagrass (2) Bahia grass Centipedegrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysia	536	12.3	1.5

<sup>1</sup>These are the maximum rate per calendar year by species limitations.

<sup>2</sup>May be used on newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 0.5 lbs ai/acre acre (equal to 179 lbs/acre of product per acre or equal to 4.1 lbs of product / 1,000 square feet). Newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily retarded. Only suppression of foxtail, goosegrass, and rescuegrass will be obtained due to reduced product rates used in sprigging situations.

Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai/acre per calendar year (equal to 536 lbs/acre of product or equal to 12.3 lbs of product / 1,000 square feet).

Use higher rates of this product to achieve higher levels of fertility and longer periods of weed control for each turf type, but do not exceed the maximum application rates specified in the Maximum Annual Rates Table.

### Suggested Spreader Settings\*

Spreader	Recommended Rate in Lbs / 1,000 sq ft			
	5.3	6.1	8.2	12.3
<b>Spreader A</b>	XX	XX	XX	XX
<b>Spreader B</b>	XX	XX	XX	XX

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<b>Spreader C</b>	XX	XX	XX	XX
<b>Spreader D</b>	XX	XX	XX	XX
<b>Spreader E</b>	XX	XX	XX	XX
<b>Spreader F</b>	XX	XX	XX	XX
<b>Spreader G</b>	XX	XX	XX	XX

\*These settings are approximate. It is recommended that you calibrate your spreader before application.

### WHEN TO APPLY AFTER OVERSEEDING TURF

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.

### WHEN TO OVERSEED AFTER APPLICATION

This product will inhibit the germination of turf species if overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in the following table below for best overseeding / reseeding results.

ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer Rate lbs/acre	ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer Rate lbs/1,000 sq ft	Lbs. ai/acre	Months Before Overseeding		
			North	Transition	South
179	4.1	0.5	4	4	4
232	5.3	0.65	5	4	4
268	6.1	0.75	6	5	5
286	6.6	0.8	-	6	6
357	8.2	1.0	-	7	7
407	9.3	1.14	-	-	9
464	10.7	1.3	-	-	10
536	12.3	1.5	-	-	12

### LANDSCAPE, FIELD GROWN ORNAMENTALS, AND NON-CROP AREAS

Including Established Perennials and Wildflower Plantings

This product may be applied for residual preemergence weed control in ornamentals.

#### Use Rates and When to Apply

- Apply in the fall and / or spring at 0.65 to 1.5 lbs ai/acre, which equals 5.3 to 12.3 lbs of this product per 1,000 square feet of ornamental plantings.
- Use the higher rates of application for longer periods of control.
- Two sequential applications may be made 60-90 days apart as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rate of 12.3 lbs of this product per 1,000 square feet.

#### Established Landscape Ornamentals

This product may be applied to established ornamentals as a broadcast over the top or directed application. Irrigation or rainfall soon after application will wash residues off plant foliage and activate it into the soil.

#### Newly Transplanted Landscape Ornamentals

This product may be applied to newly transplanted ornamentals as a broadcast over the top or directed application. Delay application to allow soil to settle around new transplants and water thoroughly before

## COMMERCIAL USE LABEL

applying this product. For best weed control, apply to soil free of clods, weeds and debris such as leaves. Prior to application, control existing weeds by hand weeding, cultivation, or by the use of an herbicide for emerged weeds. 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.

### HOW MUCH OF THIS PRODUCT AND WHEN TO APPLY - ORNAMENTALS

ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer Rate lbs/acre	ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer Rate lbs/1,000 sq ft	Lbs. ai/acre
179	4.1	0.5
232	5.3	0.65
268	6.1	0.75
286	6.6	0.8
357	8.2	1.0
407	9.3	1.14
464	10.7	1.3
536	12.3	1.5

#### Tolerant Ornamental Species

This product will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. This product may be applied in all states to species listed below in Table 1. This product may be applied in all states except California to species in Table 2. This product may be applied over the top of the listed species.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to this product.

Table 1. Tolerant Ornamental Species – All States

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune*	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Ice Plant	<i>Maleophora luteola</i>
American Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Indian Hawthorne	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
American Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Iris species**	<i>Iris</i> spp.
American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Amur Privet	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Japanese Aralia	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Austrian Black Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Japanese Aucuba	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Avocado*	<i>Persea americana</i>	Japanese Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis gladiolensis</i>	Japanese Black Pine	<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>
Bearberry Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Japanese Boxcherry	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
Big Blue Lillyturf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Japanese Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Border Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Japanese Holly	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Bradford Pear	<i>Pyrus</i> spp.	Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Calabrian Pine	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Canada Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Japanese Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Canary Island Viburnum	<i>Viburnum rigidum</i>	Japanese Privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Cape Weed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Japanese Snowball	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>
Chinese Hibiscus**	<i>Hibiscus Rosasinensis</i>	Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus)	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>
Chinese Holly**	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Japanese Viburnum	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>
Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Japanese Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Citrus species*	<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Japanese Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> <i>Actinidia</i>
Cleyera	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Kiwi*	<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>
Corel Bells	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Lady Bank's Rose	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Crabapple*	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Leatherleaf Fern	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Cranberry Bush	<i>Viburnum trilobium</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum	<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>
Cranberry Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	LilyoftheNile (African Lily)	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	LilyoftheValley Shrub	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Creeping Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Loblolly Pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Douglas Fir**	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Longleaf Pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
Dwarf Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Magnolia species**	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Mentor Barberry	<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Mondo Grass**	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
English Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Monterey Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
False Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Narcissus species**	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Feathery Cassia	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Old Fashioned Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Oleander	<i>Nerium</i> spp.
Firethorn Scarlet	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Olive*	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Formosa	<i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i>	Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Pistachio*	<i>Pistacia</i> spp.
Fraiser's Photinia (Redtip)	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Queensland Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>
Gardenia, CapeJasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Gladiolus species**	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Rockspray Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>
Glossy Privet (WaxLeaf)	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Rose of Sharon**	<i>Hibiscus</i>
Grape*	<i>Vitis</i> spp.	Rosemary*	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Greenstem Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Roseum Elegans	<i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i>
Hawthorne	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Scotch Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Hino-crimson	<i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i>	Shrimp Plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>
Hop bush	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Slash Pine	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>
Spanish Bayonet	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Virginia Pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Spreading Euonymus	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicka</i>	Walnut*	<i>Juglans</i> spp.
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Warty Barberry	<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>
Star Jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum album</i>	White Trailing Ice Plant	<i>Delosperma alba</i>
Shore Juniper	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Wild Lilac	<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>
Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)	<i>Picea</i> spp.	Winter Jasmine	<i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i>
Sweet Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Tatarian Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Wintergreen Barberry	<i>Berberis julianae</i>
Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Tulip species	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.	Yew	<i>Taxus media</i>
Vinca	<i>Vinca major</i>	Yucca, Adam's Needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
Vine Hill Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>		
*Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.			
**Not for use on container grown plants			

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species – All States Except CA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Abelia: Sherwood	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Hosta, 'Searsucker'	<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i> Houttuynia cordata var. variegata
Aquilegia: Red and Gold	<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)	<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>
Arrowood Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Japanese Anemone	<i>Anemone hybrida</i>
Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple	<i>Aster</i> spp.	Lady Fern; Fern Lady	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Dome	<i>Aster X frikartii</i>	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i>
Australian Brushcherry	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Larkspur; Blue Elf	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Lavender; Munstead	<i>Lavender</i> spp.
Bigleaf Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> <i>ensifolia</i>	Lily: Jazz	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
BlackEyed Susan: Goldstrum	<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	Lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Liriope, Creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Burgundy	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Liriope, Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i>
Butterfly Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Loosestrife; Modern Pink Jodlesong Trumpet Creeper,	<i>Lythrum</i> spp.
Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Lucifer	<i>Crocasmia</i> spp.
Cheddar Pink	<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Mallow; Disco Belle White	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.
Chinese Privet; Variegata	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>
Columbine; Red and Gold	<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Oak, Shumard's Red	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>
Coneflower, Purple; Magnus	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Osmanthus (False Holly): Gulf Tide	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>
Cooperi Pink	<i>Delosperma</i> spp.	Parsoni	<i>Juniperus davurica</i>
Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom	<i>Heucherella</i> spp.	Pincushion Flower	<i>Scabiosa</i> spp.
Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome	<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.
Cransbill	<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Siberian Iris; Cabernet	<i>Iris sibirica</i>
Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora	<i>Lagerstromia indica x fauriei</i>	Snowbank Spirea:	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>
Crimson Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>
Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Stonecrop	<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>
Delaware Valley White	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including <i>Azalea</i> )	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood;	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
Dianthus, Maiden Pinks Zing	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Stonecrop; Lidakense	<i>Sedum caudicola</i>
Dragonhead, False; Vivid	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Sunrose	<i>Helianthemum</i> spp.
Edelweiss	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Sword-Leaved Iris	<i>Iris ensata</i>
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet	<i>Campis X tagliabuana</i>
Flame Creeper	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including <i>Azalea</i> )	Flower Madame Galen	<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> <i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>
Fibrous Begonia: Hardy	<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Tree Peony	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>
Grandis	<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	Tussock Bellflower; (White Clips)	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Fountain Grass (Dwarf)**	<i>Pennisetum setaceum perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border	<i>Veronica</i> spp.
FiveLeaf or Chocolate Vine	<i>Akebia quintata</i>	Wakeiebisu	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)
Gaillardia, Blanket Flower:	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Weeping Forsythia	<i>Forsythia sypensa</i>
'Goblin'	<i>Gaura</i> spp.	Weeping Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Gentian	<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>	White Gumpo	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)
George L. Tabor	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Germander	<i>Teucrium</i> spp.	Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder**	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>
Girard Crimson	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)	Yarrow: King Edward	<i>Achillea</i> spp. <i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>
Grape Myrtle; Tuscarora	<i>Lagerstromia indica x fauriei</i>	Yedda Hawthorne	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>
<p>*Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.  **Not for use on container grown plants</p>			

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed and away from food, feedstuffs, and domestic water supplies.

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

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

### WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER, AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, CROP OR PLANT DAMAGE, OR LOSS OF YIELD, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE WEATHER, WIND, AND TEMPERATURE, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER, AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER.

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THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE FACE HEREOF. THE SELLER OR MANUFACTURER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY THAT THE GOODS WILL BE FIT FOR ANY

## COMMERCIAL USE LABEL

PARTICULAR PURPOSE FOR WHICH YOU MAY BE BUYING OR USING THE GOODS, EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THE CONTRACT.

### **LIMITATION OF LIABILITY WARNING**

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL MANUFACTURER OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, OR FOR DAMAGES IN THEIR NATURE OF PENALTIES RELATING TO THE GOODS SOLD, INCLUDING USE, APPLICATION, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, NEITHER MANUFACTURER NOR SELLER SHALL BE LIABLE TO BUYER OR USER OR TO CUSTOMERS OF BUYER, IF ANY, FOR INDEMNIFICATION OR ANY DAMAGES OR SUMS OF MONEY, CLAIMS OR DEMANDS WHATSOEVER, RESULTING FROM OR BY REASON OF, OR ARISING OUT OF THE USE, MISUSE, OR FAILURE TO FOLLOW LABEL WARNINGS OR INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, OF THE GOODS SOLD. ALL SUCH RISKS SHALL BE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER, USER, OR CUSTOMERS. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY, AND MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S TOTAL LIABILITY, SHALL BE FOR DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE GOODS AND, IF BUYER OR USER WISHES, THE RETURN OF THE GOODS BY BUYER TO SELLER.

**If you do not agree with or do not accept any of directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the goods, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded. By using the goods, you expressly agree to all of the terms and conditions of this contract.**

(RVmmddy)



# PROCLIPSE 0.28% FERTILIZER

- For selective preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:
- Established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens) and Lawns
  - Landscape ornamentals
  - Established perennials and wildflower plantings

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Prodiamine (CAS No. 29091-21-2)	0.28%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS</b>	<u>99.72%</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	100.00%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION – PRECAUCION**

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.)

**SEE BACK PANEL FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300  
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840**

**Guaranteed Fertilizer Analysis:**

Nitrogen \_\_\_\_\_% (N)  
Phosphorus \_\_\_\_\_% (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)  
Potassium \_\_\_\_\_% (K<sub>2</sub>O)

EPA REG. NO. 228-613  
EPA EST. NO.

NET WEIGHT:

Manufactured For  
NUFARM, INC.  
11901 S. Austin Ave.  
Alsip, IL 60803





## RESIDENTIAL USE LABEL

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION - PRECAUCION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco. Wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, and waterproof gloves. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

FIRST AID	
<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 to 20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>IF IN EYES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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 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 by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Sweeping any product that lands on a driveway, sidewalk, or street, back onto treated area of the lawn or garden will help to prevent run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

**NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT:** This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize off-site movement.

**AQUATIC ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT:** 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 wash water.

### 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 area. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3 herbicides within a season or among 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 pest control 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 use and that considers mechanical control methods, cultural ( e.g., timing to

## RESIDENTIAL USE LABEL

favor the turf and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive 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 pest control advisor for additional pesticide resistance- management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

### WHERE TO USE

This product is a selective preemergence herbicide that controls grasses and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established Turf Grasses (excluding golf course putting greens) and Lawns
- Landscape Ornamentals
- Established perennials and wildflower plantings

### HOW PROCLIPSE 0.28% FERTILIZER WORKS

ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting growth and development of newly germinated weed seed. Weed control is most effective when ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer is activated with a minimum of 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation or by shallow incorporation 1 to 2 inches deep within 14 days of application and before weed seeds germinate.

### USE PRECAUTIONS

Not for use on plants being grown for:

- Sale or other commercial uses
- Commercial seed production
- Research purposes
- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with this product.
- Do not apply aerially.
- Do not apply to putting greens.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

Failure to follow the directions for use and precautions on this label may result in poor weed control, crop injury, or illegal residues.

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### WEEDS CONTROLLED

When used as directed in this label, this product will control the following weeds:

Barnyardgrass  
Bluegrass, Annual (Poa annua)  
Carpetweed  
Chickweed, mouse ear (from seed)  
Crabgrass (large, smooth)  
Crowfootgrass  
Cupgrass, Woolly  
Foxtails, Annual  
Goosegrass<sup>1</sup>  
Henbit  
Itchgrass  
Johnsongrass (from seed)  
Knotweed  
Kochia  
Lambsquarters, common  
Lovegrass  
Panicum (Texas, Fall, Browntop)  
Pigweed  
Purslane, common  
Pusley, Florida  
Rescuegrass<sup>3</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 0.65 to 1.5 lbs active ingredient per acre (equal to 232 lbs to 536 lbs/acre of this product per acre or equal to 5.3 lbs to 12.3 lbs of product / 1,000 square feet) will control goosegrass. Under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or extended growing season, the most effective weed control may be obtained by making an initial application of 0.65 to 1.0 lbs ai/acre (equal to 232 lbs to 357 lbs/acre of this product per acre or equal to 5.3 lbs to 8.2 lbs of product / 1,000 square feet) followed by a second application 60 to 90 days later at doses that would not exceed the maximum annual rate for the turf grass species listed in the Maximum Annual Rate table.

<sup>2</sup>Applications for this weed should be made in late summer, fall, or winter prior to germination.

<sup>3</sup>Suppression only. Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rates for each turf species. All applications must be made prior to germination of the weed seeds.

### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

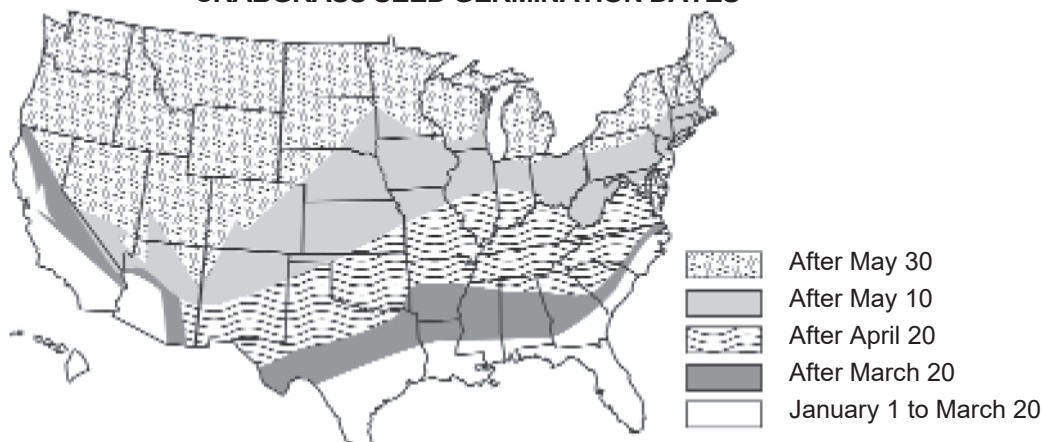
Apply uniformly with suitable, calibrated application equipment.

### ESTABLISHED TURF:

This product is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turf grasses and lawns. The maximum amount of this product that may be applied per year is given for each turf grass species in the Maximum Annual Rate section of this label. Most effective weed control in turf grasses will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application. The map below lists approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

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### CRABGRASS SEED GERMINATION DATES



### USE PRECAUTIONS FOR TURF GRASS AND LAWNS

- Application of this product may thin emerged annual bluegrass and newly overseeded grasses.
- 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 2<sup>nd</sup> inch of soil, not thatch plus soil.
- Do not cut (harvest) treated sod before 120 days after application.
- Do not apply to newly set sod until the following year.
- Application of this product to turf stressed by drought, low fertility, or pest damage may result in turf injury.
- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control.
- Do not apply this product to putting greens or areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass, or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.

### RATES OF APPLICATION

This product may be applied as a single application or in two sequential applications 60-90 days apart to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications must be made prior to germination of the target weeds. This product will not control established weeds. Maximum use rate selection should be based on turf species. The length of time of residual weed control provided by this product is related to the rate applied. Do not make more than two (2) applications per calendar year.

### MAXIMUM ANNUAL RATES

This product is recommended for use on the turf grass species listed in the following table. Do not exceed the maximum yearly rate as given in the following table.

Maximum Application Rate of ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer / Calendar Year by Turf Grass Species <sup>(1)</sup>			
	Lbs. Product / Acre	Lbs. Product / 1,000 sq. ft	Lbs. ai / acre
<b>Turf Species:</b>			
Creeping Bentgrass	232	5.3	0.65
Creeping Red Fescue	268	6.1	0.75
Buffalograss	357	8.2	1.0

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Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass			
Bermudagrass (2) Bahia grass Centipedegrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysia	536	12.3	1.5

<sup>1</sup>These are the maximum rate per calendar year by species limitations.

<sup>2</sup>May be used on newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 0.5 lbs ai/acre acre (equal to 179 lbs/acre of product per acre or equal to 4.1 lbs of product / 1,000 square feet). Newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily retarded. Only suppression of foxtail, goosegrass, and rescuegrass will be obtained due to reduced product rates used in sprigging situations.

Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai/acre per calendar year (equal to 536 lbs/acre of product per acre or equal to 12.3 lbs of product / 1,000 square feet).

Use higher rates of this product to achieve higher levels of fertility and longer periods of weed control for each turf type, but do not exceed the maximum application rates specified in the Maximum Annual Rates Table.

### WHEN TO APPLY AFTER OVERSEEDING TURF

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.

### WHEN TO OVERSEED AFTER APPLICATION

This product will inhibit the germination of turf species if overseeded too soon after application.

Follow rates and intervals in the following table below for best overseeding / reseeding results.

ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer Rate lbs/acre	ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer Rate lbs/1,000 sq ft	Lbs. ai/acre	Months Before Overseeding		
			North	Transition	South
179	4.1	0.5	4	4	4
232	5.3	0.65	5	4	4
268	6.1	0.75	6	5	5
286	6.6	0.8	-	6	6
357	8.2	1.0	-	7	7
407	9.3	1.14	-	-	9
464	10.7	1.3	-	-	10
536	12.3	1.5	-	-	12

### LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

Including Established Perennials and Wildflower Plantings

This product may be applied for residual preemergence weed control in ornamentals.

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### Use Rates and When to Apply

Apply in the fall and / or spring at 0.65 to 1.5 lbs ai/acre, which equals 5.3 to 12.3 lbs of this product per 1,000 square feet of ornamental plantings. Use the higher rates of application for longer periods of control. Two sequential applications may be made 60-90 days apart as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rate of 1.5 lbs ai per acre.

### Established Landscape Ornamentals

This product may be applied to established ornamentals as a broadcast over the top or directed application. Irrigation or rainfall soon after application will wash residues off plant foliage and activate it into the soil.

### Newly Transplanted Landscape Ornamentals

This product may be applied to newly transplanted ornamentals as a broadcast over the top or directed application. Delay application to allow soil to settle around new transplants and water thoroughly before applying this product. 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.

### HOW MUCH OF THIS PRODUCT AND WHEN TO APPLY - ORNAMENTALS

ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer Rate lbs/acre	ProClipse 0.28% Fertilizer Rate lbs/1,000 sq ft	Lbs. ai/acre
179	4.1	0.5
232	5.3	0.65
268	6.1	0.75
286	6.6	0.8
357	8.2	1.0
407	9.3	1.14
464	10.7	1.3
536	12.3	1.5

### Tolerant Ornamental Species

This product will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. This product may be applied in all states to species listed below in Table 1. This product may be applied in all states except California to species in Table 2. This product may be applied over the top of the listed species.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to this product.

Table 1. Tolerant Ornamental Species – All States

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune*	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Ice Plant	<i>Maleophora luteola</i>
American Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Indian Hawthorne	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
American Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Iris species**	<i>Iris</i> spp.
American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Amur Privet	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Japanese Aralia	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Austrian Black Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Japanese Aucuba	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Avocado*	<i>Persea americana</i>	Japanese Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis gladyensis</i>	Japanese Black Pine	<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>
Bearberry Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Japanese Boxcherry	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
Big Blue Lillyturf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Japanese Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Border Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Japanese Holly	<i>Ilex crenata</i>



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Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Bradford Pear	<i>Pyrus</i> spp.	Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Calabrian Pine	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Canada Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Japanese Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Canary Island Viburnum	<i>Viburnum rigidum</i>	Japanese Privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Cape Weed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Japanese Snowball	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>
Chinese Hibiscus**	<i>Hibiscus Rosasinensis</i>	Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus)	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>
Chinese Holly**	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Japanese Viburnum	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>
Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Japanese Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Citrus species*	<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Japanese Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> <i>Actinidia</i>
Cleyera	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Kiwi*	<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>
Corel Bells	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Lady Bank's Rose	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Crabapple*	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Leatherleaf Fern	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Cranberry Bush	<i>Viburnum trilobium</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum	<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>
Cranberry Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	LilyoftheNile (African Lily)	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	LilyoftheValley Shrub	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Creeping Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Loblolly Pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Douglas Fir**	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Longleaf Pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
Dwarf Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Magnolia species**	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Mentor Barberry	<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Mondo Grass**	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
English Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Monterey Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
False Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Narcissus species**	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Feathery Cassia	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Old Fashioned Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Oleander	<i>Nerium</i> spp.
Firethorn Scarlet	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Olive*	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Formosa	<i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i>	Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Pistachio*	<i>Pistacia</i> spp.
Fraiser's Photinia (Redtip)	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Queensland Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>
Gardenia, CapeJasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Gladiolus species**	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Rockspray Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>
Glossy Privet (WaxLeaf)	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Rose of Sharon**	<i>Hibiscus</i>
Grape*	<i>Vitis</i> spp.	Rosemary*	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Greenstem Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Roseum Elegans	<i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i>
Hawthorne	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Scotch Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Hino-crimson	<i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i>	Shrimp Plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>
Hop bush	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Slash Pine	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>
Spanish Bayonet	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Virginia Pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Spreading Euonymus	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicka</i>	Walnut*	<i>Juglans</i> spp.
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Warty Barberry	<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>
Star Jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum album</i>	White Trailing Ice Plant	<i>Delosperma alba</i>
Shore Juniper	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Wild Lilac	<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>
Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)	<i>Picea</i> spp.	Winter Jasmine	<i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i>
Sweet Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Tatarian Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Wintergreen Barberry	<i>Berberis julianae</i>
Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Tulip species	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.	Yew	<i>Taxus media</i>
Vinca	<i>Vinca major</i>	Yucca, Adam's Needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
Vine Hill Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>		
*Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.			
**Not for use on container grown plants			

## RESIDENTIAL USE LABEL

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species – All States Except CA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Abelia: Sherwood	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Hosta, 'Searsucker'	<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i> <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i>
Aquilegia: Red and Gold	<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)	<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>
Arrowood Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Japanese Anemone	<i>Anemone hybrida</i>
Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple	<i>Aster</i> spp.	Lady Fern; Fern Lady	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>
Dome	<i>Aster X frikartii</i>	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i>
Australian Brushcherry	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Larkspur; Blue Elf	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Lavender; Munstead	<i>Lavender</i> spp.
Bigleaf Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> <i>lanceolata</i>	Lily: Jazz	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
BlackEyed Susan: Goldstrum	<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	Lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Liriope, Creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Burgundy	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Liriope, Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i>
Butterfly Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Loosestrife; Modern Pink Jodlesong Trumpet Creeper,	<i>Lythrum</i> spp.
Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Lucifer	<i>Crocasmia</i> spp.
Cheddar Pink	<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Mallow; Disco Belle White	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.
Chinese Privet; Variegata	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>
Columbine; Red and Gold	<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Oak, Shumard's Red	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>
Coneflower, Purple; Magnus	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Osmanthus (False Holly): Gulf Tide	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>
Cooperi Pink	<i>Delosperma</i> spp.	Parsoni	<i>Juniperus davurica</i>
Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom	<i>Heucherella</i> spp.	Pincushion Flower	<i>Scabiosa</i> spp.
Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome	<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.
Cransbill	<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Siberian Iris; Cabernet	<i>Iris sibirica</i>
Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora	<i>Lagerstromia indica x fauriei</i>	Snowbank Spirea:	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>
Crimson Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>
Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Stonecrop	<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>
Delaware Valley White	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including <i>Azalea</i> )	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood;	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
Dianthus, Maiden Pinks Zing	<i>Dianthus deltoideus</i>	Stonecrop; Lidakense	<i>Sedum cauticola</i>
Dragonhead, False; Vivid	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Sunrose	<i>Helianthemum</i> spp.
Edelweiss	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Sword-Leaved Iris	<i>Iris ensata</i>
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet	<i>Campis X tagliabuana</i>



## RESIDENTIAL USE LABEL

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Flame Creeper	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)	Flower Madame Galen	<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> <i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>
Fibrous Begonia: Hardy	<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Tree Peony	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>
Grandis	<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	Tussock Bellflower; (White Clips)	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>
Fountain Grass (Dwarf)**	<i>Pennisetum setaceum perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border	<i>Veronica</i> spp.
FiveLeaf or Chocolate Vine	<i>Akebia quintata</i>	Wakeiebisu	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)
Gaillardia, Blanket Flower:	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Weeping Forsythia	<i>Forsythia syspensa</i>
'Goblin'	<i>Gaura</i> spp.	Weeping Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Gentian	<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>	White Gumpo	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)
George L. Tabor	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Germander	<i>Teucrium</i> spp.	Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder**	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>
Girard Crimson	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)	Yarrow: King Edward	<i>Achillea</i> spp. <i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>
Grape Myrtle; Tuscarora	<i>Lagerstromia indica x fauriei</i>	Yedda Hawthorne	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>
<p>*Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.  **Not for use on container grown plants</p>			

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed and away from food, feedstuffs, and domestic water supplies.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

**If empty:** Place in trash or offer for recycling if available.

**If partly filled:** Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

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