PM23 1386-43 1 of 4

2,4-D CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

EPA Letters Dated October 30, 1992 and January 14, 1993

I, being an authorized representative of Universal Cooperatives, Inc., certify that all containers of 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer (1386-43)† produced by October 23, 1993 will bear revised labeling in accordance with the revised labeling required for Task Force technical and manufacturing-use products. I further certify that all containers of said product sold or distributed by this company by April 15, 1994 will bear revised labeling in accordance with the revised labeling required for Task Force technical and manufacturing-use products.

Ms. Nik Ramswick
Universal Cooperatives, Inc.
7801 Metro Parkway
P. O. Box 460
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440
(612-854-0800)

March 30, 1993

2,4-D Amine Weed Killer

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See Side Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	47.2%
INERT INGREDIENTS	52.8%
Total	100.0%

*Equivalent to 39.2% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Contains 3.8 pounds 2,4-D Acid equivalent per gallon. *Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6.D01-5.

Product 102

EPA Reg. No. 1386-43
EPA Est. No. 1386-OH-1

CO-OP

UNIVERSAL COOPERATIVES, INC., MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. When mixing, loading or applying this product or repairing or cleaning equipment used with this product, wear eye protection (face shield or safety glasses), chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. A mechanical system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. For aerial applicators in enclosed cockpits and applicators applying this product from a tractor that has a completely enclosed cab, eye protection is not required.

Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water as soon as possible after mixing, loading, or applying this product. Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water before eating, smoking, or drinking. Wash hands and arms before using toilet. After work, remove all clothing and shower using soap and water. Do not reuse clothing worn during the previous day's mixing and loading or application of this product without cleaning first. Clothing must be kept and washed separately from other household laundry. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower. Keep out of the reach of children.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If Swallowed: Contact a physician immediately. Give victim one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of throat with a finger. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with soap and water. Do not reuse contaminated clothing until washed. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If in Eyes: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician immediately.

If Inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air. Apply respiration if indicated.

For Medical Emergency Information call 1-800-228-5635, extension 138.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes [(except as specifically recommended on this label) especially in areas where grapes, cotton, tomatoes, or other susceptible plants are grown. Do not treat irrigation ditches in areas where water will be used to overhead (sprinkler) irrigate susceptible crops especially grapes, tomatoes, tobacco, and cotton.]. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

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 THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information. Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Read the above reentry statement and the precautionary statements to workers. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information. "CAUTION: Area treated with 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer (contains 2,4-D) on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. (Insert here Statement of Practical Treatment from label.)"

2,4-D Amine Weed Killer will kill or control the following as well as many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D:

*Alfalfa	Coffeebean	Locoweed	Sheep Sorrel
Arrowhead	Common Mullein	*Mallow	Shepherdspurse
Artichoke	Creeping Jenny	Medicarweed	*Smartweed
*Bindweed (Hedge, Field, European)	Curly Indigo	Morningglory, Annual	Sowthistle
	Dandelion	Mustard	Stinkweed
Bitter Wintercress	*Dock	Parrotfeather	Sumac
Bittercress, Smallflowered	*Elderberry	Pennycress, Field	Sunflower
Boxelder	Elderwood	Pennywort	Velvetleaf
Buckhorn	Elderberry	*Peppergrass	Vetch, Hairy
Bull Thistle	Evening Primrose, Cutleaf	Pigweed	Virginia Creeper
Bullnettle	*Goldenrod	Plantain	Waterhyacinth
Bulrush	*Ground Ivy	Poison Ivy	Waterlily
Burdock	Hemp	Pokeweed	Waterprimrose
Bur ragweed	Henbit	Povertyweed	Wild Carrot
Buttercup	*Hoary Cress	Prickly Lettuce	*Wild Garlic
*Canada Thistle	Honeysuckle	Puncturevine	Wild Lettuce
Catnip	Horseweed or Marestail	Purslane	*Wild Onion
Chickweed	Indigo	Ragweed	Wild Radish
Chicory	*Ironweed	Rush	Willow
*Clover, Red	Jimsonweed	*Russian Thistle	Witchweed
Cocklebur, Common	Lambsquarters, Common	Sagebrush	

*These species may require repeated applications and/or use of the higher rate recommended on this product label even under ideal conditions for application.

This product should be used as a water diluted spray, or may be mixed with liquid nitrogen fertilizer (see below), for selective control of susceptible weeds growing in small grain crops, corn, sorghum, lawns and ornamental turf, and for non-selective control of certain weeds not in growing crops, such as roadsides, fence rows, and drainage ditch banks. Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

Apply when the weeds are young and are in a succulent, rapidly growing condition, since best results are obtained when soil moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for rapid growth of weed plants. Sprays applied to weeds have stopped growing rapidly, or when they are affected by a lack of moisture in the soil, are often [illegible] against many kinds of weeds. Spray perennial weeds after they are completely emerged, but before [illegible] may not be evident for 2 to 3 weeks after spraying. Full treatment of areas infested with [illegible]

Considerable caution must be exercised in using 2,4-D sprays to avoid injury to [illegible] apply directly to vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton, or other [illegible] 2,4-D and do not permit spray mist to drift onto them since even minute quantities [illegible] the growing or dormant periods. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Do not use [illegible] Most legumes, including white clover, are usually damaged and, under some conditions, [illegible] Amine Weed Killer sprays or spray drift may be killed or suffer significant stand loss [illegible] reduction. Excessive amount of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid in the soil may damage [illegible] plant growth.

Aerial, ground rig, and hand sprayer application should be used only when there is [illegible] crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. [illegible] before making such applications.

Users should note that herbicide treatment of public water requires a permit from [illegible] states. Your State Conservation Department or Game and Fish Commission will aid you [illegible]

PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION: Recommended quantities of this [illegible] in the spray tank at time of application. Agitate or stir to assure a good mixture at [illegible] application. The quantity of spray solution to make up will depend upon the equipment [illegible] volume sprayer, the proper dosage should be applied in at least 15 gallons of water [illegible] 10 gallons per acre have been used successfully in certain instances. When using a [illegible] to 200 gallons of water per acre. For aerial application, apply in [illegible] 5 gallons of water [illegible] amount of 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer per unit area regardless of [illegible] quantity of water [illegible]

Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce fine [illegible] ground application may be reduced by: (1) applying as near to the target as possible [illegible] by increasing the volume of spray mix per acre; (3) by decreasing the pounds of press[illegible] nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern; and (5) by not applying when wind is [illegible] or valuable plants.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT: It is almost impossible to remove residues of 2,4-[illegible] ment, particularly from non-metallic parts (wood, rubber, fibre), and it is advisable not [illegible] applying other materials to plants or crops. Do not use the same spray equipment for [illegible] cleaned.

USE OF LIQUID NITROGEN FERTILIZER: 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer may be combin[illegible] tilizers. However, the compatibility of 2,4-D Amine with the fertilizer must be tested be[illegible]

JAR TEST

Amount of 2,4-D Amine to add to one pint of Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer

2,4-D Amine Rate/Acre	Level Teaspoons of [illegible] Volume of 25 Gal./Acre
1/2 Pint	1/4 Teaspoon
1 Pint	1/2 Teaspoon
2 Pints	1 Teaspoon
4 Pints	2 Teaspoons

The amount of herbicide to be tested, as indicated in the above table, is based on [illegible] of finished spray per acre. When using lower or higher spray volumes make appropri[illegible] the compatibility test.

In a quart jar add the appropriate amount of 2,4-D Amine, as determined from the [illegible] nitrogen fertilizer. Cover the jar and shake it well. Observe the mixture after 5 minut[illegible]

If the mixture does not ball up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films or layers or [illegible] combination is compatible. If precipitates form but the mixture can be resuspended wi[illegible] be used provided good agitation is maintained throughout the mixing and applicatio[illegible]

If incompatibility occurs, the use of a suitable compatibility agent may solve the probl[illegible] test, but add 1/4 teaspoon of a compatibility agent prior to adding the 2,4-D Amine [illegible] to 2 pints per 100 gallons of liquid nitrogen fertilizer.) If the mixture is still incompa[illegible]

TANK MIXING SEQUENCE

If the 2,4-D Amine/fertilizer mixture is compatible without the use of a compatibil[illegible] half the amount of fertilizer to be used. Make a pre-mix of 1 part of 2,4-D Amine an[illegible] to the spray tank, with agitation, and complete filling the tank with the fertilizer. Apply i[illegible] in the spray tank during application..

If a compatibility agent must be used, add it to the spray tank prior to adding th[illegible]

Follow all applicable recommendations and field application rates on the fertilizer an[illegible] well as the 2,4-D Amine labeling.

SMALL GRAIN CROPS (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats): See table for recommended use[illegible]

Spray when weeds are small after grains are well tillered (usually 4 to 8 inches ta[illegible] not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through milk stage. To control la[illegible] harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the[illegible] results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds[illegible]

Spring Planted Oats: Apply in sufficient water to give good coverage. Apply after th[illegible] the boot to dough stage.

Fall Planted Oats: Apply after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficu[illegible] of 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre for maximum control, but crop injury may result. Do not spr[illegible] cold weather.

NOTE: Do not use on grain interplanted with legumes. Do not forage or graze treate[illegible] treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN: See table for recommended use rates.

Preplant: To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops pri[illegible] days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequ[illegible] high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops.

Preemergence: Apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do [illegible]

Emergence: Apply just as corn plants are breaking ground.

Post-emergence: Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small and corn [illegible] is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as poss[illegible] to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture content [illegible] to reduce the possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after applic[illegible] breakage due to temporary b[illegible]used by 2,4-D. Hybrid corn should be sprayed [illegible] to be tolerant to 2,4-D at th[illegible]d dosage or after experience has shown tha[illegible] grown to be tolerant to 2,4-

Pre-harvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre of 2,4-D Amine by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf, and vines that interfere with harvesting. Do not forage or feed corn fodder to livestock for 7 days following application.

SORGHUMS (MILO): See table for recommended use rates.

Apply when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches high with secondary roots well established. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 6 inches high. Do not apply from flowering to dough stage. Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperature. If it is necessary to apply 2,4-D Amine under these conditions, use no more than 2/3 pint per acre. Hybrids should be sprayed only if the cross or line is known to be tolerant to 2,4-D at the recommended dosage or after experience has shown the particular crosses or lines being grown to be tolerant to 2,4-D treatment.

FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN SOYBEANS
(Preplant Application Only)

2,4-D Amine Weed Killer may be used for postemergence control of many susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. This product may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burn-down control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. Make only preplant applications to emerged weeds prior to planting soybeans grown in reduced tillage production systems. Apply only according to instructions given below.

Do not use any tillage operations between herbicide application and planting of soybeans.

Mixing Instructions: Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may be added to spray mixture to increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer on certain weeds. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the label of each product added to the spray mixture.

Application Procedures: Apply using air or ground equipment in a spray volume sufficient to provide uniform coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre for aerial application and 10 or more gallons per acre for ground equipment.

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES

PRODUCT	BROADCAST APPLICATION RATE	WHEN TO APPLY (Days Prior To Planting Soybeans)
2,4-D Amine	1 Pint/Acre	Not Less Than 15 Days
	2 Pints/Acre	Not Less Than 30 Days

For best weed control results, application should be made when weeds are small, actively growing and free of stress caused by temperature extremes, moisture stress, diseases, or insect damage. The control of individual weed species may be variable. Consult your local county agent or State Agricultural Extension Specialist or Crop Consultant for advice.

Use Precautions and Restrictions:

*Important Notice — Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in treated fields may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of such injury will depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide application until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present at the time of application. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

*Do not use on sandy soils with less than 1.0% organic matter.

*Do not make more than one application per season regardless of the application rate used.

*Do not apply when weather conditions such as atmospheric temperature inversion or when wind direction favors drift from the treated area to susceptible plants.

*Do not allow livestock grazing or harvest hay, forage or fodder from treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

*In treated fields, plant soybean seed as deep as practical, but not less than 1.0 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is adequately covered.

*Do not apply 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer as described unless you are prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible stand loss and/or yield reduction.

*During the growing season following application, do not replant treated fields with crops other than those labeled for use with 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer.

RICE: See table for recommended use rates.

Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering, or early heading growth stages. Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore, before spraying consult local Extension Service or University specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

SUGARCANE: See table for recommended use rates.

Apply as a pre- or postemergence spray according to State recommendations. Apply as a preemergence application before canes appear or as a postemergence application in spring after cane emerges and through lay-by.

RECOMMENDED RATES OF 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER

Crop (See Detailed Instructions Above)	Dosage Per Acre* Normal Rates (Usually Safe To Crop)	Higher Rates for Special Situations* (More Likely To Injure Crop)
SMALL GRAIN:		
Spring Postemergence		
wheat, barley, rye	2/3 to 1 1/3 Pints	2 to 3 Pints
oats	1/2 to 1 Pint	1 1/2 to 2 Pints
Preharvest (dough stage)		
wheat, barley, oats	1 to 2 Pints	2 to 3 Pints
CORN		
Preplant	1 to 2 Pints	
Preemergence	2 to 4 Pints	
Emergence	1 Pint	1 1/2 Pints
Postemergence		
up to 8 inches tall	1/2 to 1 Pint	
8 inches to tasseling (use only directed spray)	1 Pint	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 Pints
Preharvest	1 to 2 Pints	

RECOMMENDED RATES OF 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER — CONTINUED

Crop (See Detailed Instructions Above)	Dosage Per Acre* Normal Rates (Usually Safe To Crop)	Higher Rates for Special Situations* (More Likely To Injure Crop)
SORGHUM		
Postemergence		
6 to 8 inches tall	2/3 to 1 Pint	
8 to 15 inches tall (use only directed spray)	1 Pint	1 1/2 to 2 Pints
RICE	1 to 2 1/2 Pints	2 to 3 Pints
SUGARCANE	2 to 4 Pints	

*The higher rates as recommended above may be necessary to control difficult weed problems such as under dry conditions in the Western states. They should not be used, however, unless possible crop injury is acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

**If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area sprayed.

LAWN AND ORNAMENTAL TURF: Use 1 to 3 pints of 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer in enough water to give good coverage to one acre on established stands of perennial grasses. Do not use on creeping grasses such as Bent except for spot spraying. Newly seeded turf should not be treated until after the second mowing and the lower dosage rate should be used. Reseeding of lawns should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed, therefore, do not treat areas where the legumes are desired. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeated application. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

Resistant Weeds in Lawn and Ornamental Turf (Spot Treatment): To control certain broadleaf weeds, such as jimsonweed, prickly lettuce, mallow, purslane, shepherdspurse, smartweed, henbit, buttercup, wild carrot, docks, pokeweed, common mullein and sheep sorrel usually require a considerably higher dosage rate. These resistant weeds usually may be controlled in localized areas or spots by applying 1 to 1 1/4 tablespoons per gallon of water when the plants are young and growing vigorously.

THIS HIGH DOSAGE RATE CANNOT BE USED WITHOUT CAUSING SEVERE INJURY, AND CONSEQUENTLY, ITS USE MUST BE EXCLUSIVELY FOR SPOT TREATMENT WHERE SUCH INJURY CAN BE TOLERATED.

Repeated treatments, if new weed growth occurs, may be necessary to maintain control.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 4 pints per acre in spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five-leaf stage, using 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. NOTE: Do not use on bent grass unless grass injury can be tolerated. Do not graze dairy animals nor cut forage for hay within 7 days after application.

FALLOW LAND: Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 2 quarts per acre on established perennial species, such as Canada thistle and field bindweed. Apply to weeds actively growing. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until 2,4-D has disappeared from the soil.

PASTURES AND RANGELAND: To control many broadleaf weeds in pastures, meadows, and rangelands, use 2 to 4 pints per acre of 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer in sufficient water to provide for uniform application. Treat when weeds are growing actively. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Most legumes are usually injured or killed at the rates recommended. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days of application. Do not harvest grass for hay within 30 days of application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days of slaughter.

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: On rangelands, roadsides, and fencerows, use 2 quarts plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland, apply a maximum of 2 quarts per acre per application. Do not graze dairy animals on treated area within 7 days after application.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL (Airfields, roadsides, vacant lots, drainage ditch banks, fence rows, industrial sites, and similar areas): Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Usually 2 quarts per acre will give adequate control. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bent. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat applications. Do not use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay reseeding for 3 months or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL: To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D, such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac, and Willow on non-crop areas, use 2 quarts in 100 gallons of water. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of up to 400 gallons are necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. Applications are more effective when made on actively growing plants. Treatment should not be made during time of severe drought or in early fall when leaves lose their green color. Hard to control species may require retreatment next season.

TREE INJECTION: For control of unwanted hardwoods such as elm, oak, hickory, and sweetgum in forest and other non-crop areas, apply undiluted by injecting 1 ml through the bark, using one injection per inch of trunk diameter measured at breast height (4 1/2 feet). For harder to control species (ash, maple, dogwood), use 2 ml undiluted per injection. All injections should be as near the root collar as possible and should be evenly spaced around the trunk. Injections may be made at any time of the year but are most effective during the growing season. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap rise.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store at temperatures below 40° F. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

Seller warrants that this material conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use and Buyer assumes the risk of any use contrary to such directions. Seller makes no other express or implied warranty, including any other express or implied warranty of Fitness or of Merchantability, and no agent of Seller is authorized to do so except in writing with a specific reference to this warranty. In no event shall Seller's liability for any breach of warranty exceed the purchase price of the material as to which a claim is made.

1020193 [redacted] IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF UNIVERSAL COOPERATIVES, INC.