2217-413

3/8/2002

1/11

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAR 8 2002

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Craig Martens
PBI Gordon Corporation
P.O. Box 014090
Kansas City, MO 64101-0090

Dear Mr. Martens:

Subject: Extend Use on Reduced or No-Tillage Soybeans
600 LV 2,4-D Weed Killer A Low Volatile Ester
EPA Registration No. 2217-413
Your Submission Dated December 13, 2001

The Agency is conditionally approving an amendment to the registration of the above-referenced product under the authority of section 3(c)(7)(B) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). This amendment allows use of the subject product on reduced or no-tillage soybeans (pre-plant only) with a maximum permissible level for residues of the herbicide in or on soybeans of 0.02 ppm. This amendment will expire automatically on December 31, 2004. In addition, during the period that this amendment is effective, it will be subject to the conditions listed below:

1) This conditional registration will expire automatically on December 31, 2004. Sale or distribution of the subject product bearing labeling for this use on reduced or no-tillage soybeans (pre-plant only) after December 31, 2004 will be illegal. The tolerance authorizing residues of the subject product will also expire on December 31, 2004. After that date, sale or distribution of food in interstate commerce containing any residue of the subject product will be a violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

2) Finally, if and when a permanent tolerance is established, EPA will entertain an application to amend the registration of the subject product without any special limitations on the duration of the amendment.

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records. Please submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. The amended labeling supersedes all previously accepted ones.

2/11

If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact Mr. James Stone at 703-305-7391.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

3/11

600 LV 2,4-D WEED KILLER
A LOW VOLATILE ESTER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
*Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.....	87.9%
INERT INGREDIENTS:.....	12.1%
TOTAL	100.0%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS
*5.6 lbs. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 58.3%

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
MAR 8 2002
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 2217-413

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See next panel for Precautionary Statements
and Statement of Practical Treatment

NET CONTENTS ONE GALLON

858/ AP041601
EPA REG. NO. 2217-413
EPA Est. No. 2217-KS-1
MANUFACTURED BY:

pbi/gordon corporation
An Employee-Owned Company
1217 West 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64101

4/11

READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST. OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Control Statements:

Containers over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons: Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

Containers of 5 gallons or more: A mechanical system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a nonrefillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft 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:

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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.

Statement of Practical Treatment

IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
IF IN EYES: Flush with water for 15 minutes. Call a physician at once.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation waters.

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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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 agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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 and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

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, wear: coveralls, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets. This product may be stored in an unheated building.

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 incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

USE PRECAUTIONS:

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Don't overdose. Avoid spray drift to cotton, soybeans, tomatoes, tobacco, grapes, fruit trees, flowers, garden crops, ornamental plants, shrubs, trees and other hormone herbicide sensitive desirable plants. Do not apply near these plants because small quantities of wind drifted herbicide may cause severe injury.

Do not apply when wind speed is sufficient to cause drift. Do not apply when a temperature air inversion exists. An air inversion may be detected by creating a smoke column and observing a layering effect.

Do not apply when temperature exceeds 90°F. Do not apply if rain is expected within the hour.

6/11

GENERAL:

Apply 600 LV as a water or oil spray during warm weather when weeds or brush are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize drift. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds and brush, usually 5 to 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 3 to 5 gallons by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage.

Generally, the low dosages recommended on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. For crop uses, do not mix with oil or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on this label. Deep rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed, and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for maximum control.

Do not apply 600 LV where spray drift may contact nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants, or may contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Read and follow all precautions on this label. Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

- WEEDS -			
Arrowhead	Dogfennel	Pepperweed, field	Sweet clover
Beggarticks	Elderberry	Pigweed	Tansy mustard
Bindweed	Fanweed	Plantain	Tansy ragwort
Bitterweed	Galinsoga	Poison ivy	Thistle, bull
Blueweed, Texas	Goatsbeard	Poorjoe	Thistle, musk
Broomweed	Halogeton	Ragweed	Thistle, Russian
Buckbrush	Hoary cress	Rape, wild	Tumbleweed
Buckhorn	Horse nettle	Redstem	Velvetleaf
Buckwheat	Jewelweed	Sage, coastal	Vervains
Burdock	Jimsonweed	Sagebrush, sand	Vetch
Burhead	Knotweed	Salsify	~~Water plantain~~
Canada thistle	Kochia	Sand	Wild carrot
Carpetweed	Lambsquarters	Shinnery oak	Wild garlic
Catnip	Locoweed	Sheep sorrel	Wild hemp
Chamise	Mallow, Venice	Shepherdspurse	Wild onion
Chicory	Manzanita	Sicklepod	Wild radish
Cocklebur	Marshelder	Smartweed	Wild sweet potato
Coffeeweed	Milkweed	Sneezeweed, bitter	Willow
Cornflower	Milk vetch	Sowthistle, annual	Witchweed
Coyotebrush	Morningglory	Spanishneedles	Wormwood
Croton	Mustards	Sumac	Yellow rocket
Dandelion	Nettles	Sunflower	Yellow starthistle
Docks	Pennycress		

NOTES ABOUT WIND DRIFT:

Ground Equipment - Spray drift can be lessened by: Keep the spray boom as low as possible and by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre. Use no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with flat fan or flooding flat fan nozzle tips. Spray when wind velocity is low. Do not spray with oil when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. Do not apply with hollow cone type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.

7/11

Aircraft Application - Spray drift can be lessened by: Applying not less than 5 gallons of spray per acre. Use no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles. Use nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern. Spray only when wind velocity is less than 5 miles per hour.

PREPARATION OF THE SPRAY:

With Water: Fill the spray tank about half full with water. Add the required amount of 600 LV with agitation. Then, add the rest of the water. Note: 600 LV in water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated.

With Water & Oil: Mix 600 LV and the oil first. Add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after the 600 LV is mixed in the water.

With Oil: If straight oil is used, a solution is formed and separation does not occur. Do not allow any water to get into the herbicide-oil solution to avoid formulation of an invert emulsion.

SMALL GRAINS (NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME):

Note: Do not permit dairy or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

Spring Wheat & Barley: Apply $^1/_3$ to ¾ pint per acre. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) but before the boot stage, and when weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot to the dough stage. Higher rates (¾ to 1½ pints per acre) may be required to control certain weeds but crop injury may occur.

Winter Wheat & Rye: Apply $^1/_3$ to ½ pint per acre in the spring at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage.

Spring Seeded Oats: Apply $^1/_3$ pint per acre at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to suffer some injury.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern) Grown for Grain: Apply ½ to 1 pint per acre after full tillering but before the early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher rate for maximum control but crop injury may result. Do not apply during or immediately following cold weather.

Preharvest Treatment: Apply ½ to 1½ pints per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results are obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth.

CORN:

Hybrids vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for this information. Use one of the following programs for weed control in corn:

Preemergence: Apply 1½ to $2^2/_3$ pints per acre to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not cultivate until necessary.

Emergence: Apply ¾ pint per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground.

Postemergence: After emergence of corn, use ½ pint per acre. Application of ½ to ¾ pint per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates are more likely to injure the corn. Do not apply from the tasseling to dough stage. Do not use with oil, atrazine or other adjuvants. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. To reduce breakage of stalks from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after treatment.

Preharvest Treatment: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply $^1/_3$ to $1^1/_3$ pints per acre by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, smartweed, velvetleaf, and vines that interfere with harvesting. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

8/11

SORGHUM (Milo):

Apply $^1/_3$ pint per acre when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of ½ to ¾ pint per acre may be needed to control some weeds but the chance for crop injury is likewise increased. Do not use with oil. Do not treat before the sorghum is 5 inches tall nor during the boot, flowering, or early dough stages. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the foliage as much as possible. Temporary crop injury may occur under conditions of high soil moisture and high temperatures. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some hybrids are quite sensitive. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Some hybrids are quite sensitive. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for information.

FOR USE IN REDUCED OR NO-TILLAGE SOYBEANS (Preplant Only)

GENERAL INFORMATION:

600 LV is a phenoxy type herbicide that provides postemergence control of many susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. 600 LV may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. 600 LV should only be applied preplant to soybeans in situations such as reduced tillage production systems, where emerged weeds are present. Apply only according to the application instructions given below.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:

Mix 600 LV only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of water per acre in ground equipment.

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES FOR LOW-VOLATILE ESTERS

Maximum amount of 600 LV to Apply/Acre	Maximum Rate (Pounds 2,4-D a.e./acre)	When to Apply (Days Prior to Planting Soybeans)
$^2/_3$ Pint	0.5	NOT LESS THAN 7 DAYS
$^2/_3$ Quart	1.0	NOT LESS THAN 30 DAYS

WEEDS CONTROLLED		
alfalfa*	garlic, wild*	ragweed, common
bindweed*	horseweed or marestail	ragweed, giant
bullnettle	ironweed	shepherdspurse
bittercress, smallflowered	lambsquarters, common	smartweed, Pennsylvania
buttercup, smallflowered	lettuce, prickly	sowthistle, annual
Carolina geranium	morningglory, annual	speedwell
cinquefoil, common and rough	mousetail	thistle, Canada*
clover, red*	mustard, wild	thistle, bull
cocklebur, common	onion, wild*	velvetleaf
dandelion	pennycress, field	vetch, hairy*
dock, curly*	plantain	Virginia copperleaf
eveningprimrose, cutleaf	purslane, common	

*These species are only partially controlled.

In general, weeds should be small, actively growing and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage at the time of treatment. The response of individual weed species to 600 LV is variable. Consult your local county or state Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR REDUCED OR NO-TILLAGE SOYBEANS

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with 600 LV may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the 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. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

Apply a maximum of one application per growing season regardless of the treatment rate.

Do not apply 600 LV when weather conditions such as temperature air inversions or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.

Livestock Grazing Restriction: Do not feed hay, forage, or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

In fields previously treated with 2,4-D plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1.5 to 2.0 inches deep. Adjust the press wheel of the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

GRASS SEED CROPS:

Use ¾ to 1 pint per acre in the amount of water required for uniform application by air or ground equipment. Apply to established stands in spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated with the lower rate after the grasses have at least five leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall.

WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL IN RANGELAND & GRASS PASTURE:

Do not graze dairy cattle in treated areas for 7 days after application. Remove meat animals from freshly treated areas for 3 days before slaughter. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover or other legumes. 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.

The maximum application rate to pasture and rangeland is 2 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application per site.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Muskthistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 3 pints of LV 600 per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. If the weeds are young and growing actively, 1½ pints per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion: Apply 3 pints per acre making three applications (fall-spring-fall) or (spring-fall-spring), starting in late fall or early spring.

Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: Apply 1½ to 3 pints per acre preemergence and/or postemergence.

Sand Shinnery Oak and Sand Sagebrush: On the oak, use 1½ pints in 5 gallons of oil or in 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil per acre. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. On the sagebrush, use 1½ pints in 3 gallons of oil per acre and apply by aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and the brush is actively growing.

Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush and Certain Other Chaparral Species: Use 3 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. One gallon of fuel oil may be included in the spray mixture for added effectiveness. Make applications by aircraft or ground equipment to obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control the brush must be fully leafed out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed.

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.

Reentry statement for use on residential and other turf sites (excluding sod farms): Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried or dust has settled.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN NONCROP AREAS:

To control species susceptible to 2,4-D in right-of-ways, fencerows, and roadsides spray brush up to 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed, using 4 to 6 pints of LV 600 in 100 gallons of water and wetting all parts of the brush including foliage, stems and bark. This may require up to 400 gallons of spray per acre for adequate coverage of solid stand of brush. Make application in such a way as to prevent drift of the spray away from the area being treated. Spraying can be effective at anytime up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in midsummer during hot dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the spray if needed, for increased effectiveness.

WEED CONTROL IN NONCROP AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES, PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, AND VACANT LOTS:

Apply 1½ to 4 pints per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Usually 3 pints per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bentgrass and St. Augustinegrass except for spot treatments, nor on newly seeded turf until grass is well established.

For use on residential and other turf sites excluding sod farms, the maximum application rate to turf is 3 pints of product per acre or 2 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application per site. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

Reseeding of treated areas 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 so do not treat areas where the legumes are desired. Deep rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatment in the same season or in subsequent years.

SPOT TREATMENT:

To control broadleaf weeds in small noncropland areas with a hand sprayer, use ¼ pint of LV 600 in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all weed foliage. Keep spray mixture agitated to prevent separation.

11/11

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER.

The manufacturer warrants only that the chemical composition of this product conforms to the ingredient statement given on the label, and that the product is reasonably suited for the labeled use when applied according to the Directions for Use.

THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED. This limited warranty does not extend to the use of the product inconsistent with label instructions, warnings or cautions, or to use of the product under abnormal conditions such as drought, excessive rainfall, tornadoes, hurricanes, etc. These factors are beyond the control of the manufacturer or the seller. Any damages arising from a breach of the manufacturer's warranty shall be limited to direct damages, and shall not include indirect or consequential damages such as loss of profits or values, except as otherwise provided by law.

The terms of this Limited Warranty and Disclaimer cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or agent of the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of this Limited Warranty and Disclaimer in any manner.