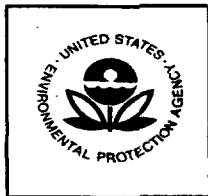


5905-503

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

5905-503

Date of Issuance:

20 JUN 2008

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☐ Registration
☒ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Name of Pesticide Product:

Weed Rhap A-6D 2,4-D Amine
Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Helena Chemical Company
225 Schilling Boulevard, Suite 300
Collierville, TN 38017

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is reregistered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 4(g)(2)(C) provided that you:

1. Place the First Aid statements in the following order: If in Eyes, If on Skin or Clothing, and If Swallowed.
2. The Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals statements must read "Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing."
3. The PPE section must read "All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear: Coveralls over short sleeved shirt & short pants, Chemical resistant footwear and socks, Chemical resistant gloves, Protective eye wear (goggles or face shield), Chemical resistant apron when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate. For overhead exposure wear chemical resistant headgear."

Signature of Approving Official:

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

Date:

20 JUN 2008

4. Under the Environmental Hazards section of the label, revise the statement "except as noted on appropriate labels" to read "except as permitted on this label."
5. Delete the agricultural use requirements text appearing under the directions for use section at the bottom of page 3 ("Do not enter or allow worker...Shoes plus socks,"). This text is incomplete and conflicts with the agricultural use requirements section. Place the Agricultural Use Requirements and Non-Agricultural Use Requirements boxes from the Precautionary statements section to the Directions for Use section. Place an individual box around each section.
6. Under the non-agricultural use requirements section, delete the text "For turf sites (excluding..." through "...until spray has dried" and replace with the following: "Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried." In addition, it is recommended that the non-agricultural use requirements box appear in a separate box from the storage and disposal section.
7. With the exception of drift-related text appearing in the Environmental Hazards ("Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas") and General Precautions and Restrictions ("Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift"), all drift text appearing on the label must be placed together and be located below the required text currently on the label. Any conflicting text must be deleted from the label. The following text must be deleted from the Spray drift section of the label: "2,4-D amines may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures."
8. The following text must be added to the label: "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."
9. In the cereal grains (not underseeded with legumes) table, revise the 1/2 to 2 pints rate for spring planted oats to read "1/2 to 1.75 pints."
10. Under restrictions and limitations for use on corn (field and pop), revise the postemergence maximum rate from 10.5 to 10.0 ounces of product.
11. Under restrictions and limitations for use in rice, revise "...a total of 34 ounces of Weed Rhap..." to read "...a total of 34 ounces per acre of Weed Rhap..."
12. Revise the restrictions and limitations for use in pastures and rangeland section to read as follows: "Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application. Postemergence: For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Use 22 ounces/acre per application. For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: Use 22 to 44 ounces/acre per application. For difficult to control weeds and woody plants: Use 44 ounces/acre per application. Spot treatment: Use 44 ounces/acre. Maximum of two applications per year. Maximum of 5.7 pints/acre per year. Minimum of 30 days between applications. If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable."
13. Under the non cropland section (includes the general weed control, woody plant and tree injection headings), add the following: "Restrictions and Limitations for Non Cropland: Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds): Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 44 ounces/acre per application. Minimum of 30 days between applications. Postemergence (woody plants): Limited to 1 application per year. Maximum of 5.7 pints/acre per year. Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes." In addition, under the general weed control section, revise the text "use 2/3 to 2 quarts Weed Rhap..." to comply with the application rate restriction

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for non cropland.

14. Revise the aquatic weeds in lakes, ponds, drainage ditches, and marshes section to include the information below. Delete any information currently in this section which conflicts with this information.

"Floating and Emergent Weeds

Maximum of 5.7 pints/surface acre per application.

Limited to 2 applications per season.

Minimum of 21 days between applications.

Spot treatments are permitted.

Apply to emergent aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving.

Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

Water Use

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:

A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.

B. Due to potential phytotoxicity considerations, the following restrictions are applicable:

If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for plants grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses; and other plants or crops that are not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
- ii. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. Wait at least 3 days after application before initial sampling at water intake.

2. Drinking water (potable water):

A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.

B. For floating and emergent weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is greater than or equal to 600 ft.

C. If no setback distance of greater than or equal to 600 ft. is used for application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for public water supply or to individual private water uses. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water.

The following is an example of a notification via posting, but other methods of notification which

convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

Example:

Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting must include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake 3 or more days following application shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 7 days following application, whichever occurs first.

Text of notification: Wait 7 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested at least 3 days after application and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays). Application Date: _____ Time: _____

D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
- ii. A waiting period of at least 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.

E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.

F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.”

15. On page 3 change “Storage” to “Pesticide Storage”.

16. On page 10 delete “and other grass areas”. To the Ornamental Turf section add “Intended for use by applicators who are authorized/licensed by the state for this type of application”.

17. On page 13 add “To the extent consistent with applicable law” in front of “the exclusive remedy”.

18. Place the following text directly after the heading “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.”

19. To the label add “Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et al. v. EPA, C0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov/espp>.”

20. Assure when labels are printed that in the ingredient declaration that the percentage of active ingredient, other ingredients and the total percentage are aligned on the same margin.

Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

If you have any questions please call or email Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or Kraft.Erik@epa.gov.

WEEED RHAP® A-6D
2,4-D AMINE HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid

INERT INGREDIENTS:

TOTAL

100.0%

Equivalent to 55.1% of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 5.6 lb./gal.

Isomer specific by AOAC Method 6.275, 13th Ed., 1980.

6/19
ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

20 JUN 2008

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

5905-503

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER-PELIGRO

DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eyelid open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.
- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not give anything to an unconscious or convulsing person.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of emergency, call ChemTrec at 1-800-424-9300.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

SEE INSIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

EPA REG. NO. 5905-503

EPA EST. NO.

NET CONTENTS:

MANUFACTURED FOR
HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY
225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300
COLLIERVILLE, TN 38017

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category F on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

Disclaimer: Always refer to the label on the product before using Helena or any other product.

- Chemical resistant apron when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concen
- See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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 Controls:

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.

Users should 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

For terrestrial uses: This product may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

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.

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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. 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 48 hours.

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 over short-sleeved shirt and pants

Disclaimer: Always refer to the label on the product before using Helena or any other product.

waterproof gloves
Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
Protective Eyewear
Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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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. For 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

STORAGE: Do not store below temperature of 0°F. If frozen, warm to 40°F and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking container. This product can be stored in an unheated building. Store in a safe manner. Store in original container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling.

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:

Metal: 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.

Plastic: 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.

This product can reach groundwater as a result of mixing and loading. To minimize groundwater contamination from spills during mixing, loading, and cleaning of equipment, take the following steps:

Mixing and Loading:

The mixing and loading of spray mixtures into the spray equipment must be carried out on an impervious pad (i.e., concrete slab, plastic sheeting) large enough to catch any spilled material. If spills occur, contain the spill by using an absorbent material (e.g., sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent). Dispose of the contaminated absorbent material by placing in a plastic bag and following disposal instructions on this label.

Triple rinse empty containers and add the rinsate to the mixing tank.

Cleaning of Equipment: When cleaning equipment, do not pour the washwater on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material,
- Shoes plus socks,

Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Disclaimer: Always refer to the label on the product before using Helena or any other product.

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetable stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

2,4-D amines may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Performance of this product may be affected by local conditions, crop varieties, and application method. User should consult local extension service, agricultural experiment, or university weed specialists, and state regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area.

Disclaimer: Always refer to the label on the product before using Helena or any other product.

Best results are obtained when product is applied to young succulent weeds that are actively growing. Application rates lower than recommended will be satisfactory on susceptible annual weeds. For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry areas of the western states, where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates should be used. 10/19

When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered.

Some plants and weeds, especially woody varieties, are difficult to control and may require repeat applications. Application rates should be 1 to 5 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground equipment unless otherwise directed. In either case, use the same amount of 2,4-D recommended per acre. For crop uses, do not mix with oil, surfactants, or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on label. To do so may reduce herbicides selectivity and could result in crop damage.

Aerial application should be used only when there is no danger of drift to susceptible crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory authorities before making applications. **Weed Rhap® A-6D** contains the Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D, one of the least volatile forms of 2,4-D.

Because coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine, do not use equipment (such as hollow cone small orifice nozzles) or conditions (such as high pressure) that produce such sprays.

Product should not be allowed to come into contact with desirable, susceptible plants such as beans, cotton, fruit trees, grapes, legumes, ornamentals, peas, tomatoes, and other vegetables. Product should not be used in greenhouses. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and all plant growth.

Users should note that herbicide treatment of public water requires a permit from appropriate state agencies in most states. Your state Conservation Department, or Game and Fish Commission will aid you in securing a permit in your state.

If stored below freezing, product should be warmed to at least 70°F and agitated before using. This does not affect the efficiency of the product.

Spray equipment used to apply 2,4-D should not be used for any other purpose until thoroughly cleaned with a suitable chemical cleaner.

Spray Preparation: Add the recommended amount of product to approximately one-half the volume of water to be used for spraying. Agitate well, then add the remainder of the water. Continue agitation during application until spray tank is empty.

Use in Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer: Product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar application on corn, grass, pastures, or small grains in one operation. Use **Weed Rhap® A-6D** according to directions on this label for those crops. Use liquid nitrogen fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or extension service specialist. Mix the **Weed Rhap® A-6D** and fertilizer according to the following instructions:

Fill the spray tank approximately 1/2 full with the liquid nitrogen fertilizer. In a separate container, mix the amount of **Weed Rhap® A-6D** to be used with an equal amount of water. Add **Weed Rhap® A-6D** mixture to the spray tank while agitating. Add the remainder of the liquid fertilizer while continuing to agitate. Apply immediately, maintaining agitation during application until tank is empty. **DO NOT APPLY DURING COLD (NEAR FREEZING) WEATHER.** Spray mixture must be used immediately and may not be stored.

NOTE: Pre-mixing the **Weed Rhap® A-6D** with an equal amount of water is important.

WHERE TO USE

Weed Rhap® A-6D is used to control broadleaved weeds in cereal crops, corn, sorghum, weeds and brush in rangeland, pastures, rights-of-way, similar noncrop uses, tree injection, and for aquatic weed control.

PLANTS CONTROLLED

Weed Rhap® A-6D will kill or control the following in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D:

Arrowhead	Buckhorn
Artichoke	Bull thistle
Bindweed (hedge, field, and European)	Bulrush
Bitter wintercress	Bur ragweed
Boxelder	Burdock
	Buttercup

Disclaimer: Always refer to the label on the product before using Helena or any other product.

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Canada thistle
Catnip
Chickweed
Chicory
Cocklebur
Coffee bean
Creeping jenny
Curley indigo
Duckweed
Elderberry
Goldenrod
Ground Ivy
Hemp
Hoary cress
Honeysuckle
Indigo
Ironweed
Jimsonweed
Lambsquarters
Locoweed
Mexican weed
Morningglory
Mustard
Nutmeg
Parrot feather
Pennywort

Pigweed
Plaintain
Poison Ivy
Pokeweed
Povertyweed
Puncture vine
Purslane
Rush
Russian thistle
Sagebrush
Shepherdspurse
Smartweed
Sow thistle
Stinkweed
Sumac
Sunflower
Virginia creeper
Water hyacinth
Water lily
Water primrose
Wild garlic
Wild lettuce
Wild Onion
Wild radish
Willow
Witchweed

CROPS:

SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME (BARLEY, MILLET, TRITICALE, WHEAT, RYE):

See table for recommended use rates.

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP® A-6D PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Not underseeded with legumes Postemergence Annual and biennial broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	1/2 to 1.75 pints* 1 to 1.75 pints*	Apply after grain is well tillered (usually about 4 to 8 inches high). Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage.
Not underseeded with legumes	1-1/4 to 1.75 pints*	Apply after grain is 8 inches tall. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage. Do not spray alfalfa or sweet clover unless the infestation is severe and injury to these legumes can be tolerated.
Emergency weed control in Triticale, Wheat Perennial broadleaf weeds	1.75 pints	Apply when weeds are approaching bud stage, after the grain dough stage. Do not spray during the boot to dough stage. The 3 pints per acre application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.

*Use the lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. Do not apply Weed Rhap® A-6D to grain in the seedling stage.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS

- For aerial application on grain, apply Weed Rhap® A-6D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

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- For ground application a minimum of 10 to 15 gallons of water per acre is recommended for proper spray coverage.
- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.
- Do not feed treated straw to livestock if an emergency treatment as described above is applied.
- **Postemergence:**
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 1.75 pints (28 ounces) per acre per application.
- **Preharvest:**
 - Limited to one application to crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 10 ounces per acre per application
- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.
 - Limited to 2.5 pints (40 ounces) per acre per crop cycle

CEREAL GRAINS (Not Underseeded with a Legume)
Oats

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF OPTI-AMINE PER ACRE* (Average Conditions)	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Spring Planted Oats	1/2 to 2 pints*	Apply in sufficient water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage. Note: Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured.
Fall Planted Oats	2/3 to 1 pint	Apply after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require higher rates of 1/2 to 5/6 pints per acre for maximum control, but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather. Note: Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured.
Pre-Harvest	10.5 ounces	Apply with recommended amount of water per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth.

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

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS (Not Underseeded with a Legume) (Oats)

- The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk.
- Apply Weed Rhap A6-D in sufficient water for adequate coverage.
- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.
- Do not feed treated straw to livestock.
- **Postemergence:**
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 1.75 pints (28 ounces) per acre per application.
- **Preharvest:**
 - Limited to one application to crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 11.4 ounces per acre per application
- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.
 - Limited to 2.5 pints (40 ounces) per acre per crop cycle

CORN: (Field and Pop)

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WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP® (-6D PER ACRE)	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
CORN (Field and Pop) Preplant	12 oz to 22 oz	To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.
Preemergence	22 oz	Apply 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light, sandy soils or where soil moisture is low.
Postemergence; Annual broadleaf weeds	8 oz to 10.5 oz	Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles and keep spray off foliage. Treat perennial weeds when they are in the bud to bloom stage. Do not spray corn in the tassel to dough stage. Corn treated with 2, 4-D may become temporarily brittle, Winds or cultivation may cause stalk breakage during the period of time when the corn is brittle.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	8 to 10.5 oz	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CORN; (Field and Pop)

- Corn(Field and Pop):
 - Preharvest Interval (PHI) is 7 days.
 - Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
 - Maximum Use rate per acre per crop cycle is 68 ounces.
 - Preplant or Preemergence:
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 22 ounces per acre per application.
 - Postemergence:
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 10 ounces per acre per application.
 - Preharvest:
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 34 ounces per acre per application

CORN (Sweet) Preplant	10 oz to 22 oz	To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.
Preemergence	22 oz	Apply 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light, sandy soils or where soil moisture is low.
Postemergence; Annual broadleaf weeds	8 to 10.5 oz	Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles and keep spray off foliage. Treat perennial weeds when they are in the bud to bloom stage. Do not spray corn in the tassel to dough stage. Corn treated with 2, 4-D may become temporarily brittle, Winds or cultivation may cause stalk breakage during the period of time when the corn
Perennial broadleaf weeds	8 to 10.5 oz	

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RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CORN: (Sweet)

- Corn(Sweet):
 - Preharvest Interval (PHI) is 45 days.
 - Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
 - Minimum of 21 days between applications.
 - Maximum Use rate per acre per crop cycle is 34 ounces.
 - Preplant or Preemergence:
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 22 ounces per acre per application.
 - Postemergence:
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 10.5 ounces per acre per application.

SORGHUM (Milo):

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP® A-6D PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Grain Sorghum (Milo): 4-10 inches	8 to 10.5 oz	Apply when sorghum is 4 to 10 inches tall with secondary roots well established.
10 inches and above	10.5 to 22 oz	If sorghum is taller than 10 inches to top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. Do not treat during the boot, flowering or dough stage. Higher rates may be used to control some hard to control weeds. However, the chance of crop injury is increased with the higher rates.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON SORGHUM

- Sorghum(milo):
 - Preharvest Interval (PHI) is 30 days.
 - Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
 - Do not apply from flowering to dough stage.
 - Do not use with Oil.
 - Use lower rates if conditions of high temperatures and high soil moisture exist.
 - Postemergence:
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 22 ounces per acre per application.

RICE:

Weeds in Crop	Amount of Weed Rhap® A-6D per acre	Directions for Use
Preplant	1 -1.4 pints	Apply four or more weeks prior to planting rice. DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.
Postemergence	1.5 to 2 pints	Apply when rice is in the late tillering stage of development at the time of first joint development. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed one-half inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot or heading stages. Consult local university or Agricultural Extension Service specialists for more specific information on rates and timing of application. DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN RICE

- Preharvest Interval (PHI) is 60 days
- Do not apply more than a total of 34 ounces of Weed Rhap® A-6D to rice per crop cycle.

Disclaimer: Always refer to the label on the product before using Helena or any other product.

- Preplant:
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 22 ounces per acre per application.
- Postemergence:
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 34 ounces per acre per application

Do not use on rice in California without an approved Supplemental Label allowing the use.

Apply **Weed Rhap® A-6D** in sufficient water to cover one acre when weeds are in active growth stage. Rice plants are sensitive to 2,4-D in early stages of growth; therefore, it is advisable to delay spraying until the second or third week after flooding. Water in the field should be shallow enough to permit direct application of the spray material to the weeds. Make all treatments well in advance of heading.

SUGARCANE:

Weeds in Crop	Amount of Weed Rhap® A-6D per acre	Directions for Use
Preemergence	2.25 to 2.85 pints	Apply before canes appear for control of emerged broadleaf weeds. DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.
Postemergence	1 to 2.85 pints	Apply after cane emerges and through lay-by. DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN SUGARCANE

- Do not apply more than a total of 92 ounces of Weed Rhap® A-6D to sugarcane per acre per crop cycle.
- Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.
- Pre-emergence:
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 46 ounces per acre per application
- Postemergence:
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 46 ounces per acre per application

ORNAMENTAL TURF:

Weeds in Crop	Amount of Weed Rhap® A-6D per acre	Directions for Use
Annual Broadleaf weeds	1.5 to 2 pints	Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Perennial weeds should be near the bud stage, but not flowering at application. Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine. Do not apply to newly seeded area until grass is well established. Bentgrass, clover, legumes and dichondria may be injured by this treatment.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	1.75 to 2 pints	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS: ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS

Golf Courses, Cemeteries, Parks, Sports fields, Turfgrass, lawns, and Other Grass Areas

- Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):
 - Limited to 2 applications per year
 - Maximum of 34 ounces per acre per application
 - Maximum seasonal rate is 68 ounces per acre, excluding spot treatments.
- Use sufficient spray volume for thorough and uniform coverage.
- Do not allow people (other than the applicator) or pets on treatment area during application.
- Do not enter treatment areas until sprays have dried.

Weeds in Crop	Amount of Weed Rhap® A-6D per acre	Directions for Use
Annual weeds (small seedling)	1/2 to .75 pints	Apply to established stands in spring from tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated with the lower rate after grass seedlings have at least 5 leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall. For best results apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth.
Perennial and hard to control broadleaf weeds	2 to 2.75 pints	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON TURF GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD

- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 2.85 pints per application.
- Minimum of 21 days between applications.

FALLOW LAND:

Weeds in Crop	Amount of Weed Rhap® A-6D per acre	Directions for Use
Annual broadleaf weeds	1-1/2 to 2.5 pints	Use the lower rate when weeds are small (2 to 3 inches tall and actively growing. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants.
Biennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 2.75 pints	Spray when musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the fall or after flower stalks have developed.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 2.75 pints	Spray weed in the bud to bloom stage or while in good vegetative growth. Do not disturb treated areas for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until tops are dead.
Wild garlic and onion in crop stubble	2 to 2.75 pints	Apply to new regrowth of wild garlic or onion which occurs in the fall following harvest of small grains, corn or grain sorghum.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN FALLOWLAND (CROP STUBBLE ON IDLE LAND OR POST-HARVEST TO CROPS OR BETWEEN CROPS)

- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days after application.
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 46 ounces (2.85 pints) per acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND RANGELANDS:

Weeds in Crop	Amount of Weed Rhap® A-6D per acre	Directions for Use
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 to 2.5 pints	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing and prior to bud stage. Spray while muskthistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the fall or after flower stalks have developed. Do not apply to newly areas until grass is well established. Do not apply to grass in the early boot through milk stage if grass seed production is desired. Bentgrass and legumes may be injured by this treatment.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	2.5 to 2.75 pints	

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RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN PASTURES AND RANGELANDS JS

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- Do not graze (dairy) cattle in treated areas for 7 days after application.
- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated fields within 3 days of slaughter.
- Postemergence:
 - Limited to 2 applications per year.
 - Maximum of 2.85 pints per acre per application.
 - Minimum of 30 days between applications.
 - If grass is to be cut for hay, agricultural use requirements for the worker protection standards are applicable.
 - For program lands, such as the Conservation Reserve Program, consult the program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL: (Airfields, roadsides, vacant lots, drainage ditch banks, fence rows, industrial sites and similar areas): Use 2/3 to 2 quarts of **Weed Rhap® A-6D** per acre. Usually 1-1/3 quarts per acre will give adequate control. Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bent grass. 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.

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 1-1/3 to 2 quarts of **Weed Rhap® A-6D** per acre in 100 gallons of water. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of run off. Higher volumes of up to 400 gallons per acre 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 re-treatment next season.

TREE INJECTION: For the control of unwanted hardwoods such as elm, oak, hickory, and sweetgum in forest and other non-crop areas, apply undiluted **Weed Rhap® A-6D** by injecting 2/3 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 1-1/3 ml of undiluted **Weed Rhap® A-6D** 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.

AQUATIC APPLICATIONS

WEEDS AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS - *Seventeen Western States:*

Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 2/3 to 1-1/3 quarts of **Weed Rhap® A-6D** per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons of total spray. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder to control weeds, a repeat spray may be needed after 3 to 4 weeks for maximum results, using the same rates.

Apply no more than 2 treatments per season. For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix 2-2/3 quarts of **Weed Rhap® A-6D** in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly, using approximately 1 gallon of spray solution per square rod.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS: Low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment should be used and mounted on a truck, tractor, or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is calm, 5 mph or less. Do not use on small canals (less than 10 CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes.

Boom spraying onto water surface must be held to a minimum and no cross-stream spraying to opposite banks should be permitted. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than 2-foot overspray onto water with an average of less than one-foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

Do not allow dairy animals to graze on treated areas for at least 7 days after spraying. Water within treated banks should not be fished.

Ditchbank Application

Postemergence:

Limited to 2 applications per season.

Maximum of 2.85 pints (2.0 lbs ae) acre per application.

Disclaimer: Always refer to the label on the product before using Helena or any other product.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.
Spot treatment permitted.

Do not use on small canals with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.) Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

Average Width (ft.) x Average Depth (ft.) x Average Velocity (ft. per sec.) = CFS

Note: For ditchbank weeds:

Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface.
Do not spray across stream to opposite bank.

For shoreline weeds:

Allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water.

For Aquatic Weeds in Lakes, Ponds, Drainage Ditches, and Marshes: Use 1-2/3 to 3 pints of Weed Rhap® A-6D in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Spray to wet foliage thoroughly. Application should be made when leaves are fully developed above waterline and plants are actively growing. Your State Conservation Department or Game and Fish Commission will assist you in determining the best time and rate for application under local conditions.

DO NOT APPLY to more than 1/3 to 1/2 of a lake or pond in any one month, because excessive decaying vegetation may deplete oxygen content of water and kill fish.

Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Perennial and other hard to control weeds may require a repeat application to give adequate control.

CONDITIONS OF SALE - LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

Read the Conditions of Sale - Warranty and Limitations of Liability and Remedies before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product, unopened, and the full purchase price will be refunded.

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions or the failure to follow the label directions or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Chemical Company (the "Company") or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. The Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of the Company. The Company makes no other warranties or representations of any kind, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warranty shall be implied by law.

The exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product shall be limited to, at Helena Chemical Company's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of the purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of the product used

To the extent allowed by law, the Company shall not be liable and any and all claims against the Company are waived for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income. The Company and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.

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