34704-125 1/22/2002 1/4

JAN 22 2002

Glenda Haage
Platte Chemical Company
419 18th Street
Greeley, CO 80631

Dear Ms. Haage:

SUBJECT: Low Vol 6 Ester Weed Killer
Label Amendment - Revising forestry Section
EPA Registration No. 34704-125
Submission Dated October 12, 2001

The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act , as amended is accepted

The amended label supersede all previously accepted ones. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit one copy of your printed label before you release the product for shipment.

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure

DJ Cooke
1-22-02

LOW VOL 6
ESTER WEED KILLER

Low volatile emulsifiable formulation for control of broadleaf weeds in corn, wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, and non-crop areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	88.8%*
INERT INGREDIENTS	11.2%
TOTAL	100.0%

* Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6.275-6.279 (13th Ed.)
* Equivalent to 58.9% 2,4-D acid or 5.6 pounds per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

(See Below For Additional Precautionary Statements)
EPA REG. NO. 34704-125
EPA EST. NO. 2737-KS-1 (Lot No. begins 10)
EPA EST. NO. 37507-MT-1 (Lot No. begins 04)
EPA EST. NO. 40706-ND-2 (Lot No. begins 35)
NET CONTENTS 2½ GALS. (9.46 L)

IH1 EXP07P00

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse

Personal Protective Equipment:
Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, a chemical resistant category (A) gloves such as natural rubber, butyl, nitrile, or neoprene rubber, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and 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.
For containers over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons in capacity: 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 other required PPE.
Engineering controls statements:
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)(5-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.
For containers of 5 gallons or more in capacity: 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. 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.

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: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.
IF ON SKIN: Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.
IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, administer artificial respiration. Administer oxygen if necessary. Get medical attention.
FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-800-228-5635, EXT. 138, OR CALL COLLECT, 612-851-8180, EXT. 138.

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 washwaters.

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.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to 2,4-D susceptible plants such as cotton, tomatoes, flowers, grapes, fruit trees and ornamentals. **Do not** permit spray mist containing LOW VOL 6 to drift onto them, since even very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, can cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. **Do not** spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. With ground equipment spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with flat fan or flooding flat fan nozzle tips; and by spraying when wind velocity is low. **Do not** apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. With aircraft application, apply 1 to 5 gallons of spray per acre; by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern. Although this product is much less volatile than butyl or isopropyl esters, at high temperatures (above 95°F.) vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby. **Do not** use in a greenhouse. Flush sprayer out on suitable non-crop area after use. **Do not** use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result.

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.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

JAN 22 2002

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 34704-125

LOW VOL 6 ESTER WEED KILLER
EPA REG. NO. 34704-125

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 12 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, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

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 45°F. and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking the container. Store in 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

LOW VOL 6 is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. Species controlled include the following, plus many others:

Beggarticks	Galinsoga	Plantains	Spanishneedles
Bitterweed	Garlic, wild	Poorjoe	Sumac
Blueweed, Texas	Goatsbeard	Rabbitbrush	Sunflower
Broomweed	Hemp, wild	Radish, wild	Sweetclover
Buckbrush	Jewelweed	Ragweed	Tansymustard
Burdock	Jimsonweed	Rape, wild	Tansyragwort
Burhead	Lambsquarter	Redstem	Thistle, bull
Carpetweed	Loco, bigbend	Sage, coastal	Thistle, musk
Catnip	Mallow, Venice	Sagebrush, big	Thistle, Russian
Chamise	Manzanita	Sagebrush, sand	Tumbleweed
Chicory	Marsheider	Salsify	Velvetleaf
Cocklebur	Milkvetch	Sand shinnery oak	Vervains
Coffeeweed	Morning-glory, annual	Shepherdspurse	Vetch
Cornflower	Mustards	Sicklepod	Water plantain
Coyote brush	Nettles	Smartweed	Willow
Croton	Onion, wild	Sneezeweed, bitter	Witchweed
Dandelion	Pennycress	Sowthistle, annual	Wormwood
Docks	Pepperweed, field		Yellow rocket
Dogfennel	Pigweed		Yellow starthistle
Elderberry			
Fanweed			

NOTE: Local conditions, crop varieties and application regulations vary and may affect use of this herbicide. Consult local agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialists and state regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area.

Apply when weeds are young and actively growing. For ground application, apply a minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Aerial application may be of use for control of weeds on certain crops where there would be no danger of drift to suaceptible crops. Apply a minimum of 2 gallons of spray solution per acre. Applications should only be made by applicators experienced in the use of 2,4-D formulations. Regulations governing aerial application of herbicides are in effect in many states. Consult local regulatory agencies concerning requirements before making applications.

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

Treating Small Areas: One tablespoonful of LOW VOL 6 in 1½ gallons of water is about equal to 1 quart in 100 gallons.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: (1) Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of LOW VOL 6, with agitation, and finally the rest of the water. NOTE: LOW VOL 6 in water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated. (2) If oil is added, first mix the LOW VOL 6 and the oil and then add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after the LOW VOL 6 is mixed in the water. (3) If straight oil is used, a solution is formed and separation does not occur. Do not allow any water to get into the oil-herbicide mixture to avoid formation of an invert emulsion.

TIME OF APPLICATION: Best results are obtained when LOW VOL 6 is used on young weeds that are actively growing. Applications of lower recommended rates to susceptible annual weeds usually will be satisfactory, but for perennial weeds and other conditions, such as in very dry areas where kill is difficult, use higher recommended rates. When used as a selective spray on crops, the stage of growth of the crop must be considered. Some woody plants and weeds are hard to kill and repeat applications may be necessary.

SMALL GRAINS

Spring Wheat and Barley: Apply ⅛ to ⅔ 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, up to 1⅓ pints per acre, may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. **However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable.**

Winter Wheat and Rye: Apply ⅓ to ½ pint per acre in the spring at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. For improved control of difficult weeds including wild garlic, wild onion, tarweed and gromwell: apply ⅔ to 1⅓ pints per acre. Since these rates may injure the crop, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. For the high rates on spring wheat and barley as well as winter wheat and rye consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

Spring Seeded Oats: Apply ⅓ 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 are 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 higher rates for maximum control but crop injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

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

Preharvest Treatment: Apply ⅔ to 1⅓ pints 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. **NOTE:** Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN: Preemergence- Use LOW VOL 6 in sufficient water for uniform coverage. Best results are obtained when applied 3 to 5 days after planting, but before corn emerges. Do not apply to light, sandy soils.

Postemergence- Apply LOW VOL 6 from emergence to tasseling. When spraying corn above 10 inches in height, use nozzle extensions ("corn drops"), directing the spray at base of the corn plant to keep the spray off the leaves as much as possible. Do not apply from tassel emergence to dough stage. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. Under such conditions, use the lowest recommended rates. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after application to reduce stalk breakage resulting from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Consult local agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist regarding the use of 2,4-D on your specific hybrid. See chart for recommended rates.

Amount of LOW VOL 6 per Acre		
Crop (See Detailed Directions Above)	**For Average Conditions**	**For Dry Conditions as in Western States***
Corn**		
Preemergence	1⅓ to 2⅔ pints	
Postemergence	⅓ pint	⅓ to ½ pint

* Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Kansas, Colorado & Western Nebraska

** If only rows or bands are treated, leaving middles unsprayed, reduce dosage rate per crop acre proportionate to the ground area actually sprayed.

PREHARVEST CORN TREATMENT: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply ⅔ to 1⅓ pints per acre 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 for 7 days following application.

SORGHUM (MILO): Apply ⅓ pint per acre when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of ½ to ⅔ 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

LOW VOL 6 ESTER WEED KILLER
EPA REG. NO. 34704-125

as much as possible. Temporary crop injury may occur under conditions of high soil moisture and high air 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. Contact seed company and Extension Service authorities for this information.

SOYBEAN (Preplant Only) - FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

WEEDS	RATE/ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Postemergence	½ to ⅔ pint	Apply not less than 7 days prior to planting soybeans when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate on larger weeds and when perennials are present.
	⅔ to 1⅓ pints	Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans when weeds are actively growing.

In addition to those weeds found on the general weed list, this product will suppress or control the following broadleaf weeds frequently encountered in reduced tillage soybean production systems: bullnettle, small-flowered bitter-cress, Carolina geranium, small-flowered buttercup, common and rough cinquefoil, red clover*, horseweed or marestail, mousetail, wild mustard, field pennycress, cutleaf evening primrose, common purslane, speedwell, and Virginia copperleaf.
*These weeds are only partially controlled.

Do not apply more than 1⅓ pints of this product in one season prior to planting soybeans. After applying, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1½ to 2 inches deep. Adjust the planter press wheel, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

Aerial Application: When applying aerially, use 2 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre.
Ground Application: With ground equipment, use 10 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre.

This product may be applied preplant to soybeans in tank mixtures with other herbicides that are registered for preplant soybean use.

Note: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with this product may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present that may be in effect between the time of applications and the emergence of the soybean plant.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Use ⅔ 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 seedings may be treated with the lower rate after the grasses have at least five leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall.
Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.

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.
USE REQUIREMENTS FOR PASTURE, RANGELAND AND NON-CROP AREAS OTHER THAN TURF: Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried or dust has settled. For early entry to treatment areas, wear eye protection, chemical resistant gloves, long sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes.
TURF USE REQUIREMENTS: Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.
NOTE: For application to turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes, follow AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS on this label.

RANGELAND AND GRASS PASTURES: NOTE: Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application. Do not use on bentgrasses, alfalfa, clover or other legumes or on newly seeded pastures. Do not apply after heading begins or when grass is in the boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Marshelder, Musikthistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 2⅔ pints of LOW VOL 6 per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. If the weeds are young and growing actively, 1⅓ 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 2⅔ 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 1⅓ to 2⅔ pints per acre preemergence and/or postemergence.

Sand Shinnery Oak and Sand Sagebrush: On the oak, use 1⅓ 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 1⅓ pints in 3 gallons of oil per acre and apply by aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and the brush is actively growing.

Big Sagebrush and Rabbitbrush: Use 2⅔ pints per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of oil or in 3 to 5 gallons of oil-water emulsion spray. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be needed.

Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyote brush and Certain Other Chaparral Species: Use 2⅔ 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.

TULE (BULRUSH) AND OTHER RUSHES: Mix 2⅔ pints of LOW VOL 6 and 1 gallon of diesel oil or kerosene, then add this mixture to 100 gallons of water. Spray to wet all foliage (400-800 gallons per acre). Addition of a wetting agent may be advisable. Apply in the spring during flower head emergence. Respray if needed when regrowth is 3 to 5 feet tall.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL: To control 2,4-D susceptible woody plants such as alder, buckbrush, elderberry, sumac and willow on non-crop land, use 1⅓ to 2⅔ quarts LOW VOL 6 per acre in the amount of water (oil may also be used as a carrier) needed for uniform coverage. Wet thoroughly all parts of the plants, including foliage and stems, to the point of run-off. Higher volumes are necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. Applications are more effective when applied to actively growing plants. For best results, avoid treating during periods of severe drought or in early fall when leaves have lost their healthy green color. Hard-to-kill species may need retreatment the following season.

NON-CROPLAND (FENCEROWS, HEDGEROWS, ROADSIDES, DRAINAGE DITCHES, ROADSIDES ADJACENT TO ORCHARDS, RIGHTS-OF-WAYS, UTILITY POWER LINES, RAILROADS, AND OTHER NON-CROP AREAS)
Treat annual broadleaf weeds, when young and actively growing, with 1⅓ to 2⅔ pints product per acre. Apply 2⅔ to 5⅓ pints product per acre for control of biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds. Do not apply to newly seeded area until grass is well established. Bentgrass, clover, legumes and dichondria may be injured by this treatment. Do not graze dairy animals for 7 days following application. Use sufficient gallonage for thorough and uniform coverage.

ORNAMENTAL AND RECREATIONAL TURF
For weed control on golf courses, cemeteries, parks, and lawns, apply 1⅓ to 2⅔ pints product per acre when weeds are young and actively growing. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Use sufficient gallonage for thorough and uniform coverage. Do not apply more than 2 broadcast applications per year per treatment site.

FOREST CONIFER RELEASE
To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants in conifer plantations, apply 1⅓ to 4 pts. product per acre in a minimum of 5 gallons spray mixture (oil may also be used as a carrier) per acre. For best results, apply in the spring before budbreak or after budset in late summer to help reduce risk of conifer injury.
Certain conifer species are less tolerant to 2,4-D and injury will occur with application. Consult your local university or Agricultural Extension Service specialist for more specific information on rates and timing of applications.

FOREST SITE PREPARATION
To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply 1⅓ to 2⅔ qt. product in 5 to 25 gallons of water (oil may also be used as a carrier), per acre. To provide uniform uptake of product, apply when sufficient foliage exist.

NOTICE

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ELIMINATE ALL RISKS INHERENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT. CROP INJURY, INEFFECTIVENESS, OR OTHER UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS WEATHER CONDITIONS, PRESENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF PLATTE, THE MANUFACTURER OR SELLER. IN NO CASE SHALL PLATTE, THE MANUFACTURER OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. ALL SUCH RISKS SHALL BE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER.
EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED HEREIN, PLATTE, THE MANUFACTURER OR SELLER MAKES NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY, AND PLATTE'S, THE MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S TOTAL LIABILITY, SHALL BE FOR DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE COST OF THE PRODUCT.

FORMULATED FOR
PLATTE CHEMICAL CO.
419 18TH STREET, GREELEY, COLORADO 80631-5852