34704-803

1/17

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:	Date of Issuance:
34704-803	SEP 16 2008

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
__ Registration
_x_ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Name of Pesticide Product:
Saber Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):
Mr. John Tice
Loveland Products, Inc.
P.O. Box 1286
Greeley, CO 80632-1286

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 section 4(g)(2)(C) provided you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.

2. Make the following changes to your labeling:

   a. Make all of the changes detailed in the attached document "Summary of Comments on 803exp1207.qxd".

   b. Add the following statements to the labeling:

      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, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: http://www.epa.gov/espp.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment. 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.

If you have any questions about this notice, you may contact Tobi Colvin-Snyder at 703-305-7801 or Colvin-Snyder.Tobi@epa.gov.

Signature of Approving Official:	Date:
Joanne I. Miller Product Manager 23 Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505P)	SEP 16 2008

EPA Form 8570-6

Summary of Comments on 803exp1207.qxd

Page: 1

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Comment on Text
Date: 9/10/2008 10:06:05 AM
Delete "certain crops" and list all use sites in alphabetical order.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Comment on Text
Date: 9/8/2008 5:29:45 PM
This text may be removed since this product was found to be a nonsensitizer.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Note
Date: 9/10/2008 10:02:23 AM
Insert text at edit marks.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Inserted Text
Date: 9/8/2008 5:31:01 PM
polyvinyl chloride

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Inserted Text
Date: 9/8/2008 5:30:37 PM
butyl rubber

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Line
Date: 9/10/2008 10:13:10 AM

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Line
Date: 9/8/2008 5:24:55 PM

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Highlight
Date: 9/8/2008 5:25:41 PM

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Note
Date: 9/8/2008 5:28:09 PM
Move "If Inhaled" section so that it comes after "If on skin or clothing".

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Comment on Text
Date: 9/10/2008 10:12:06 AM
Move this text to the PPE section.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Cross-Out
Date: 9/10/2008 10:10:15 AM

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Page: 4

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Note
Date: 9/10/2008 11:52:30 AM
Add text at blue edit mark.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Inserted Text
Date: 9/10/2008 11:56:46 AM
Insert subheading [bold]Corn, field and pop [bold]

Page: 5

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Note
Date: 9/2/2008 11:40:33 AM
Add the following restrictions:

Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 1.0 lb ae/A per application.
PHI is 30 days.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Note
Date: 9/2/2008 11:49:57 AM
See edit marks for changes in this paragraph.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 9/2/2008 11:48:05 AM
30

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 9/2/2008 11:49:03 AM
30

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 9/2/2008 11:49:12 AM
30

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Cross-Out
Date: 9/10/2008 12:14:37 PM
From a regulatory perspective (40 CFR), there is no "small grains" group, so each crop must be specified.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Cross-Out
Date: 9/10/2008 12:11:20 PM

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Cross-Out
Date: 9/10/2008 12:11:10 PM

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Note
Date: 9/10/2008 12:18:40 PM
Be sure to notice several blue insertion marks in this table.

The crossed out rates are higher than allowed by the 2,4-D RED. These rates need to be revised as indicated by the blue insertion marks to comply with the RED.

Highest postemergence rate for cereal grains is 1.25 lb ae/A per application.

the highest preharvest rate is 0.5 lb ae/A per application.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Inserted Text
Date: 9/10/2008 12:16:41 PM
per acre

Author: tsnyder

Comments from page 5 continued on next page

Subject: Inserted Text
Date: 9/10/2008 12:16:30 PM
per acre

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 9/10/2008 12:13:29 PM
CROP AND TIMING

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 9/2/2008 4:30:10 PM
2.5

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Note
Date: 9/2/2008 4:54:57 PM
This statement conflicts with the RED, which specifies that the highest rate is 0.5 lb ae/A per application.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 9/2/2008 2:08:15 PM
1.25

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Cross-Out
Date: 9/2/2008 4:53:07 PM

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 9/2/2008 4:30:32 PM
1

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 9/2/2008 4:25:02 PM
0.5

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Note
Date: 9/2/2008 5:04:34 PM
Note to Tobi: What are the plant back intervals? Ask Joanne; I could not find them in the 2,4-D RED.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Highlight
Date: 9/2/2008 5:03:04 PM

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Author: tsnyder
Subject: Cross-Out
Date: 9/11/2008 10:22:44 AM

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Note
Date: 9/2/2008 11:30:56 AM
Post harvest use on sugarcane is not supported by the 2,4-D RED.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Comment on Text
Date: 9/4/2008 5:29:28 PM
List stone fruit and tree nuts that may be treated prior to "General restrictions"

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Line
Date: 9/4/2008 5:20:39 PM

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Inserted Text
Date: 9/4/2008 5:30:24 PM
for stone fruit

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Inserted Text
Date: 9/4/2008 5:30:55 PM
60 days for pistachios and other tree nuts

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Comment on Text
Date: 9/4/2008 5:24:56 PM
This is O.K., but a minimum of 30 days between treatments is permissible for tree nuts (but not stone fruit), so you may modify this sentence accordingly and submit as a label amendment.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Highlight
Date: 9/4/2008 5:20:10 PM

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Note
Date: 9/4/2008 5:21:21 PM
Move the highlighted text to the "General Restrictions" section.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Comment on Text
Date: 9/8/2008 11:23:59 AM
This is OK, but the preharvest interval allowed by the RED for filberts is 45 days, so you may want to change this to 45 days.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 9/8/2008 11:26:10 AM
4 applications per year

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 9/8/2008 11:27:14 AM
1.0 lbs ae per 100 gallons of spray solution

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Comment on Text
Date: 9/8/2008 11:32:21 AM

Comments from page 7 continued on next page

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This conforms to the RED, but is in disagreement with the 60 day PHI stated above. Either change the PHI above to 45 days, change this one to 60 days, or delete this one since it is redundant with the PHI under general restrictions.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Comment on Text
Date: 9/11/2008 10:20:15 AM

Move to a separate section, since the application rates are different. Add appropriate use directions for wild rice that conform to the maximum application rate allowed.

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Author: tsnyder
Subject: Comment on Text
Date: 9/11/2008 11:20:04 AM
Add restrictions for drainage ditchbanks and aquatic use (pp. 119-121 of the 2,4-D RED, attached to this review). We suggest that you may want to make drainage ditchbanks into a separate section, since the maximum application rate and restrictions differ from the other uses in this section.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Line
Date: 9/10/2008 11:37:36 AM

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Comment on Text
Date: 9/10/2008 11:37:05 AM
Move to above "Pesticide Storage".

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Cross-Out
Date: 9/10/2008 11:39:48 AM
Not necessary. If you do want to retain this statement, move it to the "Pesticide Disposal" section.

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 9/8/2008 2:14:03 PM
Do not apply

Author: tsnyder
Subject: Cross-Out
Date: 9/8/2008 2:14:18 PM

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SABER®

Herbicide

FOR CONTROL OF BROADLEAF WEEDS IN CERTAIN CROPS AND NONCROP AREAS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	46.6%*
INERT INGREDIENTS:	53.4%
TOTAL	100.0%

***Contains 3.8 lbs. of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per U.S. gallon or 456 grams per liter.**
***Contains 38.7% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent, by weight Isomer specific by AOAC Method 6.D01-5.**

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 the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

If in eyes:	• Hold eye 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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious 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 for treatment advice.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-800-301-7976.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.
Note to Physician: If in eyes, specialized ophthalmologic attention may be necessary. If swallowed, probable mucosal damage may contraindicate gastric lavage. There is no specific antidote; treat symptomatically.

See Below For Additional Precautionary Statements.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-803

EPA EST. NO. 37507-MT-001

NET CONTENTS 2½ GALS. (9.46 L)

IHT EXP 12/07

ACCEPTED with COMMENTS In EPA Letter Dated: SEP 16 2008

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 34704-803

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive, causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.
Personal Protective Equipment:
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category "A" 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 protective eyewear - chemical resistant gloves, when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate. - chemical resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Engineering controls statements:
When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets with requirements 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.
Enclosed Cockpits:
Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].
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, or spigot) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to other required PPE.
For containers of 5 gallons or more in capacity: A mechanical system (probe and pump, or spigot) 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/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.
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.
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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide 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.

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Groundwater Contamination:
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.

General Information: SABER Herbicide is a diethylamine salt form of 2,4-D formulated for application with aerial and ground equipment. No additional surfactants, buffering agents or other additives are required for use with this product. SABER is formulated to be compatible with most liquid nitrogen solutions, however, due to variability in fertilizers, users may wish to perform a jar compatibility test before large scale mixing.
Best results will be obtained when SABER is applied during warm weather to young weeds that are actively growing under good moisture conditions. Lowest recommended rates will generally be satisfactory on susceptible annual weed seedlings. For listed perennial or biennial weeds and under certain conditions such as drought or cool temperatures where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates may be required. In general, only weeds emerged at the time of application will be affected.
When SABER is used for weed control in actively growing crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered. Proper timing is required to obtain maximum crop tolerance and to avoid crop injury. Weed control and crop tolerance of this product may be affected by local conditions, crop varieties, cultural practices, application methods and other factors. Users should consult with Agricultural Extension Service, agricultural experiment station, university weed specialists, seed companies or other qualified crop advisors for information pertaining to local use. In general, weed control and crop tolerance will be best when plants have neither too little nor excessive moisture before or after application, and the crop is not under other stresses.
Avoid applications when winds are blowing toward nearby susceptible plants, or when temperature inversions are expected. Do not make direct application or allow spray drift to contact susceptible plants since very small quantities of this herbicide can cause severe injury in the growing or dormant period. Plants contacted may be killed or suffer significant injury resulting in grade or yield losses. Soil residue of this product may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.
Do not apply in or near greenhouses.

Certain states have regulations which may affect the use of this product. Contact your state pesticide authority for additional information.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
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.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS
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.

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, chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

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 PASTURES, PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS, RANGELAND, FALLOW LAND AND NONCROP AREAS: Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried. 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.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES
For all types of applications, use calibrated spray equipment to assure applying the recommended amount of SABER spray mixture per acre. Use sufficient spray volume within the ranges specified to obtain good coverage of weeds. SABER is absorbed sufficiently within 1 hour after application to provide adequate weed control.
Use enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds, taking into account the amount of vegetation present and the type of application equipment to be used. As crop canopy and weed density increase, a higher spray volume may be needed for equivalent coverage and weed control. Use higher spray volumes when applying SABER with foliar nutrient sprays. Use coarse sprays to minimize potential spray drift. Do not apply with hollow cone nozzles or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets. Boom sprayers with low volume flood nozzles are generally most suitable for ground broadcast applications.

AUTOMOBILE FINISH PRECAUTION
Undiluted spray droplets of this product may damage automobile finishes. Cars and other vehicles should not be sprayed. If accidental exposure does occur, the vehicle should be washed before product dries.

For certain specified applications liquid fertilizer may replace part or all of the water as diluent. If dry flowable (DF), wettable powder (WP) or flowable (F) tank mix products are to be used, these should generally be added to the spray tank before SABER. Refer to mixing directions on tank mix product labels. For best results, thoroughly clean sprayer immediately after use by flushing with water and heavy duty detergent such as Loveland Products Inc. Tank & Equipment Cleaner.
NOTE: This product forms an emulsion in water and can separate upon prolonged standing. If spray mixture is allowed to stand, agitate it before use to assure uniformity.

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

Aerial Application:
Unless otherwise specified in the appropriate crop or noncrop directions, apply SABER in 2 to 5 gallons of total solution per acre. NOTE: When mixing SABER with foliar nutrients use a minimum of three gallons of water per acre with aerial equipment.

Aircraft Specifications (Fixed Wing or Rotary Wing): Boom width should not exceed ¾ length of the wing span or 90% of rotor blade diameter. Do not exceed 25 psi nozzle pressure.
Number of nozzles required to obtain desired volume per acre is dependent on swath width and speed of the aircraft. Avoid using nozzles or nozzle configurations that generate fine droplets. Nozzles should be positioned between 135 and 175 degrees from the direction of flight for fixed wing. DO NOT APPLY THROUGH BECO-MIST NOZZLE SYSTEMS. Maintain aircraft altitude of 8 to 12 feet during application. See spray equipment manufacturer's technical bulletin regarding nozzling and method of application specifications. Mechanical flagging systems such as Automatic Flagman® are suggested to obtain more uniform application. With fixed-wing or helicopter application, an exactly even swath deposition may not be achieved, and consequently crop injury or pesticide nonperformance may result wholly or in part. Do not apply by air during periods of thermal inversion. Avoid application if potential for drift is excessive and/or when susceptible crops are downwind. Automatic Flagman® is a registered Trademark of Automatic Flagman/Field Command.

Ground Application: Apply in water, in a minimum of 5 gallons total solution per acre, unless otherwise specified in the appropriate crop or noncrop directions, using standard hydraulic nozzles. Use nozzle systems capable of spraying correct gallonage; 25 psi is recommended. Use coarse sprays to minimize potential spray drift. Do not apply with hollow cone nozzles or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets. Boom sprayers with low volume nozzles are generally most suitable for ground broadcast applications.
NOTE: When mixing SABER with foliar nutrients a dilution of ten gallons of water per acre is recommended with ground equipment.

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Ground Band Spray: Determine band equivalents to broadcast rates and volumes by the following formulas:

Band width in inches / Row width in inches	x	Broadcast Rate per acre	=	Band rate per acre
Band width in inches / Row width in inches	x	Broadcast vol. per acre	=	Band volume per acre

Timing of Application May Vary—Your State Cooperative Extension Service may have specific information on correct application timings, target weeds or restrictions for your area.

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 a 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 (vegetative 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.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

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.

Additional requirements for ground boom application:

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

WEED LISTS

SABER will control or partially control the following weeds in addition to many other susceptible noxious plants. Locally resistant biotypes of listed weeds may be suppressed, but tank mixing a herbicide with a different mode and site of action is advisable for such biotypes. Certain weeds, especially deep-rooted perennials and woody varieties, may require repeat applications of SABER7 for control or suppression. Regrowth of perennials may occur.

Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

SABER may be used to control:

Artichoke
Asters
Austrian fieldcress
Bindweeds
Blackeyed Susan
Blue lettuce
Canada Thistle
Catnip
Chickweed
Chicory
Clover (many types)
Dogbanes
Goldenrod
Ground ivy
Gumweed
Healall
Hemlock
Ironweed
Knapweeds
(Spotted, Russian, Diffuse)
Leafy Spurge
Loco weeds
Marestail
Mugwort
Nettles
Orange Hawkweed
Povertyweed
Rushes
Sowthistle (perennial)
St. Johnswort
Stinging Nettles
Strawberry (wild)
Tall Buttercup
Tan Weed
Toadflaxes
Vervains
Whitetop(Hoary Cress)
Wild garlic
Wild onion
Wild parsnip
Wild sweet potato
Yellow rocket

Annual and Biennial Weeds

Beggarticks
Bitterweed
Black medic
Broomweeds
Bull thistle
Burdocks
Carpetweed
Catchweed bedstraw
Chickweeds
Cinquefoils
Cockles
Cockleburs
Coffeweed
Crotons
Dandelions
Devilsclaw
Docks
Falseflaxes
Fleabane (daisy)
Flixweed
Frenchweed
Galinsoga
Goatsbeard
Groundsel
Gumweed
Henbit
Hoary cress
Jewelweed
Jimsonweed
Jim Hill Mustard (Tumble mustard)
Knotweeds
Lambsquarter
Lettuce (wild)
Madwort
Mallows
Marijuana
Marestail (Horseweed)
Marshelder
Mediterranean sage
Miners lettuce
Morninglory (annual)
Musk thistle
Mustards
Parsnip
Pennycress
Pepperweeds
Pigweed (redroot)
Plantains
Prickly lettuce
Primrose
Puncturevine
Radish (wild)
Ragweeds
Russian thistle
Salsify
Scotch thistle
Sheperdspurse
Sneezeweeds
Sowthistle (common)

TANK MIXES

Unless otherwise prohibited on this label or the label of an intended tank mix product, SABER may be applied in combination with any herbicide registered for the same crop, timing, and method of application. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used. LIABILITY FOR CROP INJURY RESULTING FROM A TANK MIXTURE NOT SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL, OR SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING DISTRIBUTED FOR SABER, IS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED BY LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.

COMPATIBILITY

Before full-scale mixing of this product with other herbicides, and fertilizer solutions, it is advisable to determine the compatibility of the proposed mixture. Use proportionate quantities of each ingredient and mix in a small container. Always mix one product thoroughly with the diluent before adding another product. If no incompatibility is evident after 30 minutes, the mixture is generally compatible for spraying.

APPLICATIONS

Read all preceding general sections of the label and NOTICE before use. Unless otherwise specified, applications may be made by ground or air equipment. Ground applications may provide more thorough coverage and better weed control. For selective postemergent weed control in crops, do not add oil, surfactant, fertilizer or other additives unless specifically recommended on this label or supplemental labeling distributed for SABER.

PLANTING IN TREATED AREAS

Labeled Crops: Within 30 days following an application of this product, plant

only those crops named as use sites on this or other registered 2,4-D labels. Follow more specific limitations, if any, provided in the directions for individual crops. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk.

Other Crops: All other crops may be planted 30 or more days following an application without concern for illegal residues in the planted crop. However, under certain conditions, there may be a risk of injury to susceptible crops. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk. Under normal conditions, any crop may be planted without risk of injury if at least 90 days of soil temperatures above freezing have elapsed since application.

Degradation Factors: When planting into treated areas, the risk of crop injury is less if lower rates of product were applied and conditions following application have included warm, moist soil conditions that favor rapid degradation of 2,4-D. Risk is greater if higher rates of product were applied and soil temperatures have been cold and/or soils have been excessively wet or dry in the days following application. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service for information about susceptible crops and typical soil conditions in your area.

CORN (FIELD, SWEET AND POP):

SABER may be applied to corn at several different timings. In all cases, plant corn to a uniform depth of at least 1½ inches. Avoid applying this product with Accent® SP Herbicide because severe grass control antagonism may occur. SABER should be applied at least 7 days before or 3 days after Accent® SP Herbicide.

General Restrictions:
Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days. Maximum of 3 lbs ae/acre per crop cycle.
Preplant or preemergence: Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.0 lb ae/acre per application.
Postemergence: Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 0.5 lb ae/acre per application.
Preharvest: Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.5 lbs ae/acre per application.

Corn, sweet
Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days. Minimum of 21 days between applications. Maximum of 1.5 lbs ae/acre per crop cycle.
Preplant or preemergence: Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle. Maximim of 1.0 lb ae/acre per application.
Postemergence: Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of to 0.5 lb ae/acre per application.

Preplant: To control existing broadleaf weed seedlings or burn down susceptible cover crops prior to planting, apply SABER from 7 to 14 days before planting. To control grasses and certain other problem weeds, it may be desirable to use a tank mixture with other herbicides. Liquid fertilizers and agriculturally approved surfactants may be added. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used. Use SABER rates according to the following table:

Corn Preplant Application Rates

SOIL TEXTURE	RATE PER ACRE**
Fine or medium (silt and clay loams)	½ to 1½ pint (.24 to .7 lb ae)
Coarse (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand	½ to 1 pint** (.24 to .47 lb ae)

**Use lower rate under conditions of low organic matter or light, sandy soils. Partial weed control may result on coarse soils due to lower rate. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service for information about typical soil conditions in your area.

Preemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply SABER after planting, but before corn emerges. Liquid fertilizers and agriculturally approved surfactants may be added. Do not apply SABER preemergence if a preplant application of this product was made. Use SABER rates according to the following table:

CORN PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION RATES

SOIL TEXTURE	RATE PER ACRE*
Fine or medium (silt and clay loams)	½ to 1¼ pint (.23 to .6 lb ae)
Coarse* (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand)	½ pint (.23 lb ae)

*Use lower rate under conditions of low organic matter or light, sandy soils. Partial weed control may result on coarse soils due to lower rate. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service for information about typical soil conditions in your area.

CORN: POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

General Information: Do not apply with oil. Many types of adjuvants will increase risk of crop injury. Where an adjuvant is required because of tank mixing with another herbicide, use the lowest recommended concentration of a nonionic surfactant (often 0.25% vol./vol. or less) to minimize such risk. Treated crop may be brittle and subject to breaking by wind and/or cultivation, especially in the 2 weeks following SABER application.

Apply to emerged corn.

When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from 7 to 10 days before tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if applied when corn is growing very rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such situations, use the low rate of ½ pint per acre. After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness.

Early Postemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply SABER broadcast from spike to 4-leaf stage of crop or up to 8 inches tall, whichever comes first. Avoid spraying just after corn leaves unfold.
Postemergence application should not follow a preplant or preemergence application by less than 3 weeks. Use SABER rates according to the table below.

Late Postemergence: Typical timing for this application is when most broadleaf weeds are no more than 4 to 6 inches tall and corn is between 8 and 16 inches tall. The timing can extend until corn is 36 inches tall or to tasseling, whichever occurs first, but weeds usually become too large and hard to control. Perennial weeds should be in the bud to bloom stage for best results. **Apply as a directed spray using drop nozzles to keep spray off crop foliage.** Do not apply from 7 to 10 days before tasseling to hard dough stage. Use SABER rates according to the following table:

CORN POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION RATES

Crop Stage	Comments	Rate Per Acre*
Spike to 4-leaf, or up to 8 inches tall	Early Postemergence over-the-top broadcast spray. Ground or aerial application.	½ to1 pint (.24 to .47 lb ae)
8 to 36 inches tall, before tasseling	Late Postemergence directed spray using drop nozzles. Ground application only.	½ to 1 pint (.24 to .47 lb ae) Delay cultivation for 8-10 days after application

*Lowest rates may not provide adequate weed control unless used in a tank mixture with another registered herbicide.

Preharvest: After the hard dough (or denting) stage when silks have turned brown, apply ¾ to 2 pints (.35 to .9 lb ae) of SABER per acre to suppress perennial weeds such as hemp dogbane or field bindweed, and many tall weeds such as cocklebur, pigweed and sunflower that interfere with harvest. Weed seed production will also be suppressed if SABER application is prior to the flowering stage of weeds. The high rate is recommended under dry conditions.

NOTE:
Do not feed corn fodder for 7 days following application. Hybrids may vary in tolerance to 2, 4-D. Some varieties are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2, 4-D. Consult with your seed company or your local Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Specialist for this information.

Application with Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions:
For control of late season smartweeds, cocklebur, annual morningglory and other broadleaf weeds less than 1 inch high. The field should be as clean as possible and corn 20-30 inches tall. Apply ¾ to 1 pint (.35 to 47 lb ae) SABER with 80-120 lbs. Nitrogen per acre. The spray MUST be prepared by first adding the required amount of liquid nitrogen solution to the spray tank. Next dilute ¾ to 1 pint (.35 to .47 lb ae) SABER with a minimum of 2 quarts of clean water for each acre to be treated with one tankful. Start the tank agitator and SLOWLY add the diluted 2, 4-D solution. Spray immediately, maintaining continuous agitation until the spray tank is empty. Direct the spray to the lower 3" to 4" of corn stalk. Use spray equipment designated to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying remove any remaining solution and rinse spray rig thoroughly with water. Mix only one tank at a time. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather. THE COMPATIBILITY OF SABER, WATER, AND LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS SHOULD BE DETERMINED BEFORE COMBINING IN THE SPRAY TANK. The testing can be conducted by mixing all the components in a small container in proportionate quantities. If the mixture separates after standing but can be mixed readily by shaking, then the mixture can be used as long as good agitation is maintained. If large flakes, sludges, gels, or other precipitates form, or if a separate oily layer or oil globules appear, then the herbicide and the liquid fertilizer should not be used in the same spray tank.

SORGHUM (Milo-Grain): Grain Sorghum Postemergence Applications

General Restrictions:
The 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.
Postemergence: Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.0 lb ae/acre per application.

Early Postemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply after sorghum is 4 to 8 inches high (usually 14 to 21 days after emergence) and before it is 15 inches tall to the top of the canopy. **If sorghum is taller than 8 inches to top of canopy, use drop nozzles to keep spray off crop foliage.** Temporary crop injury may be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply SABER under these conditions, use no more than ⅔ pint per acre.

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Late Postemergence: Apply when sorghum is greater than 8 inches high (usually 21 to 50 days after emergence). Use drop nozzles for a directed spray to the inter-row areas only. The broadcast dosage rates must be adjusted for inter-row applications to adjust for the row width covered by the spray pattern. To determine the proper dosage rate, divide the spray band width in inches by the row width in inches. Multiply this fraction times the rate in pints to determine the adjusted rate. (Inter-row dosage rates will be lower than the broadcast dosage rate per acre). Direct the spray beneath the sorghum canopy away from the base of the grain sorghum plants. Minimize the coverage of the sorghum leaves and avoid spray deposits in the whorl. Do not treat during the boot, flowering or early dough stages. Do not forage or feed fodder for 7 days following application.

Use SABER rates according to the following table:

SORGHUM (Milo) POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION RATES

Crop Stage	Comments	Rate Per Acre*
6 to 8 inches tall	Over-the-top broadcast spray. Ground or aerial application.	¼ to 1 pint (.1 to .5 lb ae)
8 to 15 inches tall	Directed spray using drop nozzles. Ground application only.	½ to 1 pint (.23 to .5 lb ae)

*Lowest rates may not provide adequate weed control unless used in a tank mixture with another registered herbicide. Highest rates may have increased risk of injury.

SORGHUM-SUDAN GRASS HYBRIDS (Forage Crop Only):

Postemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply SABER when Sorghum-Sudan has at least 6 leaves, is well established, and is 5 to 10 inches tall. Do not treat crop over 10 inches tall through maturity.

SORGHUM-SUDAN GRASS POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION RATES

Crop Stage	Rate Per Acre
At least 6 leaves, well established, 5 to 10 inches tall	½ to 1 pint (.23 to .5 lb ae)

Plant Response: Even when SABER is sprayed at the proper stage, some crop injury is likely, including reduced seed production. Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some varieties are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2, 4-D. Consult with the seed company, or your local Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension weed Specialist for this information. If risk of crop injury is unacceptable, do not use this product. The lower rate may reduce the risk of crop injury, but will result in reduced weed control.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions: Do not feed fodder for 7 days following application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

~~SMALL GRAINS~~ (WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE) NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME:

General Restrictions:
The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days. Limited to 1.75 lbs ae/acre per crop cycle.
Postemergence: Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.25 lbs ae/acre per application.
Preharvest: Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Maximum of 0.5 lbs ae/acre per application.
Apply SABER to small grains as directed below.

~~SMALL GRAINS~~	Normal Rate	High Rate*
Spring Postemergence Wheat, barley, rye	¼ to 1½ pt. (.1 to .7 lb ae)	1½ to 3 pts. (.7 to ~~1.4~~ lb ae)
Spring Postemergence Oats	⅜ to 1 pt. (.18 to 5 lb ae)	1 to 2 pts. (.5 to .95 lb ae)
Preharvest (dough stage) wheat, barley, oats, rye	¾ to 2 pts. (.35 to .95 lb ae)	2 to 3 pts. (.95 to ~~1.4~~ lb ae)

***Note:** These higher rates may be needed for difficult to control weed problems. However, these higher rates also increase the risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from the boot to dough stage.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 1 week after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock if an emergency and/or preharvest treatment is applied.

Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizers: At full tiller, SABER may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizers suitable for foliar application to small grains. Refer to MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section of label for further information. Fertilizers can increase foliage contact burn of herbicides. Reducing the fertilizer rate and concentration will reduce the hazard of foliage burn.

SPRING WHEAT AND BARLEY:

Onset of Tillering Stage: Grains are generally tolerant of these treatments, but risk of crop injury is greater than at full tillering stage. Do not make application if the risk of injury is unacceptable. Apply ¼ to 1 pint of SABER per acre in the spring when grain has 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Full Tillering Stage: For these applications, full tillering stage is defined as follows. Grain should have 3 or more tillers and the flag leaf should not be visible. Apply ½ to 1½ pints of SABER per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Emergency Weed Control: Higher rates, up to 3 pints of SABER per acre, may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas, such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. These higher rates increase the risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from boot to dough stage.

WINTER WHEAT, BARLEY AND RYE:

Onset of Tillering Stage: Grains are generally tolerant of these treatments, but risk of crop injury is greater than at full tillering stage. Do not make application if the risk of injury is unacceptable. Apply ½ to 1 pint (.23 to .5 lb ae) of SABER per acre in the spring when grain has 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Full Tillering Stage: For these applications, full tillering stage is defined as follows. Grain should have 3 or more tillers and the flag leaf should not be visible. Apply ½ to 1 pint (.23 to .5 lb ae) of SABER per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Emergency Weed Control: For improved control of difficult weeds and heavy weed infestations, apply up to 3 pints of SABER per acre. These higher rates increase the risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from boot to dough stage.

SPRING SEEDED OATS:

Full Tillering Stage: For these applications, full tillering stage is defined as follows. Grain should have 3 or more tillers and the flag leaf should not be visible. Oats are less tolerant to SABER than wheat or barley and present a greater risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Larger weeds and hard-to-kill weeds may be poorly controlled, especially under dry conditions. Apply ⅜ to 1 pint (.1 to .5 lb ae) of SABER per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage as specified above. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from boot to dough stage.
Higher rates, up to 2 pints (.95 lb ae) of SABER per acre, may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas, such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. These higher rates increase the risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from boot to dough stage.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern) Grown for Grain: Apply ½ to 1 pint (.23 to .5 lb ae) of SABER per acre after full tillering, but prior to joints forming in the stem. Do not apply until after full tillering nor from jointing to dough stage. Oats are less tolerant to SABER than wheat or barley and present a greater risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury, especially at higher rates. Avoid spraying during or immediately following cold weather.

Preharvest Treatment (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye):
Apply ¾ to 1 pints (.35 to .5 lb ae) of SABER per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. ~~High-er rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas west of the Mississippi River.~~ In tank mixtures with other herbicides registered for preharvest application, a rate of ½ to ¾ pint (.23 to .35 lb ae) of SABER per acre may be desired. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth.
Note: Apply when the grain is in the dough stage by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf, bindweed or other vines that interfere with harvesting.

FALLOW LAND AND CROP STUBBLE:

General Restrictions:
Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application. Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application. Minimum of 30 days between applications.
Crop stubble occurs in the field after harvest of crop. Fallow land or land idle between crops may be subject to unwanted weed growth. For control of many

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annual broadleaf species, apply SABER at the rate of 1½ to 4 pints (.7 to 1.9 lb ae) per acre. To aid in suppressing certain perennial or biennial broadleaf weeds, SABER may be applied at the rate of 3 to 4 pints (1.4 to 1.9 lb ae) per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as dicamba or picloram. Use the high rate on older plants, drought stressed plants or for hard to kill species such as Canada thistle and field bindweed. See PLANTING IN TREATED AREAS section. Follow more restrictive limitations, if any, for tank mix products used. SABER may be used to kill fall alfalfa stands in preparation for spring planting of row crops under conservation tillage. The treated alfalfa crop cannot be grazed, fed to livestock or cut for hay.

SOYBEANS—PREPLANT ONLY—FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (Except CA):

General Information:
SABER is a phenoxy-type herbicide that provides postemergence control of many susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. SABER 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. SABER 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. Do not use any tillage operations between application of SABER and planting of soybeans.

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

General Restrictions: The maximum rate per crop cycle is 1.0 lb ae/acre.
Preplant: Limited to 2 preplant applications per crop cycle. Maximum of 0.5 lb ae/acre per preplant application.
Apply not less than 15 days prior to planting soybeans.
or
Preplant: Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.0 ae/acre per preplant application.
Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans.

Application Procedures:
Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 to 5 gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 gallons of water per acre with ground equipment.

Application Timing and Use Rates

Maximum Rate Per Acre	When To Apply (Days prior to planting soybeans)
1 Pint (.5 lb ae)	Not less than 15 days
2 Pints (.95 lb ae)	Not less than 30 days

Weeds Controlled

Alfalfa*	Mousetail
Bindweed*	Mustard, wild
Bittercress, smallflowered	Onion, wild*
Bullnettle	Pennycress, field
Buttercup, smallflowered	Peppergrass*
Carolina geranium	Plantains
Cinquefoil, common and rough	Purslane, common
Clover, red*	Ragweed, common
Cocklebur, common	Ragweed, giant
Dandelion*	Shepherdspurse
Dock, curly*	Smartweed, Pennsylvania*
Evening primrose, cutleaf	Sowthistle, annual
Garlic, wild*	Speedwell
Horseweed or Marestail	Thistle, Canada*
Ironweed	Thistle, bull
Lambsquarters, common	Velvetleaf
Lettuce, prickly	Vetch, hairy*
Morningglory, annual	Virginia copperleaf

*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 weeds species to SABER is variable. Consult your local county or state Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

Application Restrictions and Precautions:
Important Notice: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with SABER 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 at the time of application. Do not apply SABER as described on this label unless you are prepared to accept soybean injury, including loss of stand and yield.
Do not replant fields treated with SABER in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for use with SABER. In fields previously treated with SABER, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

Do not apply SABER 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.

GRASS PASTURES:

General Restrictions: The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days (cut forage for hay).
Postemergence: Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application.
Minimum of 30 days between applications.
If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable. For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult 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.

To control many emerged broadleaf weeds, apply 1½ to 4 pints (.7 to 1.9 lb ae) of SABER per acre. Preferred timing is in the early spring when sufficient weeds have emerged, and when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are too mature. Summer applications of SABER to older, drought stressed weeds are less effective. However, weeds are more susceptible again in the fall when cooler, wetter conditions support active growth before a killing frost. For fall treatment of mature weeds or perennial weed regrowth, use up to 4 pints (1.9 lb ae) of SABER per acre. Several seasons of spring plus fall treatments may be necessary to control certain perennials.

Plant Response: Injury may result to bent grass, other warm season or southern grasses, and alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use SABER if this risk of injury is unacceptable. Clovers may recover from early spring applications. Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage, or after heading begins, if grass seed production is desired. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Reseeding is not recommended for at least 30 days following SABER application. Addition of a surfactant may increase the risk of injury to newly seeded grasses.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions: 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.

GRASS SEED CROPS:

General Restrictions: Limited to 2 applications per year. Use a maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application. Wait a minimum of 21 days between applications.
To control many emerged broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed, apply ¾ to 4 pints of SABER per acre in spring or fall. Use on established stands of cool season grass seed crops, such as bluegrass, tall fescue and perennial ryegrass. Make applications in the spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray from early boot to the milk stage. New spring seedings may be treated after the grasses have more than 5 true leaves, using ½ to 1 pint (.23 to .5 lb ae) per acre to control seedling weeds. On established stands that have had the seed crop removed, perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall at up to 4 pints of SABER per acre. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth.

NOTE: Do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated. Refer to "Plant Response" and "Livestock Feeding Restrictions" under GRASS PASTURES.

SOD FARMS:

General Restrictions: Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application. Minimum of 21 days between applications.
General Information: For best results, do not mow turf 1 to 2 days before or after application. Turf watering should be delayed until the day after application. Do not apply SABER to newly seeded areas until grass is well established and has been mowed several times. A period of about 30 days after application is usually a sufficient interval before reseeding. Seeding a small area and observing response is recommended before large scale seeding.

Cool Season Grasses: To control many emerged broadleaf weeds in cool season turfgrasses such as tall fescue, bluegrass or perennial ryegrass, apply ½ to 1½ pints (.23 to .7 lb ae) of SABER per acre. Apply when weeds are small and are

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actively growing under good moisture conditions. Not for use on centipede, carpetgrass, St. Augustine, bentgrass or Dichondra turf, or where desirable clovers are present.

RANGELAND PASTURES AND LAND IN CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

General Restrictions: The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days (cut forage for hay).
Postemergence: Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application.
Minimum of 30 days between applications. If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult 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.
Livestock Feeding Restrictions: 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 hay within 30 days after application. For government program grasslands, follow program grazing restrictions if more restrictive than those given above.

General Information: SABER can be used to control or suppress a number of susceptible broadleaf weeds in rangeland, or perennial grasslands that are set aside from agricultural use such as in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) or similar government programs. Consult program rules to determine whether grass and hay may be used. For best results, apply when broadleaf weeds are small. Adequate moisture is needed for best grass tolerance and weed control.

Plant Response: Injury to legumes, bentgrass, and other warm season grasses is likely to occur. Grasses may be discolored following treatment. Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage, or after heading begins, if grass seed production is desired.

New Stands: Preseeding applications should occur at least 30 days prior to seeding. Newly seeded stands should only be treated after they are well established (more than 5 true leaves) or injury may occur. Apply ½ to 1 pint (.23 to .5 lb ae) of SABER per acre when weeds are small and actively growing. Addition of a surfactant may increase the risk of injury to new stands.

Established Stands: For best results, weeds must be actively growing. Apply ½ to 1½ pints (.23 to .7 lb ae) of SABER per acre for annual weeds and up to 4 pints per acre for biennial or perennial weeds. Treat biennial weeds when they are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage. For brush species in rangeland, apply up to 4 pints (1.9 lb ae) of SABER per acre. Repeat applications in the same or subsequent year may be needed to control brush species.

RICE:

General Restrictions: The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.
Maximum of 1.5 lbs ae/acre per crop cycle."
Preplant: Limited to one preplant application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 1.0 lbs ae/acre per preplant application.
Postemergence: Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 1.5 lbs ae/acre per postemergence application.
Rice, wild
For use in Minnesota only.
The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.
Postemergence: Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Maximum of 0.25 lb ae/acre per application.
Apply ¾ to 3 pints (.35 to 1.4 lb ae) of SABER at late tillering, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed ½ inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering, or early heading growth stages. For difficult to control weeds, use the higher rate of SABER per acre. However, do not use unless possible crop injury is acceptable.
Note: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2, 4-D. Therefore, before spraying, consult your local Extension Service or University Specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2, 4-D sprays.

SUGARCANE:

General Restrictions: Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity. Do not apply more than 4 lbs ae/acre per crop cycle.
Preemergence: Limited to one application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application.
Postemergence: Limited to one application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application.

Preemergence: Apply 1½ to 2 pints (.7 to .95 lb ae) of SABER per acre as a preemergence application in the fall after harvest, or at planting, or in the spring before canes appear.

Postemergence: Apply 1½ to 4 pints (.7 to 1.9 lb ae) of SABER per acre as a Postemergence application after cane emerges and through layby (a maximum of two applications before closing).

~~**Postharvest:** Apply 2 to 4 pints (.95 to 1.9 lb ae) per acre in the fall after harvest or at planting.~~
~~Do not make more than 4 applications of SABER per season in accordance with State recommendations.~~

STONE FRUIT, NUT AND PISTACHIO ORCHARDS:

General Restrictions: The preharvest interval (PHI) is 40 days. Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.
Postemergence: Limited to 2 applications per crop cycle. Maximum of 2.0 lb ae/acre per application. Minimum of 75 days between applications.
For broadleaf weed control in the orchard floor apply 2 to 3 pints (.95 to 1.4 lb ae) of SABER in 20-50 gallons of water per acre with ground equipment, using coarse sprays and low pressure. For band or spot treatment, calculate rates according to the actual portion of an acre treated. Apply as a directed spray onto the weeds to the point of runoff when weeds are young and actively growing (pre-bud to early bud stage). Make up to 2 applications per season as needed. Do not harvest stone fruits within 40 days of application. Do not harvest nuts and pistachios within 60 days of application. DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE IN TREATED AREAS OR FEEDING OF COVER CROPS FROM TREATED ORCHARDS TO LIVESTOCK.

FILBERTS:

General Restrictions: The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days. Do not cut orchard floor forage for harvest within 7 days of application.
Postemergence: Limited to ~~2 applications per crop cycle,~~ Maximum of ~~2.0 lbs ae/acre~~ per application. Minimum of 30 days between applications.
For sucker control, apply 1½ to 2 pints (.7 to .95 lb ae) of SABER in 100 gallons of water per acre with 8 ounces of a nonionic surfactant such as LI-700 or Activator 90, or a similar product. Spray to run-off when suckers are 6 to 9 inches tall. Spray when needed, from April through August. Use large orifice nozzles and low tank pressure (20 to 30 psi) to produce large droplet size. Do not apply more than 4 times per year. Do not harvest filberts within 45 days of last application. DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE IN TREATED AREAS OR FEEDING OF COVER CROPS FROM TREATED ORCHARDS TO LIVESTOCK.

APPLE AND PEAR ORCHARDS—NON-BEARING Trees (well established, one year or older) and Bearing Trees before and after bloom:

General Restrictions: The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days. Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.
Postemergence: Limited to 2 applications per crop cycle. Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application. Minimum of 75 days between applications.
Apply 3 pints (1.4 lb ae) of SABER in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre with ground equipment, using coarse sprays and low pressure. For band or spot treatment, calculate rates according to the actual portion of an acre treated. Apply as a directed spray onto the weeds to the point of runoff when weeds are young and actively growing (pre-bud to early bud stage). A maximum of 2 applications per season can be made with a minimum retreatment interval of 75 days. Do not harvest fruit within 14 days of last application.

NOTE: Do not use on Gala variety apple orchards. Not for use in desert valleys or on shallow or sandy soils.

IMPORTANT: PRECAUTIONS WHEN APPLYING 2, 4-D IN ORCHARDS

Apply only after irrigation and allow maximum time before the next irrigation. Do not apply around fruit trees with a hand gun. Use only flood nozzles and low pressures—20 to 30 psi. Use a fixed boom applicator which can be calibrated and which will deposit the spray uniformly. Avoid contact with fruit, foliage, stems or lower limbs of trees as injury may result. DO NOT spray bare ground. Application in light sandy soil or bare ground may result in injury. Apply precisely and uniformly to prevent damage to the trees and to obtain satisfactory weed control. Do not apply during windy periods or extremely high temperatures. Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition before application is made. Do not apply during bloom. Allow maximum time after application and before next irrigation. The preferred time of application is during late autumn after harvest and before frost. DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED COVER CROPS FROM TREATED ORCHARDS.

FOREST MANAGEMENT:

General Restrictions: Broadcast application: Limited to 1 broadcast application per year. Maximum of 4.0 lbs ae/acre per broadcast application.
Basal spray, Cut Surface - Stumps, and Frill: Limit of one basal spray or cut surface application per year. Maximum of 8.0 lbs ae per 100 gallons of spray solution.
Injection: Limit to one injection application per year. Maximum of 2 ml of 4.0 lbs ae formulation per injection site.
Forest Site Preparation:
Budbreak Spray: For control of alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply 4 to 8 pints (1.9 to 3.8 lb ae) of SABER per acre in 5 to 25 gallons of water per acre. SABER may

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be applied in tank mixes with other herbicides labeled for forestry site preparation. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used. No label rate should be exceeded. Apply after alder buds break, but before foliage is ¼ full size.

Foliage Spray: To control alder and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply 4 to 8 pints (1.9 to 3.8 lb ae) of SABER per acre in 5 to 25 gallons of water per acre. Use sufficient water to achieve uniform wetting of target brush species. For best results, apply after alder foliage has reached full size.
Do not exceed 25 gallons total spray per acre.

Note: Do not apply as a stand release or cover spray to established conifers as injury may occur.

FOREST ROADSIDES
To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody plants on forest roadsides, apply 1½ to 8 pints (.7 to 3.8 lb ae) of SABER per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply as a water spray when sufficient foliage is present for absorption of the herbicide.

FOREST-TREE INJECTION
To control unwanted hardwood trees make injections as near the root collar as possible using one injection per inch of trunk's diameter at breast height. Continuous cuts around the bark often provide improved control. For best results injections should be made during the growing season from May 15 to October 1. Treatments can be made at any season; however, effectiveness may be reduced during winter months. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap flow.

For concentrate injection: Use 1 to 2 ml. of concentrate per injection. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark.

ROADSIDES; DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS, RIGHTS -OF-WAY, VACANT LOTS; AROUND UTILITY INSTALLATIONS, TRANSFORMERS, PUMP HOUSES, AND BUILDINGS; STORAGE AREAS; FENCES; GUARDRAILS; LUMBER YARDS; INDUSTRIAL SITES; AIRPORTS; TANK FARMS; FARMSTEADS, AND SIMILAR NONCROP AREAS:

General Restrictions: Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds): Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application. Minimum of 30 days between applications.
Postemergence (woody plants): Limited to 1 application per year. Maximum of 4.0 lbs ae/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.

For control of many broadleaf weeds and small woody plants, apply 1½ to 8 pints (.7 to 3.8 lb ae) of SABER per acre. For small broadleaf weeds, use the lower rate. Use the high rate for woody plants and dense stands of brush. Applications may be made as broadcast sprays, small area sprays or spot treatments. For small areas or spot spraying, use 1.0 to 2.5 fluid ounces of SABER per gallon of water and spray weeds to runoff. Regardless of the method of application, use adequate spray volume for full coverage of weeds. Preferred application timing is in the early spring when sufficient weeds have emerged, and when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are too mature. Summer applications of SABER to older, drought stressed weeds are less effective. However, weeds are more susceptible again in the fall when cooler, wetter conditions support active growth before a killing frost. For fall treatment of mature weeds or perennial weed regrowth, use up to 8 pints (3.8 lb ae) of SABER per acre. Several seasons of spring plus fall treatments may be necessary to control certain perennials such as Bindweed and Canada Thistle. To effectively control brush, all leaves, stems, and suckers should be thoroughly wetted to the ground. Apply when plants come into full leaf (spring) to the time plants begin to go dormant. Best results are obtained when brush and weeds are young and actively growing. Do not cut brush until the herbicide has translocated throughout the plant causing root death. Use of oil sprays or the addition of spray adjuvants improves weed control, but also increase risk of damage to desirable ground covers.

LEAFY SPURGE CONTROL IN COLORADO, IDAHO, MINNESOTA, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, WASHINGTON, AND WYOMING:

SABER is recommended for use in combination with TORDON® or BANVEL® for the suppression/control of leafy spurge on industrial noncrop land sites in Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. Apply 2 to 4 pints of SABER in combination with 2 pints of Tordon or 4 pints of SABER plus 4 pints of Banvel, or 4 pints of SABER plus 1 pint of Tordon plus 2 pints of Banvel per acre. Apply with water at 5 to 10 gallons per acre with conventional equipment. Use nozzle systems capable of spraying correct gallonage. A nonionic surfactant such as LI-700®, Activator 90, or similar product may be added at 0.25% by volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of solution) for improved weed control.

Important: Before using SABER, Tordon, and/or Banvel in these combinations, read and carefully observe all precautionary statements and other information appearing on the product labels.

ORNAMENTAL AND RECREATIONAL TURFGRASSES, LAWNS, GOLF COURSES (FAIRWAYS, APRONS, TEES, AND ROUGHS), PARKS, CEMETERIES:

General Restrictions: Postemergence: Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 1.5 lbs ae/acre per application. The maximum seasonal rate is 3.0 lbs ae/acre, excluding spot treatments.
General Information: Refer to TURF USE REQUIREMENTS in the NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS section of this label. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year. Turf watering should be delayed for at least 1 hour after application. Avoid contacting desirable trees, shrubs, flowers, or vegetables as plant injury may result. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established and has been mowed several times. A period of 30 days after application is usually a sufficient interval before reseeding grasses (or other plants). Seeding a small area and observing response is recommended before large scale seeding.

Cool Season Grasses: To control many emerged broadleaf weeds in cool season turfgrasses such as tall fescue, bluegrass or perennial ryegrass, apply 1 to 4 pints (.5 to 1.9 lb ae) of SABER in 5 to 25 gallons of water per acre. (For spot treatments, use 0.35 to 1.45 fluid ounces of product per gallon of water per 1000 sq. ft.). Preferred application timing for broadcast treatment is in the early spring when small weeds have emerged and are actively growing under good growing conditions. For weedy turf and deep-rooted perennials such as bindweed and Canada thistle, a follow-up broadcast or spot application may be warranted about 2 to 4 weeks later. Summer applications of SABER are typically spot treatments of individual weeds that have emerged after a spring broadcast treatment. Not for use on centipede, carpetgrass, St. Augustine, bentgrass or Dichondra turf, or where desirable clovers are present.

Plant Response: Bentgrass, other warm season or southern grasses, and alfalfa, clover or other legumes may be killed or injured. Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage, or after heading begins, if grass seed production is desired. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Reseeding is not recommended for at least 30 days following SABER application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE: ~~Do~~ not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. ~~Open dumping is prohibited.~~ Store in a cool, dry, locked storage area inaccessible to children and pets. Avoid contamination of fertilizers, seeds, plants, insecticides, and fungicides in storage. Keep from freezing. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of new container. If label is damaged or missing, contact dealer or manufacturer. Absorb spills with granular clay absorbent and dispose of as indicated under PESTICIDE DISPOSAL.
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.
Nonrefillable container: Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrecycle.org.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.
For packages up to 5 gallons. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.
For packages greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining

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Storage & Disposal cont'.d:
contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.
For packages greater than 56 gallons: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.
For refillable containers: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary in any way.

Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use when the product is used in strict accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD AS IS TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY APPLICABLE LAW. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE.

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TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO CLAIMS OF BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHER TORTS, SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY APPLICABLE LAW, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

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PRODUCTS INC.

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