



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

APR 27 2005

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Ms. Glenda Haage
Loveland Products, Inc.
7251 W 4th Street
PO Box 1286
Greeley, CO 80632-1286

Dear Ms. Haage:

Subject: Rifle Plus Herbicide
EPA Registration Number 34704-860
Application dated March 25, 2005
Amended label per Atrazine MOA

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable, provided you make the following changes before you release the product for shipment.

1) On page 5, under the section Wheat/Corn or Soghum/Fallow (ECOFALLOW), change 8.6 pints to 8.5 pints in both places it occurs, as 8.6 pints exceeds the maximum application rate of 2.25 lbs a.i. per acre.

Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling incorporating the above changes before you release the products for shipment. Amended labeling will supercede all previously accepted ones. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

If you have any questions, please contact Hope Johnson at 703-305-5410.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Tompkins".

James A. Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch

Registration Division (7505C)

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RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
Due to ground and surface water concerns. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.



ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

APR 27 2005
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

34704-860

**HERBICIDE FOR WEED CONTROL IN CORN,
FALLOW SYSTEMS, AND GRAIN SORGHUM**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Potassium salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)*	13.42%
Atrazine**(2-chloro-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-s-triazine)	22.23%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	
	64.35%
TOTAL	100.00%

- * This product contains 11.45% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (dicamba) which equals 1.1 pounds per gallon (132g/L) or .14 pound per pint.
- ** This product contains 22.23% atrazine which equals 2.1 pounds per gallon (252 grams per liter), or 0.26 pounds per pint.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

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 Swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
If in Eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL:
1-800-301-7976.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-860
EPA EST. NO. _____
NET CONTENTS _____
IHT EXP03B05

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

Caution. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate or butyl rubber or nitrile rubber or neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or viton > 14 mils. If you

want more options, follow the instructions for category C on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, fladders, and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber or nitrile rubber or neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or viton ≥ 14 mils, shoes plus socks, and chemical-resistant apron, when mixing/loading, cleaning up spills, or cleaning equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

User Safety Recommendations

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications at a rate greater than 3 lbs a/A must use a closed system that meets the requirements for dermal protection listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)] and must: Wear the personal protective equipment required for mixers and loaders, wear protective eyewear if the system operates under pressure, and be provided and have immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown: chemical resistant footwear.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit in a manner that is consistent with the WPS for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(6)]. Pilots must wear the PPE required on this labeling for applicators, however, they need not wear chemical-resistant gloves when using an enclosed cockpit.

Fladders supporting aerial applications must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition on the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(5)] for dermal protection.

When applicators use enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)], 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 the 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Rifle Plus™ contains the active ingredient atrazine. Atrazine can travel (seep or leach) through the soil and can enter ground water which may be used as drinking water. Atrazine has been found in ground water. Users are advised not to apply atrazine to sand and loamy sand soils where the water table (ground water) is close to the surface and where these soils are very permeable; i.e. well-drained. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of ground water.

Product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Product must not be applied within 66 feet of points where field surface water runoff enters perennial or intermittent streams and rivers or within 200 feet of natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. If this product is applied to highly erodible land, the 66 foot buffer or setback from runoff entry points must be planted to crop, or seeded with grass or other suitable crop.

RIFLE PLUS™ HERBICIDE
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Product must not be mixed or loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft. of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rain water that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad which means the pad must be self contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unrooted pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide to the mixing/loading sites.

Additional State imposed requirements regarding well-head setbacks and operational area containment must be observed.

One of the following restrictions must be used in applying atrazine to tile-outletted fields containing standpipes.

- Do not apply within 66 feet of standpipes in tile-outletted fields.
- Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field and immediately incorporate it to a depth of 2-3 inches in the entire field.
- Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field under a no-till practice only when a high crop residue management practice is practiced. High crop residue management is described as a crop management practice where little or no crop residue is removed from the field during and after crop harvest.

This pesticide is toxic to 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. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Runoff and drift from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

ANY USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN AN AREA WHERE USE IS PROHIBITED IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW. Before using this product, you must consult the Atrazine Watershed Information Center (AWIC) to determine whether use of this product is prohibited in your watershed. AWIC can be accessed through www.atrazine-watershed.info or 1-866-365-3014. If use of this product is prohibited in your watershed, you may return this product to your point of purchase or contact Loveland Products, Inc. for a refund.

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.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession 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, shoes plus socks, and chemical-resistant gloves, such as any waterproof material.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state or local procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and add rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Bulk/Mini-bulk Containers: When the container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase, or to a designated location named at the time of purchase of product. This container must only be refilled with this pesticide product. **DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.** Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact Loveland Products, Inc. at 1-970-356-4400. If not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water. For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night: CHEMTREC - 1-800-424-9300.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Rifle Plus herbicide is a water-dispersible formulation for use in corn, sorghum, or fallow to control annual broadleaf weeds and to suppress perennial broadleaf weeds (refer to General Weeds List Table).

Mode of Action

Rifle Plus contains two active ingredients: dicamba and atrazine. Dicamba is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. Dicamba interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds. Atrazine is absorbed by roots and shoots and controls weeds by inhibiting photosynthesis.

Resistance Management

With repeated use, atrazine and dicamba have selected for resistant biotypes of some weed species. Combining the two herbicides, which are each active in a similar broadleaf weed spectrum, reduces the risk of selecting for resistant biotypes.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

GENERAL WEED LIST, INCLUDING ALS- AND TRIAZINE-RESISTANT BIOTYPES

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ANNUALS | Nightshade, Black, Cutleaf, Pigweed, |
| Buckwheat, wild | Palmer, Redroot (Carelessweed) |
| Chickweed, Common | Smooth, Spiny, tumble |
| Clovers | Puncturevine |
| Cocklebur, Common | Purslane, Common |
| Copperleaf, Hophornbeam | Ragweed, Common, Giant, Lance-Leaf |
| Cucumber, Wild | Sicklepod |
| Jimsonweed | Sida, Prickly (Teaweed) |
| Kochia | Smartweed, Green, Pennsylvanian |
| Ladystumb | Spanish Needles |
| Lambsquarters, Common | Spurge, Prostrate |
| Mallow, Common, Venice | Sunflower, Common (wild), Volunteer |
| Marestail (Horseweed) | Thistle, Russian |
| Morningglory, Ivyleaf, Tall | Velvetleaf |
| Mustard, Wild, Tansy, Yellowtops | Waterhemp, Common, Tall |
| PERENNIALS | Milkweed, Common |
| Alfalfa | Ragweed, Western |
| Artichoke, Jerusalem | Smartweed, Swamp |
| Bindweed, Field, Hedge | Sowthistle, Perennial |
| Clover, Hop | Thistle, Canada, Scotch |
| Dandelion/Dock, Broadleaf, Curry | Trumpet creeper (Buckvine) |
| Dogbane, Hemp | Velch |
| Horsenettle, Carolina | |
| Lespedeza | |

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APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Rifle Plus herbicide can be applied pre-emergence or postemergence to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. Sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier is not recommended for use after crop emergence. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to the Crop-Specific Information section.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, Rifle Plus should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

Avoid off-target movement. Use extreme care when applying Rifle Plus to prevent injury to desirable plants and shrubs.

Sensitive Crop Precautions

Rifle Plus may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to Rifle Plus during their development or growing stage.

1. Use coarse sprays (volume median diameter of 400 microns or more) to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles that are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles (less than 200 microns). Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Delavan® Raindrops®, Spraying Systems XR (excluding 110o tips) flat fans, Turbo Teejets®, Turbo Floodjets®, or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips. Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 gallons per acre, unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
2. Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Water Volume: Use 2-10 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make applications at the lowest safe height to reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Do not use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift management from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

- The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume: Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure: Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy protection. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles: Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation: Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type: Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width. Application: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate

for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph, however, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) eradicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Application (Banding)

Bandwidth in inches x Broadcast rate = Banding herbicide
Row Width in inches per acre rate per acre

Bandwidth in inches x Broadcast = Banding water volume
Row Width in inches volume per acre per acre

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 10-50 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

Additives

To improve postemergence weed control, agriculturally approved surfactants, sprayable fertilizers (urea ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate), or crop oil concentrate may be added, particularly in dry growing conditions. (Refer to Table 2 Additive Rate.)

Nitrogen Source

Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN): Use 2-4 quarts of UAN (commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.

Ammonium sulfate (AMS): AMS at 2.5 pounds per acre may be substituted for UAN. Use high quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. Loveland Products, Inc. does not recommend applying AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, a higher spray surfactant rate is recommended.

Oil Concentrate

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

1. be nonphytotoxic,
2. contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
3. provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
4. be successful in local experience

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils.

For additional information, see Compatibility Test for Mix Components. Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used in preplant, pre-emergence, and all fallow system applications. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in section Crop-Specific Information of this label.

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ADDITIVE RATE PER ACRE	
Additive	Rate Per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons
AMS	2.5 pounds
UAN Solution	2-4 quarts
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*

* See manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations

COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR MIX COMPONENTS

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

MIXING ORDER

If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added. Maintain constant agitation during application.

1. Water: Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean spray tank half full of clean water.
2. Agitation: Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. Products in PVA bags: Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. Water-dispersible products (such as Rifle Plus herbicide, dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspoemulsions).
5. Water-soluble products.
6. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
7. Water-soluble additives (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
8. Remaining quantity of water

GENERAL TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Tank Mix Partners/Components

Rifle Plus may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of the following products according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

- Accent® (nicosulfuron)
- Ally® (metsulfuron-methyl)
- Atrazine
- Axion™ (flufenacet + metribuzin)
- Banvel® (dicamba)
- Basagran® (bentazon)
- Beacon® (primisulfuron-methyl)
- Bicep® II (metolachlor + Atrazine)
- Bucrif® (bromoxynil)
- Bulle® (alachlor + atrazine)
- Celebri® (dicamba + nicosulfuron)
- Clarity® (dicamba)
- Command® (clomazone)
- Curtail® (clopyralid + 2,4-D)
- Cyclone® (paraquat)
- DoublePlay™ (acetochlor + EPTC)
- Dua® (metolachlor)
- Dua II® (metolachlor)
- Eradicane® (EPTC)
- Exceed® (primisulfuron + prosulfuron)
- Express® (thiencsulfuron + imbensuron-methyl)
- Fallow Master® (glyphosate + dicamba)
- Field Master (acetochlor + atrazine + glyphosate)
- Frontier® (dimethenamid)
- Fultime™ (acetochlor + atrazine)
- Glean® (chlorsulfuron)
- Gramoxone® Extra (paraquat)
- Guardsman® (dimethenamid + atrazine)
- Harness® (acetochlor)
- Harness® Xtra (acetochlor)
- Horner® (flumetasalam + chlorpyralid)
- Laddox® S-12 (bentazon + atrazine)
- Landmaster® BW (glyphosate + 2,4-D)
- Lasso® (alachlor)
- Liberty® (glufosinate)
- Optill™ (dicamba + dimethenamid)
- Paramount® (quinclorac)
- Peak® (prosulfuron)
- Permi® (halosulfuron)
- Princep® (simazine)
- Prowl® (pendimethalin)

- Python™ (flumetaslam)
- Ramrod® (propachlor)
- Roundup Ultra® (glyphosate)
- Roundup Ultra® RT (glyphosate)
- Spirit® (primisulfuron + prosulfuron)
- Stinger® (clopyralid)
- Surpass® (acetochlor)
- Sutar® + (butylate)
- TopNotch® (acetochlor)
- Touchdown® (sulfosate)
- Tough® (pyridate)
- 2,4-D

See the "Crop Specific Information" section for more details. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing Rifle Plus with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides) additives, or fertilizers. Loveland Products, Inc. does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on the labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than Loveland Products, Inc. recommended tank mixes.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS - ALL CROPS

- Maximum seasonal use rate: See Table below for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates for Rifle Plus herbicide
- Rifle Plus contains atrazine (0.26 pounds of active ingredient per pint). When tank mixing or making sequential applications with products that contain atrazine, do not exceed the following total combined rates of atrazine.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- When tank mixing or sequentially applying atrazine or products containing atrazine to corn or sorghum, do not exceed an application rate of 2.0 pounds active ingredient of atrazine per acre for any single application, and the total pounds of atrazine applied (lbs. ai/A) must not exceed 2.5 pounds active ingredient per year.
- When tank-mixing or sequentially applying atrazine or products containing atrazine to crops other than corn or sorghum, the total pounds of atrazine applied (lbs. ai/A) must not exceed the specific seasonal rate limits as noted in the use directions.
- Postemergence application to corn and sorghum must be made before corn and sorghum reaches 12 inches in height.
- Maximum broadcast application rates for corn and sorghum must be as follows:
 - If no atrazine was applied prior to corn/sorghum emergence, apply a maximum of 2 lb ai/A broadcast. If a postemergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied may not exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year.
 - Apply a maximum of 2.0 lb ai/A as a single preemergence application on soils that are not highly erodible or on highly erodible soils if at least 30% of the soil is covered with plant residues; or
 - Apply a maximum of 1.6 lb ai/A as a single preemergence application on highly erodible (As defined by the natural Resource Conservation Service) soils if < 30% of the surface is covered with plant residues; or 2.0 lb ai/A applied postemergence.
- Pre-Harvest Intervals (PHI):
 - Field corn forage uses: 60-day PHI
 - Sweet corn forage uses: 45-day PHI
 - Preemergent sorghum forage uses: 60-day PHI
 - Postemergent sorghum forage uses: 45-day PHI.
- Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 48 hours
- Crop Rotation Restriction:
 - In some cases of treated crop failure, the area may be replanted to either corn or sorghum during the same cropping season. If corn is replanted, do not Rifle Plus, Clarity, or Banvel herbicides until after emergence. If sorghum is the replanted crop, either Banvel, Clarity, or Rifle Plus can be used as a postemergence application.
 - If applied after June 10, rotation with crops other than corn or sorghum the following spring may result in crop injury.
 - In the high plains and Intermountain areas of the West, where rainfall is sparse and erratic or where irrigation is required, use only when corn or sorghum is to follow corn or sorghum, or when a crop of untreated corn or sorghum is to precede other rotational crops.
 - For soils containing a calcareous surface layer, such as those found in eastern parts of the Dakotas, Kansas, western Minnesota, and Nebraska, injury may occur to soy beans or small grains planted the following year following application.
 - Small grains may be planted 10 months following treatment. Do not plant sugarbeets, tobacco, vegetables (including dry beans), or small-seeded legumes and grasses in the spring of the year following application or injury may occur.
 - Rainfall Period: rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of Rifle Plus.
 - Stress: Do not apply to weeds under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperature, as unsatisfactory control may result.
 - Do not apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
 - Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

RIFLE PLUS™ HERBICIDE
EPA REG. NO. 34704-860

CROP-SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Crop	Maximum Rate	Maximum rate	Livestock	Aircraft
	Per Acre Per Application	Per Acre Per Season	Grazing or Feeding	
Corn	3.5 pints	5.25 pints	Yes ¹	Yes
Fallow Ground	8.5 pints	8.5 pints	No	Yes
Sorghum	2 pints	3.5 pints	Yes ²	Yes

¹ Crop may be harvested or grazed for feeding after ensilage stage (milking state or later in maturity).

² Crop may be grazed or fed to livestock at mature grain stage

³ Additional restrictions in ND and SD for fallow ground are noted below

CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

CORN (FIELD, POP, SEED, AND SILAGE)³

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed after it has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity. Direct contact of Rifle Plus herbicide with corn seed must be avoided in preplant or pre-emergence applications. If corn seeds are less than 1.5 inches below the surface, delay corn application until after corn has emerged.

A maximum of 2 applications of marksman may be made per season. Do not apply Rifle Plus to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the selectivity of Rifle Plus on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties. Rifle Plus is not registered for use on sweet corn. Avoid using crop oil concentrates after crop emergence as crop injury may result. Use crop oil concentrates only in dry conditions when corn is less than 5 inches tall and when applying Rifle Plus alone or tank mixed with atrazine.

PREPLANT AND PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION IN NOTILLAGE CORN

Apply 3.5 pints of Rifle Plus per acre on medium or fine textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 2 pints per acre on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium and fine textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter. Avoid use of Rifle Plus in well-drained loamy sand to sand soils, particularly in areas having high groundwater tables.

Rifle Plus may be applied for the burndown of emerged weeds before, during, or after corn planting. When planting into a legume sod (e.g., alfalfa or clover), apply Rifle Plus after 4-6" of regrowth has occurred.

PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION IN CONVENTIONAL OR REDUCED TILLAGE CORN

Rifle Plus may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence.

Apply 3.5 pints per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2.5% organic matter or more. Do not apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter until after corn emergence (see Early Post-emergence uses below).

Pre-emergence application of Rifle Plus does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is recommended if application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g., drags, harrows) which concentrate treated soil over seed furrow, as seed damage could result.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN ALL TILLAGE SYSTEMS

Apply 3.5 pints of Rifle Plus per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils. Reduce the rate to 2 pints per treated acre for corn grown on coarse textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam). Apply between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8" tall, whichever occurs first.

CORN TANK MIXES OR SEQUENTIAL USES

When using tank mix or sequential applications with Rifle Plus, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products.

Apply Rifle Plus prior to, in tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

Accent® ¹	Frontier™	Prowl™
Atrazine	FuTime™	Python™
Axiom™	Gramoxone Extra®	Roundup Ultra® ⁴
Banvel® ¹	Guardzman®	Roundup Ultra® RT
Beacon® ¹	Harness®	Spirit™ ¹
Bicep®	Harness® Xtra	Stinger® ¹
Bullex®	Horne® ¹	Surpass®
Celebrity® ¹	Laddock® S-12	Sutan® + ²
Clarity® ¹	Lasso®	TopNotch®
DoublePlay® ²	Liberty® ³	Touchdown®
Dual®	Marksman® ¹	Tough®
Eradicane® ²	OpTill™ ¹	2,4-D ⁵
Exceed® ¹	Permit® ¹	
Field Master®	Princep®	

¹ See "Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Program" table for additional limitations or restrictions that apply for tank mix or sequential use programs with these products

² Sequential use only

³ Use only on Liberty Link® (glufosinate tolerant) corn hybrids

⁴ includes postemergence use on Roundup Ready® (glyphosate tolerant) corn hybrids

⁵ when using as a tank mixture, application may be made prior to corn emergence

SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR TANK MIXES OR SEQUENTIAL USE PROGRAMS

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Accent or Beacon	When tank mixing, applications immediately following extreme day or night temperature fluctuations or applications when day time temperatures do not exceed 50 degrees F may result in decreased weed control or crop injury. Delay application until the temperatures warm and both weeds and crop resume normal growth
Celebrity, Clarity, Banvel, Marksman, or OpTill	Tank mixes with these products that contain dicamba must not exceed a total combined rate of 0.50 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent per acre (0.25 pound on coarse-textured soils or on a soil when corn is greater than 8" tall). Sequential applications of these products must be separated by a minimum of 2 weeks (unless the combined rate is less than 0.5 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent and corn is 8" tall or less) and must not exceed a combined total of 0.75 pounds dicamba acid equivalent per acre for in-crop use
Exceed, Spirit, Stinger, Hornet, or Permit	For improved control of velvetleaf, tank mix 0.25-0.5 ounce of Exceed, 0.5 ounce of Stinger, Spirit, or 0.17-0.33 ounce Permit per acre with Rifle Plus. For improved control of Canada thistle, Stinger at 1.5-3 fluid ounces per acre or Hornet at 0.6-1.2 ounces per acre may be tank mixed with Rifle Plus. Use the higher rate in the range for heavier infestations of these weeds

FALLOW SYSTEMS

Rifle Plus may be applied to fallow ground through the summer and fall after wheat harvest in wheat/fallow/wheat or wheat/corn or sorghum/fallow (Eco-fallow) rotations. For Eco-fallow systems, plant corn or sorghum in the spring after treatment with minimum soil disturbance. Use a surface planter or a planter leaving a shallow furrow. If weeds are present at planting, remove them with a sweep plow or other suitable implement before planting.

ROTATIONAL CROP PRECAUTIONS

The application rates and timings in this label pertain only to a cropping system of wheat/fallow/wheat (postharvest fallow) or wheat/corn or sorghum/fallow (Eco-fallow). If any other crop is to be substituted for wheat, corn, sorghum, or the fallow period, refer to the "Crop Rotation Restrictions" under the section "Restrictions and Limitations". To avoid injury to crops planted after applying Rifle Plus, specific restrictions for postharvest fallow or Eco-fallow application are:

- Use only on silt loam or finer-textured soils.
- Do not treat erodible hillsides, caliche, and rocky outcroppings, or exposed calcareous subsoil.
- Do not treat soils of the Rosebud and Canyon series in Western Nebraska and adjoining counties in Colorado and Wyoming.
- Do not treat soils with calcareous surface layers. Avoid overlapping spray swaths during treatment application.

WHEAT/FALLOW/WHEAT

For use in: Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. For pre-emergence or postemergence control or suppression of the weeds listed in this label. Apply 2-3.5 pints of Rifle Plus per treated acre as a broadcast treatment.

For best performance, apply soon after wheat harvest, prior to or soon after weed emergence. A split application of Rifle Plus may be used, but only in the summer to fall after wheat harvest, and may not exceed the maximum rate of 3.5 pints per treated acre.

WHEAT/CORN OR-SORGHUM/FALLOW (ECOFALLOW)

For use in: Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. To control annual broadleaf or grass weeds following wheat and into the following corn or sorghum crop (when grown under minimum tillage).

Apply 2-8.6 pints of Rifle Plus per acre. For best performance, apply Rifle Plus within 10 days after harvesting the wheat. Use the higher rates listed for added grass control and longer residual weed control. A split application of Rifle Plus may be used but only in summer to fall after wheat harvest and may not exceed the maximum labeled rate of 8.6 pints per acre (2.25 pounds of atrazine per acre).

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas to livestock.
- Do not plant any crop other than those listed in this label within 18 months following treatment.
- For soils in North and South Dakota with a pH of 7.5 or greater:
 - Do not apply more than 1.5 pounds active ingredient per acre for any application.
 - Do not apply more than one application per cycle.
- For soils in North and South Dakota with a pH of less than 7.5:
 - Do not apply more than 2.0 pounds active ingredient per acre for any application.
 - Do not apply more than one application per cycle.
- For all other locations:
 - Do not apply more than 2.25 pounds active ingredient per acre for any application.
 - Do not apply more than one application per cycle.

Fallow Systems Tank Mixes or Sequential Uses

When using tank mix or sequential applications with Rifle Plus, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products.

Apply Rifle Plus prior to, in tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

Ally®	Command®	Glean®	Roundup Ultra® RT
Atrazine	Curtail®	Gramoxone® Extra	2,4-D
Banvel®	Cycione®	Landmaster® BW or 11	
Buctris®	Express®	Paramount®	
Clarity®	Fallow Master®	Roundup Ultra®	

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RIFLE PLUS™ HERBICIDE

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Sorghum

Rifle Plus may be applied preplant or postemergence in sorghum to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds as well as control their seedlings.

- Do not apply to furrow planted sorghum until level (plowed in).
- Do not apply Rifle Plus to sorghum grown for seed production.
- Do not graze, or feed forage from treated areas for 21 days or more following application.
- Do not graze livestock in treated areas for 21 days or more following application.
- Do not harvest for ensilage or hay for 37 or more days following application.
- Do not add crop oil if application is made after sorghum emergence. Do not add surfactant unless possible crop injury is acceptable.

PREPLANT APPLICATION

Up to 2 pints of Rifle Plus may be used and must be applied at least 15 days before sorghum planting.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Apply Rifle Plus in sorghum between the 2-5 leaf stage (about 2-8" tall) of the sorghum. For best performance, apply when sorghum is in the 2-3 leaf stage. Applying Rifle Plus to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10-14 days. On coarse soils, injury to sorghum may occur if heavy rain immediately follows application. Apply 1.5 pints of Rifle Plus per acre to control actively growing redroot pigweed less than 3" tall. Apply 2 pints of Rifle Plus per acre for all other listed broadleaf weeds.

SPLIT APPLICATIONS

Rifle Plus may be applied in split applications: preplant followed by postemergence applications. Do not exceed a total of 3.5 pints of Rifle Plus per acre, per season.

Sorghum Tank Mixes or Sequential Uses

When using tank mix or sequential applications with Rifle Plus, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products.

Apply Rifle Plus prior to, in tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

Atrazine
Basagran®
Bicep®
Buctril®
Cyclone®
Dual®
Fallowmaster®
Frontier®
Gramoxone® Extra

Guardsman®
Laddok® S-12
Landmaster®
Lasso®
Paramount®
Peak®
Permit®
Ramrod®
Roundup Ultra®

Pests listed in this label:

Common Name

Ailanthus
Artichoke, Jerusalem
Binweed, Field
Binweed, Hedge
Buckwheat, Wild
Chickweed, Common
Clovers
Clover, Hop
Cocklebur, Common
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam
Cucumber, Wild
Dandelion
Dock, Broadleaf (Bitterdock)
Dock, Curly
Dogbane, Hemp
Horse-nettle, Carolina
Jimsonweed
Kochia
Ladysthumb
Lambsquarters, Common
Lespedeza
Mallow, Common
Mallow, Venice
Marestail (Horseweed)
Milkweed, Common
Morningglory, Ivyleaf
Morningglory, tall
Mustard, Wild, Yellowtops
Nightshade, Black
Pigweed, Palmer
Pigweed, Powell
Pigweed, Prostrate
Pigweed, Redroot (Carrotsweed)
Pigweed, Smooth
Pigweed, Spiny
Pigweed, Tumble
Puncturevine
Purslane, Common

Scientific Name

Medicago sativa
Helianthus tuberosus
Convolvulus arvensis
Calyptegia sepium
Polygonum convolvulus
Stellaria media
Tritolium spp.
Tritolium aurum
Xanthium strumarium
Acalypha ostryfolia
Echinocystis lobata
Taraxacum officinale
Rumex obtusifolius
Rumex crispus
Apocynum cannabinum
Solanum carolinense
Datura stratum
Kochia scoparia
Polygonum persicaria
Chenopodium album
Lespedeza spp.
Malva, neglecta
Hibiscus trionum
Hippurus vulgaris
Asclepias syriaca
Ipomea hederacea
Ipomea purpurea
Sinapis arvensis
Solanum nigrum
Amaranthus Palmeri
Amaranthus powellii
Amaranthus blitoides
Amaranthus retroflexus
Amaranthus hybridus
Amaranthus spinosus
Amaranthus albus
Portulaca oleracea
Richardia scabra

Common Name

Ragweed, Common
Ragweed, Giant (Buffaloweed)
Ragweed, Lance-Leaf
Ragweed, western
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)
Smartweed, Green
Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Smartweed, Swamp
Sowthistle, Perennial
Spanish needles
Spurge, Prostrate
Sunflower, Common (Wild)
Thistle, Russian
Thistle, Canada
Trumpet-creeper
Velvetleaf
Vetch
Waterhemp, Common
Waterhemp, Tall

Scientific Name

Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Ambrosia trifida
Ambrosia bidentata
Ambrosia psilostachya
Sida spinosa
Polygonum scabrum
Polygonum pennsylvanicum
Polygonum coquimbense
Sonchus arvensis
Bidens bipinnata
Euphorbia humistrata
Helianthus annuus
Salsola iberica
Cirsium arvense
Campsis radicans
Abutilon theophrasti
Vicia spp.
Amaranthus rudis
Amaranthus tuberculatus

CROPS

This product can be used on the following crops:
Corn Fallow Systems Sorghum

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