U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505C)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
34704-911	JUN 15 2006

Term of Issuance: Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product: Whiteout

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Loveland Products, Inc.
P.O. Box 1286
Greeley, Colorado 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 conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA Section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA Section 4.

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

   a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 34704-911."

   b. In the third sentence in the "NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:" in the left column on page 1, change "...given to the possibility of overexposure..." to "...given to the possibility that overexposure...".

Signature of Approving Official:
John B. Bonkin, Jr.
For
Tony Kish, Product Manager (22)
Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date: JUN 15 2006

EPA Form 8570-6

c. In the third to the last sentence in the "NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:" in the left column on page 1, change "...is required because the possibility..." to "...is required because of the possibility...".

d. Under the Signal Word "DANGER", delete "Corrosive. Causes irreversible...spray mist." This is redundant with the Precautionary Statements and is only needed once.

3. Submit, by no later than one year following the date of this letter, a study or studies that fulfill the requirements for Storage Stability (Guideline Requirement Number 830-6317) and Corrosion Characteristics (Guideline Requirement Number 830-6320) of the subject product.

4. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the Agency's records 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 section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

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

John B. Bayliss, Jr.
for

Tony Kish
Product Manager (22)
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosures

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

JUN 15 2006

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 34704-911

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WHITEOUT™

HARVEST AID FOR COTTON

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS*	BY WEIGHT
Ethephon (2-Chloroethylphosphonic acid)	18.3%
INERT INGREDIENTS	81.7%
TOTAL	100.0%

*This product Contains 2.28 Pounds of Ethephon Per Gallon
Density in Pound Per Gallon @ 68°F...12.45

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.)

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

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 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.
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 the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.

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.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: There is no specific antidote. Treat symptomatically. Consideration should be given to the possibility of overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred. Acid ingestion may cause gastroesophageal perforation. Perforation may occur within 72 hours, but along with abscess formation, may occur weeks later. Due to the corrosive property of this material, emesis is contraindicated. Careful gastric lavage is required because the possibility of esophageal perforation. The use of alkaline substances to neutralize the acid is contraindicated. Victims of severe overexposure by inhalation should be kept under medical observation for up to 72 hours for delayed onset of pulmonary edema.

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EPA EST. NO. 34704-MS-1
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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wear goggles or face shield. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPEMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure, and chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instruction for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS:
When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:
Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash body thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product may be harmful to wildlife directly sprayed. 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 contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply in any manner not specified on the label.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not allow Whiteout™ to be heated above 176°F as the quality of the product may deteriorate. If Whiteout is heated above 230°F, vigorous decomposition may occur. Do not weld equipment containing Whiteout.
CLOTHING: Whiteout can attack cotton, nylon and leather clothing. If Whiteout contacts clothing of this type, flush with plenty of water to minimize damage.
DO NOT MIX with materials containing chlorates as this could result in the formation of hypochlorous acids which on heating will emit toxic chlorine fumes.
DO NOT APPLY this product through any type of irrigation system
DO NOT PLANT another crop within 30 days after treatment.
Avoid spray drift to nearby crops as this product may cause modifications in plant growth. Plant injury or reduced yields may result.
Mix only the amount of spray you expect to use each day. Do not allow mixed solution to stand overnight.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA-registered label. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of 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 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 in this labeling 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. The REI increases to 72 hours in outdoor areas where average rainfall is less than 25 inches a year.
PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is: Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear, and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.
Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and posting signs at entrances to treated areas.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Material crystallizes below 32°F. Do not heat above 176°F. Materials recommended for use with Whiteout include polyethylene, polypropylene, PVC, CPVC, fiberglass made with reinforced resins such as polyesters and epoxides, most rubbers and 316 stainless steel.

Do not expose mild steel, leather, nylon or acid sensitive resins such as delrin and celcon to undiluted Whiteout.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent) all containers and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by procedures approved by state and local authorities.

RETURNABLE – REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: After use, return the container to the point of purchase or designated locations. This container must only be refilled with Whiteout. DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. Prior to refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions and damaged or worn out threads on closure devices. Do not refill or transport damaged or leaking containers. Check for leaks after refilling and before transportation. If the container is not being refilled, return it to the point of purchase.

COTTON HARVEST AID

Application Recommendations

GENERAL INFORMATION

Whiteout, or a tank mix of Whiteout and an approved partner, when applied as a foliar spray to cotton, provides fast, effective defoliation of cotton plants and increases the speed and efficacy of opening mature bolls. Whiteout may be applied alone to cotton that is very physiologically mature; however, under most conditions, most consistent defoliation and regrowth inhibition is achieved with tankmixes of Whiteout and an approved defoliant. Where cotton is lodged or extremely rank, it may be desirable to apply a defoliant prior to application of Whiteout for boll opening. Typically, satisfactory defoliation is achieved in 7 to 10 days. Under adverse conditions, such as low temperatures and/or toughened foliage, up to 14 days or longer may be required for satisfactory defoliation. Whiteout also provides limited control of cotton regrowth. Also, when nighttime temperatures are expected to fall below 60 degrees F, less than desirable defoliation, boll opening, and/or regrowth inhibition may result. Less than optimum conditions at the time of application may also require a sequential application to obtain satisfactory results.

TIME OF APPLICATION:

Apply Whiteout only to mature cotton plants when the last boll that you expect to harvest is mature. This usually occurs when sufficient number of mature unopened bolls have developed (minimum of 65% opened bolls in most cases). Consult local University/Extension recommendations in your area for testing of boll maturity and optimum time of application. Treatment with Whiteout before the appropriate number of bolls have reached maturity may result in reduction of yield and lint quality.

RATES OF APPLICATION

WHITEOUT ALONE

Apply 3.0 to 3.5 quarts of Whiteout per acre. For effective defoliation and boll opening of very mature cotton under optimum conditions, i.e., relatively dry with average temperatures of 80°F and above, apply 3.0 quarts of Whiteout per acre. Under less than optimum conditions and with rank cotton, apply 3.5 quarts of Whiteout per acre.

TANK MIX OF WHITEOUT

Under optimum conditions, i.e., relatively dry with average temperatures of 80°F and above, Whiteout at 1.5 to 2 quarts per acre, in tankmixes with an approved defoliant, is normally adequate for defoliation and boll opening (See Table below). Under less than optimum conditions and with rank cotton, higher rates of application in tankmixes with an approved defoliant are required.

Whiteout may be applied at reduced rates in tankmixes with Def 6/Folex 6EC, FreeFall 50WP, Takedown SC and other approved defoliants for defoliation enhancement. Refer to the Def 6/Folex 6EC and FreeFall 50 WP labels for rates of application. Application of Whiteout at reduced rates in tankmixes for defoliation enhancement is not sufficient to provide substantial boll opening.

For most consistent defoliation and regrowth inhibition, Whiteout should be applied in a tankmix with an approved defoliant. Below is a partial listing of approved defoliants and rates of application:

Defoliant	Defoliant Rates for Whiteout Tankmixes
Def 6/Folex 6EC	12 - 16 fl oz/A*
FreeFall 50 WP	0.1 - 0.15 lb/A (formulated product)
Takedown SC	1.6 - 2.0 fl oz/A
Ginstar EC	3.0 - 8.0 fl oz/A
Harvade 5F	4.0 - 6.4 fl oz/A

*Under extreme cool, wet conditions, the rate of Def 6/Folex 6EC may be increased to 24 fl oz.

Whiteout may also be applied in tankmixes with any approved desiccants/herbicides, including Cyclone Max, Gramoxone Max, and Roundup (and other labeled glyphosate products). Refer to product labels for rates and additional product information. Tankmixes must be made in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rate should be exceeded. Maximum rates of these types of tank mixes applied during very high air temperatures can result in desiccation and/or leaf freezing. Whiteout cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

WHITEOUT ALONE AND WHITEOUT TANKMIX

To ensure optimum activity, thorough and uniform spray coverage is required. It is essential that cotton leaves and unopened bolls are contacted in order to achieve satisfactory results. Apply as a dilute spray in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre by ground application or 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre by aerial application.

USE LIMITATIONS

Two applications of Whiteout are allowed per year, but do not exceed a maximum of 3.5 quarts of Whiteout per acre per year (equivalent to 2.0 pounds of ethephon active ingredient per acre per year).

The maximum amount of ethephon active ingredient that can be applied to cotton per acre per year from all sources of ethephon is 2.0 pounds.

The use of adjuvants with Whiteout is required only where necessary for optimum performance of tankmix partners, e.g., Harvade, Roundup, D-PAK, Cyclone Max, and Gramoxone Max. To reduce potential for desiccation of cotton foliage in Harvade and Roundup tankmixes, minimum rates of adjuvants should be used. For other applications, use of adjuvants, other than the minimum rate of a non-ionic surfactant, is not advised as this may increase the risk of desiccation of cotton foliage.

Do not harvest cotton sooner than 7 days after treatment with Whiteout.

MIXING PROCEDURE

Add ½ to ¾ of the required amount of water to the spray tank and begin agitation. Add the required amount of Whiteout and then the remaining amount of water. If FreeFall 50 WP is used in the mixture, it should be added to the spray tank first, followed by Whiteout. Prepare only as much spray solution as can be used on the day of mixing. Do not allow the spray solution to stand overnight. Do not permit undiluted Whiteout to contact painted surfaces, spray equipment or any airplane parts. All spills should be rinsed immediately with plenty of water.

EQUIPMENT CLEANING

Rinsing is strongly recommended with Whiteout. Prolonged exposure to spray deposit may damage acrylic plastics, certain paints and metals. Dilute residues are corrosive, so neutralization is an essential part of the cleanup. All interior surfaces should be rinsed with a neutralizing solution prior to being parked. The best neutralizing solution to use is baking soda. Add 1 pound neutralizer to rinse water. Run the pump long enough to clear the lines and nozzles of Whiteout residue and rinse the exterior of the equipment. Areas used to rinse equipment should be rinsed well since Whiteout is corrosive to concrete.

SPRAY DRIFT

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 is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ of the length of wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backwards parallel with the air stream 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 below.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

INFORMATION ON 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 Inversions.)

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 - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. 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 parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from 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 the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

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BOOM LENGTH
For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT
Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target 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 crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. *Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator should 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 to 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 spray 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 of an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward 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, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from sensitive areas).

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 instruc*tions, 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.

IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT BUYER OR USER BELIEVES THAT LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. HAS BREACHED A WARRANTY CONTAINED IN THIS LABEL, BUYER OR USER MUST SEND, TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, WRITTEN NOTICE OF SUCH CLAIM TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC., ATTENTION: LAW DEPARTMENT, 7251 WEST 4TH STREET, GREELEY, CO 80634.

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 DAM*AGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

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Def and Ginstar are registered trademarks of Bayer.
Folex is a registered trademark of AMVAC Chemical Corporation.
FreeFall is a registered trademark of Griffin LLC
Harvade is a registered trademark of Crompton Corporation
Roundup is a registered trademark of Monsanto Technology LLC.

FORMULATED FOR

Loveland
PRODUCTS INC

P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, COLORADO 80632-1286