

42750-49

02/20/2003

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

FEB 20 2003

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES  
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Albaugh, Inc.  
c/o Michael Kellogg  
Pyxis Regulatory Consulting  
11324 17th Ave. Ct. N.W.  
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

Gentlemen:

Subject: Revised Labeling  
Albaugh Five Star  
EPA Registration No. 42750-49  
Your Submission Dated January 30, 2003

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable provided that you:

1. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

a. The referral statement states "See inside booklet for additional Precautionary Statements". 40 CFR 156.10(a)(2)(i) states that all words, statements, graphic representations, designs or other information required on the labeling by the Act or the regulations must be clearly legible to a person with normal vision and must be placed with such conspicuousness and expressed in such terms to render it likely to be read and understood by ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use. 40 CFR 156.10(i)(1)(ii) states that only the directions for use may appear on printed or graphic matter which accompanies the pesticide. When preparing final printed labeling assure that the first aid and precautionary statements and other required text appear on the container label or otherwise can be read during purchase or formally submit a request for a size exemption from the regulations.

b. Delete "Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling" in the Hazards to Humans section. This duplicates text that is required in the User Safety Recommendations section.

c. In the Cotton Stubble section reinstate the following:

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Within 29 days following an application of this product, plant only those crops named as use sites on the Five Star label or other registered 2,4-D labels. Follow more specific limitations, if any, provided in the directions or individual crops. Labeled crops maybe at risk for cop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. All other crops may be planted 30 or more days or mover following an application without concern for illegal residues in the panted crop. However, under certain conditions there may be risk of injury to susceptible crops. 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. 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 of higher rate 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.

2. Submit the necessary information regarding the use on reduced or no-tillage soybeans when required and specified by the Agency. The Agency conditionally accepted the use of the subject product on reduced or no-tillage soybeans (pre-plant only) with a maximum permissible level for residues of the herbicide in or on soybeans of 0.02 ppm until December 31, 2004. This conditional registration will expire automatically on December 31, 2004. Sale or distribution of the subject product bearing labeling for this use on reduced or no-tillage soybeans (pre-plant only) after December 31, 2004 will be illegal. The tolerance authorizing residues of the subject product will also expire on December 31, 2004. If and when a permanent tolerance is established, EPA will entertain an application to amend the registration of the subject product to remove all special limitations on the duration of the soybean use. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

3. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling 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 bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

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

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If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact Mr. James Stone at 703-305-7391.

Sincerely yours,



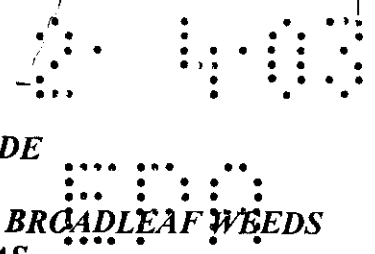
*Jo* Joanne I. Miller  
Product Manager (23)  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

4/29

ALBAUGH, INC.

FIVE STAR™



POSTEMERGENCE BROADLEAF HERBICIDE

SPECIAL LOW VOLATILE FORMULATION FOR CONTROL OF BROADLEAF WEEDS IN CERTAIN CROPS AND NONCROP AREAS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid\* .....81.8%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: .....18.2%

TOTAL: .....100.0%

\*Equivalent to 54.2% or 5 lbs. per gallon of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-49

EPA Est. No.

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
In EPA Letter Dated:  
FEB 20 2003

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No.  
42750-49

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

~~IF SWALLOWED:~~ Call a physician or poison control center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of throat with finger. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth and do not induce vomiting.

~~IF ON SKIN:~~ Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

~~IF IN EYES:~~ Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	

See below inside booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

NET CONTENTS  
\_\_\_\_ Gals.  
\_\_\_\_ Liters

Manufactured By:  
Albaugh, Inc.  
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE,  
CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

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

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. 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 listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves Category E, such as barrier laminate > 14 mils, or nitrile rubber > 14 mils, or neoprene rubber > 14 mils, or viton > 14 mils, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

**For containers over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons in capacity:** Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump or spigot) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to other required PPE.

**ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS**

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

**For containers of 5 gallons or more in capacity:** A mechanical system (probe and pump 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 immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

**GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION:** Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

**NONTARGET PLANT PRECAUTIONS:** This herbicide may cause injury to desirable plants by contacting foliage, stems or roots. Use care in all applications to avoid surface water or soil transport to nontarget plant areas. Avoid contamination of irrigation or domestic water supplies. Although this product is a low volatile formulation, at high temperatures (about 85° F, or higher), vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby such as cotton, grapes, tobacco, fruit trees, legumes, vegetables, and ornamentals. Avoid applications in the vicinity of susceptible plants, or when winds are blowing toward nearby susceptible plants, or when temperature inversions are expected. Avoid direct application or spray drift to 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. Do not apply in greenhouses.

~~Avoid spray drift: Potential spray drift from ground or aerial applications may be reduced by:~~

- ~~1. Keeping the spray discharge as near to the target as possible while obtaining good coverage.~~
- ~~2. Increasing the volume of spray mixture per acre.~~
- ~~3. Using low spraying pressure (as measured at the nozzle tips).~~
- ~~4. Using nozzles which produce coarse spray droplets and still provide adequate coverage of weeds.~~
- ~~5. Limiting applications when wind is blowing toward nearby susceptible crops or valuable plants.~~
- ~~6. Making applications when wind velocity is more favorable for on target deposition. The following table is a general guide:~~

Wind Velocity	Comments
0-2 mph	Still air may indicate a temperature inversion which can permit drift.
3-7 mph	Generally good conditions, but check wind direction relative to nearby susceptible crops. Allow for wind shift of swath.
7-10 mph	Acceptable if wind direction is favorable and no susceptible crops are in the vicinity. Allow for wind shift of swath.
10-15 mph	Not usually desirable except in areas of stronger prevailing winds when direction is favorable and no susceptible crops are in the vicinity. An agriculturally accepted drift retardant is suggested. Allow for wind shift of swath.
Over 15 mph	Do not spray.

7. Properly maintaining and calibrating all spray equipment.

8. For aerial applications, using an effective spray boom length that is no more than 75% of the wingspan or rotor diameter.

9. Using an agriculturally accepted drift retardant designed to increase droplet size.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

#### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves Category E, such as barrier laminate > 14 mils, or nitrile rubber > 14 mils, or neoprene rubber > 14 mils or viton > 14 mils, 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 Category E such as barrier laminate  $\geq$  14 mils, or nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, or neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils or viton  $\geq$  14 mils, 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.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Open dumping is prohibited. Avoid contamination of fertilizers, seeds, plants, insecticides and fungicides in storage. It is preferable to store all pesticides in a locked area. Containers with screw caps should be closed tightly 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. If this product is stored below freezing, it is suggested that it be allowed to warm to at least 40°F and agitated before use.

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

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL: 1 or 2 ½ Gallon Plastic Bottles and Non-Returnable Plastic Drums:** Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding 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.

**Non-Returnable Metal Drums:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Returnable Non-Bulk or Bulk Containers:** Return empty container to point of purchase.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Best results will be obtained when Five Star™ 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 Five Star™ 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 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.

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

Soil residue of this product may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Five Star™ is an emulsifiable concentrate formulation intended for dilution in water for many applications. For certain specified applications, liquid fertilizer or oil 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 Five Star™. Refer to mixing directions on tank mix product labels.

For best results, thoroughly clean sprayer immediately after use by flushing system with water and heavy duty detergent.

**Water Spray:** To prepare a water spray mixture, fill clean spray tank about ½ to 2/3 full with clean water. Add required amount of Five Star™ with agitation turned on. Continue agitation while adding balance of water and during spray operations. 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.

**Liquid Fertilizer Spray:** Due to increased risk of crop foliage burn with fertilizer, use only as recommended on this label. Use fertilizer rate recommended locally. Fill clean spray tank about ½ to 2/3 full with liquid nitrogen fertilizer (UAN or urea) solution. Add required amount of Five Star™ with vigorous agitation running. Continue agitation while adding balance of liquid fertilizer during spray operations. Application should be made immediately. Overnight storage of mixture is not recommended. Application during very cold (near freezing) temperatures is not advisable because of the likelihood of crop injury. Five Star™ 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.

**Oil Spray:** Use only as recommended on this label. Fill clean spray tank about ½ to 2/3 full with diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or other suitable oil. Add required amount of Five Star™ with agitation turned on. Continue agitation while adding balance of oil. The resulting mixture is a solution and will generally remain uniform without agitation once mixed. However, agitation is suggested if available. Do not allow any water to get into spray mixture to avoid formation of an invert emulsion (mayonnaise consistency).

**Water Spray with Oil:** Use only as recommended on this label. Where a combination of water and oil diluent is recommended, the use of emulsifiable crop oil or crop oil concentrate is suggested since mild agitation will be sufficient. Mix in the sequence of water, Five Star™, and oil.

If diesel or other nonemulsified oils listed above under "Oil Spray" are desired for use with water, add no more than 1 quart of such oil per 1 gallon of water and agitate vigorously until tank is emptied. If possible, premix nonemulsified oil with Five Star™ and add this premix to a mostly filled spray tank with agitation on. Otherwise, mix in the sequence of water, Five Star™, and oil with agitation on. Follow these procedures carefully to avoid formation of an invert emulsion (mayonnaise consistency).

## APPLICATION PROCEDURES

For all types of applications, use calibrated spray equipment to assure applying the recommended amount of Five Star™ spray mixture per acre. Use sufficient spray volume within the ranges specified to obtain good coverage of weeds. Five Star™ is absorbed sufficiently within 1 hour after application to provide adequate weed control.

**Ground Broadcast Spray:** Unless otherwise specified in the appropriate crop or noncrop directions, apply Five Star™ in 5 or more gallons of spray solution per acre. Use enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds, taking into account the amount of vegetation present and the type of application equipment used. As crop canopy and weed density increase, a higher spray volume may be needed for equivalent coverage and weed control. Typical crop applications utilize 10 to 50 gallons of spray per acre while certain high volume noncrop applications may utilize more than 100 gallons per acre. 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 flat fan or low volume flood nozzles are generally most suitable for ground broadcast applications.

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

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Band rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Band volume per acre}$$

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

**Aerial Broadcast Spray:** Unless otherwise specified in the appropriate crop or noncrop directions, apply Five Star™ in 1 to 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. For best coverage and weed control, as well as reduced potential for spray drift, a minimum of 3 gallons per acre is suggested. Avoid using nozzles or nozzle configurations that generate fine droplets. One configuration usually found to be suitable includes straight stream nozzles (such as disk with no swirl plate) directed straight back along the windstream. 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 susceptible crops are growing in the vicinity.

## AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

**Spray Drift Management**

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 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward 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.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.]

**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.

**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 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 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 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 or 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 the sensitive areas).

## WEED LISTS

Five Star™ 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 an 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 Five Star™ for control or suppression. Regrowth of perennials may occur.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

Arrowhead	Marshelder
Artichoke	Mexicanweed
Blue thistle	Milk vetch
Blueweed, Texas	Morningglory (annual, common, ivy, woolly)
Boxelder	Mousetail
Bittercress, smallflowered	Mustards (except blue), prior to bolting
Blue lettuce	Pennycress (fanweed)
Broomweed, common	Pepperweeds (except perennial)

Bull nettle  
 Burdock, common  
 Burhead  
 Buttercup, smallflowered  
 Carolina geranium  
 Carpetweed  
 Catnip  
 Chickweed  
 Chicory  
 Cinquefoil, common and rough  
 Cocklebur, common  
 Coffeeweed  
 Cornflower  
 Creeping jenny  
 Croton (Texas, woolly)  
 Dogfennel (mayweed)  
 Elderberry  
 Evening primrose, common  
 Evening primrose, cutleaf  
 Fanweed  
 Figwort  
 Four o'clock  
 Galinsoga (elderberry, hairy)  
 Goatsbeard  
 Healall  
 Horsetail  
 Ironweed  
 Jerusalem artichoke  
 Jewelweed  
 Jimsonweed  
 Klamathweed  
 Ladysthumb  
 Lambsquarters, common  
 Loco, bigbend  
 Mallow, (Venice, dwarf, little)  
 Maretail

Plantains  
 Poison ivy  
 Poorjoe  
 Puncture vine  
 Purslane, common  
 Quickweed  
 Ragweeds (common, giant)  
 Redstem  
 Rough fleabane  
 Shepherdspurse  
 Sicklepod  
 Sneezeweed, bitter  
 Sowthistle (annual, spiny)  
 Spanishneedles  
 Speedwell  
 Stinkweed  
 Sumacs  
 Sunflower  
 Sweetclover (annual)  
 Tumbleweed  
 Velvetleaf  
 Vetches, except hairy  
 Virginia copperleaf  
 Wild hemp  
 Wild lettuce  
 Wild mustard  
 Wild parsnip  
 Wild radish  
 Wild rape  
 Wild sweet potato  
 Willow  
 Witchweed  
 Wormwood  
 Yellow goatsbeard  
 Yellow rocket  
 Yellow starthistle

**WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**  
**(higher rates and/or repeated applications may be needed)**

Alfalfa  
 Beggarticks  
 Bindweeds (hedge, European)  
 Buckbrush  
 Bull thistle  
 Canada thistle  
 Chamise  
 Clover, red  
 Corn gromwell  
 Coyotebrush  
 Dandelion

Manzanita  
 Musk thistle  
 Nettles  
 Peppergrass  
 Prickly lettuce  
 Rabbitbrush  
 Russian thistle  
 Sage, coastal  
 Sagebrush (big, sand)  
 Salsify (western, common)  
 Sand shinnery oak

Docks  
 Dogbanes  
 Goldenrod  
 Ground ivy  
 Hawkweed  
 Henbit  
 Hoary cress  
 Knotweed  
 Many-flowered aster

Smartweed, annual  
 Smartweed, Pennsylvania  
 Tansy ragwort  
 Vervains  
 Vetch, hairy  
 Western ironweed  
 Wild carrot  
 Wild garlic  
 Wild onion

**WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED AND FOR WHICH LOCALLY RESISTANT BIOTYPES MAY OCCUR**

Pigweed

**WEEDS SUPPRESSED WHEN ANOTHER LABELED HERBICIDE IS ALSO APPLIED**

Bindweed (field)

Russian knapweed

**TANK MIXES**

Unless otherwise prohibited on this label or the label of an intended tank mix product, Five Star™ 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 is specifically disclaimed by Albaugh, Inc.

**COMPATIBILITY**

Before full-scale mixing of this product with other herbicides, fertilizer solutions and adjuvants, 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.

**PLANTING IN TREATED AREAS**

**Labeled Crops:** Within 29 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 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.

### APPLICATIONS

Read all preceding general sections of label and disclaimer 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.

### CORN (FIELD, SWEET AND POP)

Five Star™ may be applied to corn at several different timings. In all cases, plant corn to a uniform depth of at least 1 ½ inches. Avoid applying this product with Accent® SP Herbicide because severe grass control antagonism may occur. Five Star™ should be applied at least 7 days before or 3 days after Accent® SP Herbicide.

**Preplant:** To control existing broadleaf weed seedlings or burn down susceptible cover crops prior to planting, apply Five Star™ 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 Five Star™ rates according to the following table:

### CORN PREPLANT APPLICATION RATES

Soil Texture	Organic Matter	Rate Per Acre
Fine or medium (silt and clay loams)	Less than 1%	Do not apply
	1% or more	6.4 to 19.2 fl. oz.
Coarse (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand)	Less than 2%	Do not apply
	2% or more	6.4 to 12.8 fl. oz.

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

### CORN PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION RATES

Soil Texture	Organic Matter	Rate Per Acre
Fine or medium (silt and clay loams)	Less than 1%	Do not apply
	1% or more	6.4 to 16 fl. oz.
Coarse* (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand)	Less than 2%	Do not apply
	2% or more	6.4 fl. oz.

\*Partial weed control may result on coarse soils due to lower rate.

**Postemergence:**

**General Information:** Do not apply with liquid fertilizer or oil. Many types of adjuvants will increase risk of crop injury. Where an adjuvant is required because of tank mixing with another herbicide, use 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 Five Star™ application.

**Early Postemergence:** To control small broadleaf weeds, apply Five Star™ 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 Five Star™ 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 to 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 tasseling to hard dough stage. Use Five Star™ 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.	3.2 to 9.6 fl. oz.
8 to 36 inches tall, before tasseling	Late postemergence directed spray using drop nozzles. Ground application only.	4.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.

\*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 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ 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 Five Star™ application is made prior to the flowering stage of weeds. The high rate is recommended under dry conditions. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

**Postharvest:** Following the harvest of corn, certain perennial or biennial weeds produce new fall growth. To aid in suppressing these weeds before a hard freeze, Five Star™ may be applied at the rate of 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as certain formulations of dicamba and picloram. See "Planting in Treated Areas" section. Follow more restrictive limitations, if any, for tank mix products used.

**SORGHUM (Milo-Grain)**

**Postemergence:** To control small broadleaf weeds, apply when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches tall to top of canopy. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches to top of canopy, use drop nozzles to keep spray off crop foliage. Do not treat during the boot, flowering or early dough stages. Do not forage or feed fodder for 7



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days following application. Use Five Star™ 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.	3.2 to 9.6 fl. oz.
8 to 15 inches tall	Directed spray using drop nozzles. Ground application only.	4.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.

\*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 Five Star™ 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.

**Plant Response:** Even when Five Star™ is sprayed at the proper stage, some crop injury is likely, including reduced seed production. 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.

### SORGHUM-SUDAN GRASS POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION RATES

Crop Stage	Rate Per Acre
At least 6 leaves, well established, 5 to 10 inches tall	6.4 to 12.8 fl. oz.

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

Apply Five Star™ to small grains as directed below.

**Livestock Feeding Restrictions:** Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock if an emergency and/or preharvest treatment is applied.

**Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizers:** At full tiller, Five Star™ may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizers suitable for foliar applications 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.

**Five Star™:** Apply 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ 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.

**Five Star™ + Ally®:** Refer to the Ally® label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Use the labeled rate of Ally® plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of ½ to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

**Five Star™ + Amber®:** Refer to the Amber® label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Use the labeled rate of Amber® plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

**Five Star™ + Ally® + Dicamba:** Refer to the Ally® and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 to 5 leaves for wheat and 3 to 4 leaves for barley. Use the labeled rates of Ally® and dicamba plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of ½ to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

**Five Star™ + Amber® + Dicamba:** Refer to the Amber® and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 to 5 leaves for wheat and 3 to 4 leaves for barley. Use the labeled rates of Amber® and dicamba plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

**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.

**Five Star™:** Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

**Five Star™ + Ally®:** Refer to the Ally® label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Ally® plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of ½ to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

**Five Star™ + Amber®:** Refer to the Amber® label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Amber® plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Surfactant may be deleted if liquid fertilizer is at least 50% of the spray mixture, but weed control may be reduced on some species. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

**Five Star™ + Express® OR Five Star™ + Express® + Bromoxynil:** Refer to the Express® and bromoxynil labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Express® plus 3.2 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended. Control of certain weeds may be enhanced by adding ¼ to ½ pound active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil product registered for such application.

**Five Star™ + Finesse®:** Refer to the Finesse® label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Finesse® plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

**Five Star™ + Glean® FC:** Refer to the Glean® FC label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Glean® FC plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of ½ to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

**Five Star™ + Harmony® Extra:** Refer to the Harmony® Extra label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Harmony® Extra plus 3.2 to 6.4 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) proportional to the Five Star™ rate used. If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended.

**Emergency Weed Control:** Higher rates, up to 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ 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.

**Five Star™:** Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star™ 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.

**Five Star™ + Ally®:** Refer to the Ally® label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Use the labeled rate of Ally® plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of ½ to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

**Five Star™ + Amber®:** This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Amber® label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Use

the labeled rate of Amber<sup>®</sup> plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star<sup>™</sup> per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

**Five Star<sup>™</sup> + Ally<sup>®</sup> + Dicamba:** Refer to the Ally<sup>®</sup> and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 to 5 leaves for wheat or rye and 3 to 4 leaves for barley. Use the labeled rate of Ally<sup>®</sup> and dicamba plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star<sup>™</sup> per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of ½ to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

**Five Star<sup>™</sup> + Amber<sup>®</sup> + Dicamba:** This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Amber<sup>®</sup> and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 to 5 leaves for wheat or rye and 3 to 4 leaves for barley. Use the labeled rate of Amber<sup>®</sup> and dicamba plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star<sup>™</sup> per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

**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.

**Five Star<sup>™</sup>:** Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star<sup>™</sup> per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

**Five Star<sup>™</sup> + Ally<sup>®</sup> OR Five Star<sup>™</sup> + Ally<sup>®</sup> + Dicamba:** This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Ally<sup>®</sup> and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Ally<sup>®</sup> and dicamba plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star<sup>™</sup> per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of ½ to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

**Five Star<sup>™</sup> + Amber<sup>®</sup> OR Five Star<sup>™</sup> + Amber<sup>®</sup> + Dicamba:** This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Amber<sup>®</sup> and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Amber<sup>®</sup> and dicamba plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star<sup>™</sup> per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Surfactant may be deleted if liquid fertilizer is at least 50% of the spray mixture, but weed control may be reduced on some species. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk for crop injury.

**Five Star<sup>™</sup> + Express<sup>®</sup> OR Five Star<sup>™</sup> + Express<sup>®</sup> + Bromoxynil:** This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Express<sup>®</sup> and bromoxynil labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Express<sup>®</sup> plus 3.2 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star<sup>™</sup> per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended. Control of certain weeds may be enhanced by adding ¼ to ½ pound active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil product registered for such application.

**Five Star<sup>™</sup> + Finesse<sup>®</sup>:** This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Finesse<sup>®</sup> label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Finesse<sup>®</sup> plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five

Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

**Five Star™ + Glean® FC:** This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Glean® FC label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Glean® FC plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of ½ to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

**Five Star™ + Harmony® Extra:** This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Harmony® Extra label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Harmony® Extra plus 3.2 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended.

**Emergency Weed Control:** For improved control of difficult weeds and heavy weed infestations, apply up to 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ 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 Five Star™ than wheat and 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.

**Five Star™:** Apply 6.4 fluid ounces of Five Star™ 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.

**Five Star™ + Harmony® Extra:** Refer to the Harmony® Extra label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Harmony® Extra plus 3.2 to 6.4 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

#### **Fall Seeded Oats (Southern) Grown for Grain:**

**Five Star™:** Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre after full tillering, but prior to joints forming in the stem. Do not apply until after tillering nor from jointing to dough stage. Oats are less tolerant to Five Star™ 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.

**Five Star™ + Harmony® Extra:** Refer to the Harmony® Extra label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is after full tillering and prior to jointing

as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Harmony<sup>®</sup> Extra plus 3.2 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star<sup>™</sup> per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

**Preharvest Treatment (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye):**

Apply 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star<sup>™</sup> per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. In tank mixtures with other herbicides registered for preharvest application, a rate of 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces per acre may be desired. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth. Addition of a nonionic surfactant or similar product usually improves weed control.

**Postharvest (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye):**

Following harvest, a flush of new weed growth may occur. For control of many annual broadleaf species, apply Five Star<sup>™</sup> at up to 12.8 fluid ounces per acre. Also, certain perennial or biennial weeds may produce new fall growth in stubble grain fields. To aid in suppressing these weeds, Five Star<sup>™</sup> may be applied at the rate of 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as dicamba or picloram. See "Planting in Treated Areas" section. Follow more restrictive limitations, if any, for tank mix products used.

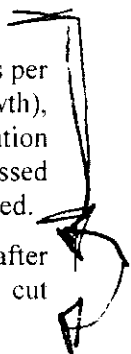
**FALLOW LAND**

Fallow land or land idle between crops may be subject to unwanted weed growth. For control of many annual broadleaf species, apply Five Star<sup>™</sup> at the rate of 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces per acre. To aid in suppressing certain perennial or biennial broadleaf weeds, Five Star<sup>™</sup> may be applied at the rate of 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as dicamba or picloram. Use the higher rate on older plants, drought stressed plants or for hard-to-kill species. See "Planting in Treated Areas" section. Follow more restrictive limitations, if any, for tank mix products used. Five Star<sup>™</sup> may be used to kill 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.

**COTTON STUBBLE**

For control of many annual broadleaf species, apply Five Star<sup>™</sup> at the rate of 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces per acre. To aid in suppressing certain perennial or biennial broadleaf weeds (including cotton regrowth), Five Star<sup>™</sup> may be applied at the rate of 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as dicamba. Use the higher rate on older plants, drought stressed plants or for hard-to-kill species. Follow more restrictive limitations, if any, for tank mix products used.

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 of application.



**SOYBEANS – PREPLANT ONLY – FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

**General Information:**

Five Star<sup>™</sup> is a phenoxy-type herbicide that provides postemergence control of many susceptible annual

and perennial broadleaf weeds. Five Star™ 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. Five Star™ 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 Five Star™ 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 Five Star™ 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.

**Application Procedures:**

Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of spray mixture per acre for ground equipment.

**Application Timing and Use Rates:**

Maximum Rate Per Acre	When to Apply (Days prior to planting soybeans)
12.8 fl. oz.	Not less than 7 days
25.6 fl. oz.	Not less than 14 days

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alfalfa*                     | Mustard, wild            |
| Bindweed*                    | Onion, wild              |
| Bittercress, smallflowered   | 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 Maretail        | Thistle, Canada          |
| Ironweed                     | Thistle, bull            |
| Lambsquarters, common        | Velvetleaf               |
| Lettuce, prickly             | Vetch, hairy             |
| Morningglory, annual         | Virginia copperleaf      |
| Mousetail                    |                          |

\*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 weed species to Five Star™ 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 Five Star™ may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide applications 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 Five Star™ as described on this label unless you are prepared to accept soybean injury, including stand and yield loss.

Apply a maximum of one application per growing season regardless of the treatment rate.

Do not use on sandy soils with less than 1% organic matter.

Do not replant fields treated with Five Star™ in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for use with Five Star™.

Do not apply Five Star™ when weather conditions such as temperature air inversions or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.

**Livestock Grazing/Feeding Restrictions:** Do not feed hay, forage or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

In fields previously treated with Five Star™, 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.

**GRASS PASTURES:**

To control many emerged broadleaf weeds, apply 6.4 to 19.2 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. Addition of a nonionic surfactant usually improves weed control. 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 Five Star™ to older, drought-stressed weeds are less effective. However, weeds are more susceptible 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 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. Several seasons of spring plus fall treatments may be necessary to control certain perennials.

**Plant Response:** Injury may result to bentgrass, other warm season or southern grasses, and alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use Five Star™ 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 Five Star™ 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:

To control many emerged broadleaf weeds, apply 6.4 to 19.2 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. 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 in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated after the grasses have more than 5 true leaves. On established stands that have had the seed crop removed, perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall at up to 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. Refer to “Plant Response” and “Livestock Feeding Restrictions” under GRASS PASTURES.

## SOD FARMS:

**General:** 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 Five Star™ 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 6.4 to 19.2 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. Apply when weeds are small and are 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 PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS NOT IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION:

**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. For government program grasslands, follow program grazing restrictions if more restrictive than those given above.

**General:** Five Star™ 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. Addition of a nonionic surfactant usually improves 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 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star™ 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 12.8 to 19.2 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre for annual weeds and up to 25.6 fluid ounces 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 51.2 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre in an oil spray (see “Mixing Instructions”). Another option is to add 1 gallon of oil per acre to a Five Star™ water spray (see “Mixing Instructions”). Repeat applications in the same or subsequent year may be needed to control brush species.

## **FOREST MANAGEMENT:**

### **Forest Site Preparation:**

***Budbreak Spray:*** For control of alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply up to 96 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as an oil spray (see “Mixing Directions”) after alder buds break, but before foliage is ¼ full size. A water spray including 2 to 4 quarts per acre of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or crop oil concentrate may also be used.

***Foliage Spray:*** To control alder and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply up to 96 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray including, if desired, up to 1 quart of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or crop oil concentrate per gallon of water (see “Mixing Instructions”). For best results, apply after alder foliage has reached full size.

### **Conifer Release:**

To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants in young conifer stands, apply up to 51.2 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This spring foliage treatment should be applied as a water spray when ¾ of the brush foliage has full size leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2 inches in length. Such stages usually occur between early May and mid-June, but application timing should be based on growth stages of brush and conifers. Application may cause leader deformation or other conifer injury, but trees should overcome it during the next growing season.

To control tanoak, madrone, ceanothus, canyon live oak, and manzanita, and to release Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce or grand fir, apply up to 76.8 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This spring foliage treatment should be applied as a water spray including, if desired, up to 1 quart of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or crop oil concentrate per gallon of water (see “Mixing Instructions”). Make application before new growth on Douglas fir is 2 inches long. To release ponderosa pine from the same species, treat before new pine growth begins in the spring. Addition of oil or oil concentrate may cause unacceptable injury to pines. For dormant applications in late winter or early spring for control of susceptible woody species such as alder, willow, poplars, cherry, vine maple, ceanothus, tanoak, madrone and manzanita, apply up to 76.8 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This dormant treatment should be applied in diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or other suitable diluent such as water plus crop oil concentrate (see “Mixing Instructions”). Do not use in plantations where pine and larch are among the desired crop species.

To control hazel brush in the Lake states, apply up to 51.2 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray when new shoot growth of hazel is complete (usually mid-July).

After conifer species such as white pine, ponderosa pine, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, white spruce, red spruce, and balsam fir cease growth and harden off and brush is still actively growing in late summer, apply up to 74 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre.

Apply as a water spray to control certain competing hardwoods such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel and willow. Since this treatment may cause conifer injury, do not use if possible injury cannot be tolerated.

#### **Forest Roadsides:**

To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody plants on forest roadsides, apply 25.6 to 76.8 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray including, if desired, up to 3 quarts per acre of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or crop oil concentrate (see "Mixing Instructions"). Apply when sufficient foliage is present for absorption of herbicide.

#### **Established Conifers (Including Christmas Trees):**

**Directed Spray or Spot Spray:** To control susceptible broadleaf weeds, mix up to 51.2 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per 100 gallons of water and apply to emerged weeds in the spring with ground equipment. Avoid contacting conifer foliage with spray or drift as injury may result. For brush, mix 96 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per 100 gallons of water. Thoroughly spray brush in full foliage, but avoid contacting conifer foliage with spray or drift. Do not apply more than the equivalent of 96 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre.

**Over-the-Top Broadcast Application:** To control susceptible broadleaf weeds, apply 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. To decrease the potential for injury to firs, apply only before budbreak in the spring and/or after complete bud set and hardening in the late summer or fall. Avoid treatment during the year of intended harvest.

#### **GENERAL WEED CONTROL:**

##### **Airfields, Roadsides, Utilities, Vacant Lots, Fences, Industrial Sites and Similar Noncrop Areas:**

For control of many broadleaf weeds and small woody plants, apply 12.8 to 51.2 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. Use the high rate for woody plants. Applications may be as broadcast sprays, small area sprays or spot treatments. For small areas or spot spraying, use 3.2 fluid ounces of Five Star™ 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 Five Star™ 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 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre. Several seasons of spring plus fall treatments may be necessary to control certain perennials. Use of oil sprays or the addition of spray adjuvants improves weed control, but also increases risk of damage to desirable ground covers.

**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 Five Star™ application.

#### **ORNAMENTAL AND RECREATIONAL TURFGRASSES, LAWNS, GOLF COURSES (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs), PARKS, CEMETARIES:**

**General:** 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. For best results, do not mow turf 1 to 2 days before or after application. 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 about 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 12.8 to 19.2 fluid ounces of Five Star™ per acre (0.3 to 0.44 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet). Preferred application timing for broadcast treatment is in the early spring when small weeds have emerged and are actively growing under good moisture conditions. For very weedy turf, a follow-up broadcast or spot application may be warranted about 2 to 4 weeks later. Summer applications of Five Star™ are typically spot treatments of individual weeds that have emerged after a spring broadcast treatment. In the fall when cooler, wetter conditions again favor active weed growth, broadcast application may be appropriate for very weedy turf, such as an area that had no spring broadcast treatment. Not for use on centipede, carpetgrass, St. Augustine, bentgrass or Dichondra turf, or where desirable clovers are present.

#### **WARRANTY LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER**

~~Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the DIRECTIONS FOR USE when used under normal conditions. This is the only warranty made on this product. No other express and no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose is made outside of this label. Therefore, neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.) under abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes, etc.) or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of seller.~~

~~When buyer or user suffers losses or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), buyer or user must promptly notify seller, in writing, of any claims to be eligible to receive either remedy given below. The EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER OR USER and the LIMIT OF LIABILITY of seller will be one of the following, at the election of the seller:~~

- ~~1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought or~~
- ~~2. Replacement of amount of product used.~~

~~The seller will not be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.~~

~~The terms of this Warranty Limitations and Disclaimer cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. Any employee or sales agent of the seller is not authorized to vary or exceed the terms of this Warranty Limitations and Disclaimer in any manner.~~

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The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of ALBAUGH, INC., its Supplemental Distributors, or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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