

PM 23

45639-184

10/27

FEB 13 1996

Mr. Victor A. Dorr
Agrevo USA Company
Little Falls Centre One
2711 Centerville Road
Wilmington, DE 19808

Dear Mr. Dorr:

Subject: Tiller[®] EC Herbicide
EPA Registration No. 45639-184
Application dated January 25, 1996, Request To
Amend Use-Patterns as Described in Letter
Dated January 25, 1996

The proposed amendments to the EPA registration of the subject pesticide product have been reviewed and found acceptable under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, provided that you:

1. Revise the labeling to conform with the proposed Section 2, 1995 certified label letter to registrants of 2,4-D pesticide products.
2. Revise the "General Information" statement by listing the soft white spring wheat varieties that are use-sites for this product. Revise this on both labels.

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.

Stamped copies of the labeling are enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure (3)

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL								
SURNAME	Wilson:Diskette	ABC27:02-09-96						
DATE								

This version of the label applies to mini-bulk only

Revised: January 24, 1996 (Edition #13d)

TILLER[®] EC HERBICIDE

**FOR SELECTIVE POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF GREEN AND YELLOW
FOXTAIL (PIGEONGRASS), VOLUNTEER AND WILD MILLET SPECIES,
BARNYARDGRASS, WILD OATS AND CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN SPRING
WHEAT AND WINTER WHEAT (EXCLUDING DURUM)**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

fenoxaprop-p-ethyl: (+)-ethyl 2-[4-[(6-chloro-2-**** benzoxazolyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoate.....	4.41%*
2,4-D, isooctylester: 2-ethylhexyl-2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate..... (Equivalent to 6.86% of pure 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent)	10.35%**
MCPA, isooctylester: isooctyl 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetate (Equivalent to 20.59% of pure 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent)	2.11%***

INERT INGREDIENTS:..... 53.13%
TOTAL: 100.00%

*Equivalent to 0.375 pound of pure fenoxaprop-p-ethyl (d isomer) per gallon

**Equivalent to 0.58 pound of pure 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon

***Equivalent to 1.75 pounds of pure 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING - AVISO

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.)

EPA Registration Number. 45639-184 EPA Establishment Number _____

Net Contents: _____

**** Protected by U.S. Patent Nos. 4,130,413 & 5,254,527



A company of Hoechst and ~~NOVON~~ **NOVON**
ACCEPTED
In EPA Letter Dated
FEB 13 1996

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
45639-184

AgrEvo USA Company
Little Falls Centre One
2711 Centerville Road
Wilmington, DE 19808

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

WARNING

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If Swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Tiller EC Herbicide contains petroleum distillates. Call a physician. Vomiting should be supervised by a physician because of the possible pulmonary damage via aspiration of the solvent.

If in Eyes: Immediately flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If on Skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

If possible, bring this container and labeling to the attending physician.

IN CASE OF MEDICAL EMERGENCIES OR HEALTH AND SAFETY INQUIRIES, OR IN CASE OF FIRE, LEAKING OR DAMAGED CONTAINERS, INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED BY CALLING: 800-228-5635, EXT. 202

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Do not take internally. Avoid inhalation of vapor or spray mist. May cause allergic skin reactions. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category F on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils; shoes plus socks; protective eyewear.

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 instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering control statement:

A mechanical system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.

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 170.40(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 thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the pesticide off of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D and MCPA have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D and MCPA 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.

CLEANING OF EQUIPMENT

When cleaning equipment, do not pour the wash water on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Avoid cross contamination with other pesticides.

Do not store over 100°F or below 10°F. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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: There is a sealed returnable container to be used only for Tiller EC Herbicide. When this container is empty, it must not be opened, cleaned, or discarded. Empty containers must be returned to the original filling location and must be refilled with Tiller EC Herbicide only at an authorized bulk distribution location.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply until you have read the entire 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.

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 24 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, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils or viton ≥14 mils; shoes plus socks; protective eyewear.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Tiller EC Herbicide is a postemergence herbicide for the control of green and yellow foxtail (pigeongrass), volunteer and wild millet species, barnyardgrass, wild oats and certain broadleaf weeds in hard red spring wheat, winter wheat and some soft white spring wheat varieties (excluding durum). Application to wheat that is not tillered may result in malformed spikes (heads).

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application: DO NOT apply when winds are gusty, or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. To avoid drift and insure consistent weed control, apply Tiller EC Herbicide with the spray boom as low as possible while maintaining a uniform spray pattern. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre, using a spray pressure of at least 20 psi with flat-fan nozzle tips spaced 10 to 20 inches apart across the boom. Ground speed for application should not exceed 10 mph. DO NOT apply with hollow cone type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. Under dense weed populations or adverse growing conditions, high spray volume (15-20 gpa) and higher Tiller EC Herbicide use rates are required for best weed control.

Aerial Application: For the control of green and yellow foxtail species and wild oats. Calibrate the spray equipment prior to use. Tiller EC Herbicide should be applied in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per broadcast acre. To get uniform spray coverage, use nozzles to provide 200-350 micron size droplets. DO NOT use raindrop nozzles. Aerial applications with this product should be made at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop with low drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur.

Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN TO AVOID SPRAY DRIFT

- Do not allow spray from aerial equipment to drift onto adjacent land or crops. When drift may be a problem, do everything possible to reduce spray drift, including the following:
- Do not spray if wind speeds are or become excessive. If sensitive crops or plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used under all conditions. Do not spray if winds are gusty.

- Use extreme caution when conditions are favorable for drift (high temperatures, drought, low relative humidity), especially when sensitive crops are located nearby.
- Drift from aerial applications of the herbicide is likely to result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment site. This damage can occur at levels below the concentrations which can be detected with chemical analysis.
- Do not apply when a temperature inversion exists. If inversion conditions are suspected, consult with local weather services before making an application.
- Use the lowest number of nozzles practical with the largest possible orifice size within the specified range to obtain the minimum 5 gallon per acre spray volume. Application height and boom length should be set according to manufacturer's instructions to minimize drift.
- Reduce the volume of spray mixture by using higher flow rate nozzles. Using lower pressure with the appropriate nozzle to obtain higher volumes will also reduce spray drift.
- Apply as close to target plants as practical while maintaining a good spray pattern for adequate coverage.

INFORMATION ON HERBICIDE RESISTANT WEEDS

Repeated use of the same herbicide or related herbicides may result in rare, naturally resistant weeds multiplying to economic infestations. In areas with consistent use of the same herbicide or herbicide mode of action, crop rotation and application of alternative mode of action herbicides are encouraged to prevent and/or reduce weed resistance. For further information, contact an AgrEvo USA Company representative or your local state extension service.

TIMING OF APPLICATION

The time of application is determined by the growth stage of the wheat. Apply Tiller EC Herbicide when spring wheat begins to tiller (3-4 leaf stage) up to the 6-leaf stage. Winter wheat should have a minimum of three tillers before application. **DO NOT SPRAY SPRING OR WINTER WHEAT AFTER JOINTING BEGINS.**

Tiller EC Herbicide will control susceptible grassy weeds in the 2-leaf to 2-tiller stage of growth. Blackgrass can be controlled over a wide range of growth stages, from the 2-leaf through the advanced tillering stage. Windgrass will be controlled from emergence to a height of 3 inches. Annual broadleaf weeds must not exceed 4 inches in height. Applications should be made to young, vigorously growing weeds.

Tiller EC Herbicide has no effect via the soil and will only control emerged grassy and broadleaf weeds.

Tiller EC Herbicide, when applied as recommended, controls the following annual grassy and broadleaf weeds:

RATE RECOMMENDATION CHART*

	pt/A	fl. oz.
<u>Grass Species</u> Green foxtail (<i>Setaria viridis</i>) Foxtail millets (Vol.) (<i>Setaria italica</i>) common, Siberian, Hungarian, German millet Volunteer corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)	1.0 to 1.7	16.0 to 27.0
<u>Broadleaf Weeds</u> Common lambsquarters (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) Wild mustard (<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>)		
<u>Grass Species</u> Yellow foxtail (<i>Setaria lutescens</i>) Proso millet (volunteer, wild) (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	1.2 to 1.7	19.0 to 27.0
<u>Broadleaf Weeds</u> Common lambsquarters (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) Wild mustard (<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>)		
<u>Grass Species</u> Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>) Blackgrass (<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>) Wild oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>) Windgrass (<i>Apera interrupta</i>)		
<u>Broadleaf Weeds</u> Annual sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>) Canada thistle (suppression) (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>) Common lambsquarters (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) Field pennycress (<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>) Pigweed (suppression) (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.) Purslane (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) Ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>) Shepherdspurse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>) Tumble (Jim Hill) mustard (<i>Sisymbrium altissium</i>) Wild mustard (<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>) Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	1.7	27.0

*Use the higher rate for the control of less susceptible species in a mixed population.

MOISTURE EFFECTS ON ANNUAL GRASSY WEED CONTROL

The following conditions will result in optimum wild oat control:

1. Adequate soil moisture which occurs under normal rainfall or in wheat following a fallow year.
2. Temperatures generally lower than 85° F for several days prior to application.

Low soil moisture levels, low humidity and high temperatures will all interact to reduce the wild oat control by Tiller EC Herbicide.

Foxtail (pigeongrass) can be well controlled over a wide range of soil moisture conditions. Foxtail under drought stress exhibits rolled leaves ("onion leaf") and should not be sprayed as poor control may result. Apply Tiller EC Herbicide when conditions improve.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

When tank mixing, read and follow the label for each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled, geographic and other restrictions. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Insecticides

Tiller EC Herbicide may be tank mixed with either Furadan[®] 4F or Sevin[®] XLR PLUS insecticides if timing for insect and weed control are proper. **Do not tank mix with malathion as wild oat control will be reduced.**

Fungicides

Mancozeb, Tilt[®], Topsin[®], Mertec[®], or Benlate[®] fungicides can be tank mixed with Tiller EC Herbicide when application timing is correct for both products.

Broadleaf Herbicides

Additional broadleaf weed control can be achieved by tank mixing Tiller EC Herbicide with one of the following herbicides if application timing is correct for both products. **The addition of Buctril[®] 2EC or Buctril[®] Gel Herbicide to Tiller EC Herbicide may cause temporary yellowing and/or a reduction in wheat height and a reduction in wild oat control.**

TANK MIXES FOR GREEN FOXTAIL, FOXTAIL MILLETS, AND VOLUNTEER CORN CONTROL

The following tank mixes are approved for the control of green foxtail, foxtail millets and volunteer corn only. If wild oat or yellow foxtail is the primary weed, see sections addressing tank mixes for these weeds. Wild oat and yellow foxtail control will be reduced by certain tank mix combinations.

Green Foxtail Foxtail Millets Volunteer Corn	
Broadleaf Herbicide	Tiller EC Herbicide Rate 1.0-1.7 pt/A
Buctril 2EC—————>	1.0 pt/A
Buctril Gel—————>	4 packs/20 A
MCPA Ester (4 lb/gal)—————>	0.5 pt/A
Stinger—————>	0.25 - 1.0 pt/A
Tordon 22K—————>	1.0 - 1.5 pt/A
Banvel (4 lb/gal)—————>	2.0 fl oz/A
Banvel SGF (2 lb/gal)—————>	4.0 fl oz/A

Green Foxtail Foxtail Millets Volunteer Corn	
Broadleaf Herbicide	Tiller EC Herbicide Rate 1.0-1.7 pt/A
Express 75DF—————>	1/6 oz/A
Harmony Extra 75DF—————>	3/10 oz/A
Amber 75DF—————>	0.28 oz/A
Aly—————>	1/10 oz/A

TANK MIXES FOR YELLOW FOXTAIL, WILD AND VOLUNTEER PROSO MILLETS CONTROL

The following tank mixes are approved for the control of yellow foxtail, wild and volunteer proso millets only. If wild oat is the primary weed, see the section addressing tank mixes for wild oat control. Wild oat control will be reduced by certain tank mix combinations.

Yellow Foxtail Wild and Volunteer Proso Millets	
Broadleaf Herbicide	Tiller EC Herbicide Rate 1.7 p/A
MCPA Ester (4 lb/gal)————>	0.5 p/A
Stinger————>	0.25 - 0.33 p/A
Tordon 22K————>	1.0 - 1.5 fl oz/A
Banvel (4 lb/gal)————>	2.0 fl oz/A
Banvel SGF (2 lb/gal)————>	4.0 fl oz/A

TANK MIXES FOR WILD OAT CONTROL, BLACKGRASS AND BARNYARD GRASS

The following tank mixes are approved for the control of wild oat, blackgrass and barnyard grass only. If yellow foxtail is the primary weed, see the section addressing tank mixes for yellow foxtail control. Yellow foxtail control will be reduced by certain tank mix combinations.

Wild Oat Blackgrass Barnyardgrass	
Broadleaf Herbicide	Tiller EC Herbicide Rate 1.7 p/A
Buctril 2EC —————>	0.75 - 1 p/A
Buctril Gel —————>	3-4 packs/20 A
Stinger —————>	0.25 - 0.33 p/A
Tordon 22K —————>	1.0 - 1.5 fl oz/A

NOTE: When tank mixing Tiller EC Herbicide with the recommended herbicides above, do not exceed the rate shown for each tank mix partner, as reduced annual grass control will occur.

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FOR GREEN FOXTAIL, FOXTAIL MILLETS AND VOLUNTEER CORN IN SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT

The following broadleaf herbicide combinations may be tank mixed with Tiller EC Herbicide at 1-1.7 pt./A when the target weed is green foxtail, foxtail millet and/or volunteer corn:

- Express 75DF + Banvel SGF at a maximum of 1/12 oz. product/A + 2 oz. product/A.
- Express 75DF + Banvel at a maximum of 1/12 oz. product/A + 1 oz. product/A.
- Express 75DF + Buctril 2EC at a maximum of 1/12 oz. product/A + 0.50 pt./A
- Ally 60DF + Banvel SGF at a maximum of 1/20 oz. product/A + 2 oz. product/A.
- Ally 60DF + Banvel at a maximum of 1/20 oz. product/A + 1 oz. product/A.
- Ally 60DF + Buctril 2EC at a maximum of 1/20 oz. product/A + 0.50 pt./A
- Amber 75DF + Banvel SGF at a maximum of 0.14 oz. product/A + 2 oz. product/A.
- Amber 75DF + Banvel at a maximum of 0.14 oz. product/A + 1 oz. product/A.
- Amber 75DF + Buctril 2EC at a maximum of 0.14 oz. product/A + 0.50 pt./A

FOR WILD OATS AND BLACKGRASS IN WINTER WHEAT IN THE STATES OF WASHINGTON, OREGON AND NORTHERN IDAHO ONLY.

In winter wheat only, the following broadleaf herbicides may be tank mixed with Tiller EC Herbicide when the target grassy weeds are wild oats and/or blackgrass:

- Buctril 2EC at a maximum of 1 pt. of product per acre
- Buctril Gel at a maximum of 4 packs/20 acres
- Harmony Extra 75DF at a maximum of 1/3 oz. product per acre
- Buctril 2EC + Harmony Extra 75DF at a maximum of 1 pt./A + 1/3 oz./A.
- Buctril Gel + Harmony Extra 75DF at a maximum of 4 packs/20 acres 1/3 oz./A.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT CLEANING

Tiller EC Herbicide contains the herbicides 2,4-D and MCPA as two of the active ingredients. Therefore, spray equipment used in applying this product should be thoroughly cleaned before using for any other purposes. Use repeated flushings with soap and warm water or suitable chemical cleaner. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides.

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SPECIAL NOTES

1. DO NOT apply to durum wheat, rye, tame oats or corn.
2. Rainfall within 1 hour of an application may cause a reduction in weed control.
3. DO NOT apply more than 1 application in a growing season; DO NOT apply more than 1.7 pints per acre per growing season.
4. DO NOT apply Tiller EC Herbicide within 60 days of harvesting wheat in the states of Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. DO NOT apply Tiller EC Herbicide within 70 days of harvest in all other states.
5. DO NOT apply this product through any irrigation system.
6. -DO NOT apply this product around houses, recreation sites, or similar areas.
7. DO NOT apply any pesticides other than those listed on this label within 5 days of a Tiller EC Herbicide application as reduced grassy weed control may occur.
8. DO NOT tank mix Tiller EC Herbicide with other herbicides, surfactants or liquid fertilizers unless specifically recommended on the Tiller EC Herbicide label.
9. Tiller EC Herbicide contains the herbicides 2,4-D and MCPA as two of the active ingredients. Therefore, this product may kill or seriously injure many desirable forms of vegetation. Do not apply directly to flowers, fruits, vegetables, grapes, ornamentals, cotton, or other desirable plants. Do not use when there is hazard from drifting mists. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.) vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity.
10. Tiller EC Herbicide contains the herbicides 2,4-D and MCPA as two of the active ingredients. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.
11. Cool, wet conditions at the time of application may result in temporary yellowing and/or height reduction of the wheat.
12. Tiller EC Herbicide can be applied to the following soft white spring wheat varieties only: Wakanz, Waverly, Sprite, Owens, Twin and Centennial.
13. Tiller EC Herbicide can be used on all winter wheat varieties and Hard red spring wheat varieties except NK 751.

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IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties and limitations of liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and should be followed carefully. However, because of extreme weather conditions and soil conditions, manner of use and other factors beyond AgrEvo USA Company's control, it is impossible for AgrEvo USA Company to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of AgrEvo USA Company is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. AgrEvo USA Company disclaims any liability whatsoever for incidental or consequential damages, including, but not limited to, liability arising out of breach of contract, express or implied warranty (including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose), tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT AGREVO USA COMPANY'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT

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Ally 60DF, Express 75DF, Harmony Extra 75DF and Benlate are registered trademarks of E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc

Banvel Herbicide is a registered trademark of Sandoz Ltd.

Budril 2EC and Sevin XLR PLUS are registered trademarks of Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company.

Stinger and Tordon 22K are registered trademarks of DowElanco.

Furadan 4F is a registered trademark of FMC Corporation.

Amber 75DF and Tilt are registered trademarks of CIBA-GEIGY Corporation.

Topsin is a registered trademark of Alf Atochem North America, Inc.

Morfact is a registered trademark of Merck & Co., Inc.

TILLER[®] EC HERBICIDE

**FOR SELECTIVE POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF GREEN AND YELLOW
FOXTAIL (PIGEONGRASS), VOLUNTEER AND WILD MILLET SPECIES,
BARNYARDGRASS, WILD OATS AND CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN SPRING
WHEAT AND WINTER WHEAT (EXCLUDING DURUM)**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

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MCPA, isooctylester: isooctyl 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetate (Equivalent to 20.59% of pure 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent)	2.11%***

INERT INGREDIENTS:..... 53.13%
TOTAL: 100.00%

*Equivalent to 0.375 pound of pure fenoxaprop-p-ethyl (d isomer) per gallon

**Equivalent to 0.66 pound of pure 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon

***Equivalent to 1.75 pounds of pure 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING - AVISO

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.)

EPA Registration Number. 45639-184 EPA Establishment Number 45639-CAN-001

Net Contents: 2.5 gallons

**** Protected by U.S. Patent Nos. 4,130,413 & 5,254,527



AgrEvo™

A company of Hoechst and NOVA

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
FEB 13 1998

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
45639-184

AgrEvo USA Company
Little Falls Centre One
2711 Centerville Road
Wilmington, DE 19808

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WARNING

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If Swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Tiller EC Herbicide contains petroleum distillates. Call a physician. Vomiting should be supervised by a physician because of the possible pulmonary damage via aspiration of the solvent.

If in Eyes: Immediately flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If on Skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

If possible, bring this container and labeling to the attending physician.

IN CASE OF MEDICAL EMERGENCIES OR HEALTH AND SAFETY INQUIRIES, OR IN CASE OF FIRE, LEAKING OR DAMAGED CONTAINERS, INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED BY CALLING: 800-228-5635, EXT. 202

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Do not take internally. Avoid inhalation of vapor or spray mist. May cause allergic skin reactions. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category F on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils; shoes plus socks; protective eyewear; 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 instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

17/02/27

Engineering control statement:

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 170.40(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 thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the pesticide off of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D and MCPA have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D and MCPA 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.

CLEANING OF EQUIPMENT

When cleaning equipment, do not pour the wash water on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Avoid cross contamination with other pesticides.

Do not store over 100°F or below 10°F. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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: Empty containers should be triple rinsed into the spray tank during the spray operation. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply until you have read the entire 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.

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 24 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, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils or viton ≥14 mils; shoes plus socks; protective eyewear.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Tiller EC Herbicide is a postemergence herbicide for the control of green and yellow foxtail (pigeongrass), volunteer and wild millet species, barnyardgrass, wild oats and certain broadleaf weeds in hard red spring wheat, winter wheat and some soft white spring wheat varieties (excluding durum). Application to wheat that is not tillered may result in malformed spikes (heads).

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application: DO NOT apply when winds are gusty, or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. To avoid drift and insure consistent weed control, apply Tiller EC Herbicide with the spray boom as low as possible while maintaining a uniform spray pattern. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre, using a spray pressure of at least 20 psi with flat-fan nozzle tips spaced 10 to 20 inches apart across the boom. Ground speed for application should not exceed 10 mph. DO NOT apply with hollow cone type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet

spray. Under dense weed populations or adverse growing conditions, high spray volume (15-20 gpa) and higher Tiller EC Herbicide use rates are required for best weed control.

Aerial Application: For the control of green and yellow foxtail species and wild oats, use the spray equipment previously used. Tiller EC Herbicide should be applied in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per broadcast acre. To get uniform spray coverage, use nozzles to provide 200-350 micron size droplets. DO NOT use raindrop nozzles. Aerial applications with this product should be made at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop with low drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur.

Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN TO AVOID SPRAY DRIFT

- Do not allow spray from aerial equipment to drift onto adjacent land or crops. When drift may be a problem, do everything possible to reduce spray drift, including the following:
- Do not spray if wind speeds are or become excessive. If sensitive crops or plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used under all conditions. Do not spray if winds are gusty.
- Use extreme caution when conditions are favorable for drift (high temperatures, drought, low relative humidity), especially when sensitive crops are located nearby.

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- Drift from aerial applications of the herbicide is likely to result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment site. This damage can occur at levels below the concentrations which can be detected with chemical analysis.
- Do not apply when a temperature inversion exists. If inversion conditions are suspected, consult with local weather services before making an application.
- Use the lowest number of nozzles practical with the largest possible orifice size within the specified range to obtain the minimum 5 gallon per acre spray volume. Application height and boom length should be set according to manufacturer's instructions to minimize drift.
- Reduce the volume of spray mixture by using higher flow rate nozzles. Using lower pressure with the appropriate nozzle to obtain higher volumes will also reduce spray drift.
- Apply as close to target plants as practical while maintaining a good spray pattern for adequate coverage.

INFORMATION ON HERBICIDE RESISTANT WEEDS

Repeated use of the same herbicide or related herbicides may result in rare, naturally resistant weeds multiplying to economic infestations. In areas with consistent use of the same herbicide or herbicide mode of action, crop rotation and application of alternative mode of action herbicides are encouraged to prevent and/or reduce weed resistance. For further information, contact an Ag-Evo USA Company representative or your local state extension service.

TIMING OF APPLICATION

The time of application is determined by the growth stage of the wheat. Apply Tiller EC Herbicide when spring wheat begins to tiller (3-4 leaf stage) up to the 6-leaf stage. Winter wheat should have a minimum of three tillers before application. **DO NOT SPRAY SPRING OR WINTER WHEAT AFTER JOINTING BEGINS.**

Tiller EC Herbicide will control susceptible grassy weeds in the 2-leaf to 2-tiller stage of growth. Blackgrass can be controlled over a wide range of growth stages, from the 2-leaf through the advanced tillering stage. Windgrass will be controlled from emergence to a height of 3 inches. Annual broadleaf weeds must not exceed 4 inches in height. Applications should be made to young, vigorously growing weeds.

Tiller EC Herbicide has no effect via the soil and will only control emerged grassy and broadleaf weeds.

Tiller EC Herbicide, when applied as recommended, controls the following annual grassy and broadleaf weeds:

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RATE RECOMMENDATION CHART*

	pt/A	fl. oz.
<u>Grass Species</u>		
Green foxtail (<i>Setaria viridis</i>)	1.0	16.0
Foxtail millets (Vol.) (<i>Setaria italica</i>)	to	to
common, Siberian, Hungarian, German millet	1.7	27.0
Volunteer corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)		
<u>Broadleaf Weeds</u>		
Common lambsquarters (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)		
Wild mustard (<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>)		
<u>Grass Species</u>		
Yellow foxtail (<i>Setaria lutescens</i>)	1.2	19.0
Proso millet (volunteer, wild) (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	to	to
	1.7	27.0
<u>Broadleaf Weeds</u>		
Common lambsquarters (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)		
Wild mustard (<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>)		
<u>Grass Species</u>		
Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>)		
Blackgrass (<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>)		
Wild oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>)		
Windgrass (<i>Apera interrupta</i>)		
<u>Broadleaf Weeds</u>		
Annual sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)	1.7	27.0
Canada thistle (suppression) (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)		
Common lambsquarters (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)		
Field pennycress (<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>)		
Pigweed (suppression) (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.)		
Purslane (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)		
Ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)		
Shepherdspurse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)		
Tumble (Jim Hill) mustard (<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>)		
Wild mustard (<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>)		
Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)		

*Use the higher rate for the control of less susceptible species in a mixed population.

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MOISTURE EFFECTS ON ANNUAL GRASSY WEED CONTROL

The following conditions will result in optimum wild oat control:

1. Adequate soil moisture which occurs under normal rainfall or in wheat following a fallow year.
2. Temperatures generally lower than 85° F for several days prior to application.

Low soil moisture levels, low humidity and high temperatures will all interact to reduce the wild oat control by Tiller EC Herbicide.

Foxtail (pigeongrass) can be well controlled over a wide range of soil moisture conditions. Foxtail under drought stress exhibits rolled leaves ("onion leaf") and should not be sprayed as poor control may result. Apply Tiller EC Herbicide when conditions improve.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

When tank mixing, read and follow the label for each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled, geographic and other restrictions. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Insecticides

Tiller EC Herbicide may be tank mixed with either Furadan[®] 4F or Sevin[®] XLR PLUS if timing for insect and weed control are proper. Do not tank mix with malathion as wild oat control will be reduced.

Fungicides

Mancozeb, Tilt[®], Topsin[®], Mertect[®], or Benlate[®] fungicides can be tank mixed with Tiller EC Herbicide when application timing is correct for both products.

Broadleaf Herbicides

Additional broadleaf weed control can be achieved by tank mixing Tiller EC Herbicide with one of the following herbicides if application timing is correct for both products. The addition of Buctril[®] 2EC or Buctril[®] Gel Herbicide to Tiller EC Herbicide may cause temporary yellowing and/or a reduction in wheat height and a reduction in wild oat control.

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TANK MIXES FOR GREEN FOXTAIL, FOXTAIL MILLETS, AND VOLUNTEER CORN CONTROL

The following tank mixes are approved for the control of green foxtail, foxtail millets and volunteer corn only. If wild oat or yellow foxtail is the primary weed, see sections addressing tank mixes for these weeds. Wild oat and yellow foxtail control will be reduced by certain tank mix combinations.

Green Foxtail Foxtail Millets Volunteer Corn	
Broadleaf Herbicide	Tiller EC Herbicide Rate 1.0-1.7 pt/A
Buctril 2EC—>	1.0 pt/A
Buctril Gel—>	4 packs/20 A
MCPA Ester (4 lb/gal) —>	0.5 pt/A
Stinger—>	0.25 - 0.33 pt/A
Tordon 22K—>	1.0 - 1.5 fl oz/A
Banvel (4 lb/gal)—>	2.0 fl oz/A
Banvel SGF (2 lb/gal)—>	4.0 fl oz/A

Green Foxtail Foxtail Millets Volunteer Corn	
Broadleaf Herbicide	Tiller EC Herbicide Rate 2-3 pt/A
Express 75DF—>	1/6 oz/A
Harmony Extra 75DF—>	3/10 oz/A
Amber 75DF—>	0.28 oz/A
Ally—>	1/10 oz/A

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TANK MIXES FOR YELLOW FOXTAIL, WILD AND VOLUNTEER PROSO MILLETS CONTROL

The following tank mixes are approved for the control of yellow foxtail, wild and volunteer proso millets only. If wild oat is the primary weed, see the section addressing tank mixes for wild oat control. Wild oat control will be reduced by certain tank mix combinations.

Yellow Foxtail Wild and Volunteer Proso Millets	
Broadleaf Herbicide	
MCPA Ester (4 lb/gal)—————>	0.5 pt/A
Stinger—————>	0.25 - 0.33 pt/A
Tordon 22K—————>	1.0 - 1.5 fl oz/A
Banvel (4 lb/gal)—————>	2.0 fl oz/A
Banvel SGF (2 lb/gal)—————>	4.0 fl oz/A

TANK MIXES FOR WILD OAT CONTROL, BLACKGRASS AND BARNYARD GRASS

The following tank mixes are approved for the control of wild oat, blackgrass and barnyard grass only. If yellow foxtail is the primary weed, see the section addressing tank mixes for yellow foxtail control. Yellow foxtail control will be reduced by certain tank mix combinations.

Wild Oat Blackgrass Barnyardgrass	
Broadleaf Herbicide	Tiller EC Herbicide Rate 1.7 pt/A
Buctril 2EC —————>	0.75 - 1 pt/A
Buctril Gel —————>	3-4 packs/20 A
Stinger —————>	0.25 - 0.33 pt/A
Tordon 22K —————>	1.0 - 1.5 fl oz/A

NOTE: When tank mixing Tiller EC Herbicide with the recommended herbicides above, do not exceed the rate shown for each tank mix partner, as reduced annual grass control will occur.

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FOR GREEN FOXTAIL, FOXTAIL MILLETS AND VOLUNTEER CORN IN SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT

The following broadleaf herbicide combinations may be tank mixed with Tiller EC Herbicide at 1-1.7 pt./A when the target weed is green foxtail, foxtail millet and/or volunteer corn:

- **Express 75DF + Banvel SGF** at a maximum of 1/12 oz. product/A + 2 oz. product/A.
- **Express 75DF + Banvel** at a maximum of 1/12 oz. product/A + 1 oz. product/A.
- **Express 75DF + Buctril 2EC** at a maximum of 1/12 oz. product/A + 0.50 pt./A
- **Ally 60DF + Banvel SGF** at a maximum of 1/20 oz. product/A + 2 oz. product/A.
- **Ally 60DF + Banvel** at a maximum of 1/20 oz. product/A + 1 oz. product/A.
- **Ally 60DF + Buctril 2EC** at a maximum of 1/20 oz. product/A + 0.50 pt./A
- **Amber 75DF + Banvel SGF** at a maximum of 0.14 oz. product/A + 2 oz. product/A.
- **Amber 75DF + Banvel** at a maximum of 0.14 oz. product/A + 1 oz. product/A.
- **Amber 75DF + Buctril 2EC** at a maximum of 0.14 oz. product/A + 0.50 pt./A

FOR WILD OATS AND BLACKGRASS IN WINTER WHEAT IN THE STATES OF WASHINGTON, OREGON AND NORTHERN IDAHO ONLY.

In winter wheat only, the following broadleaf herbicides may be tank mixed with Tiller EC Herbicide when the target grassy weeds are wild oats and/or blackgrass:

- **Buctril 2EC** at a maximum of 1 pt. of product per acre
- **Buctril Gel** at a maximum of 4 packs/20 acres
- **Harmony Extra 75DF** at a maximum of 1/3 oz. product per acre
- **Buctril 2EC + Harmony Extra 75DF** at a maximum of 1 pt/A + 1/3 oz./A.
- **Buctril Gel + Harmony Extra 75DF** at a maximum of 4 packs/20 acres 1/3 oz./A.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT CLEANING

Tiller EC Herbicide contains the herbicides 2,4-D and MCPA as two of the active ingredients. Therefore, spray equipment used in applying this product should be thoroughly cleaned before using for any other purposes. Use repeated flushings with soap and warm water or suitable chemical cleaner. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides.

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SPECIAL NOTES

1. DO NOT apply to durum wheat, rye, tame oats or corn.
2. Rainfall within 1 hour of an application may cause a reduction in weed control.
3. DO NOT apply more than 1 application in a growing season; DO NOT apply more than 1.7 pints per acre per growing season.
4. DO NOT apply Tiller EC Herbicide within 60 days of harvesting wheat in the states of Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. DO NOT apply Tiller EC Herbicide within 70 days of harvest in all other states.
5. DO NOT apply this product through any irrigation system.
6. DO NOT apply this product around houses, recreation sites, or similar areas.
7. DO NOT apply any pesticides other than those listed on this label within 5 days of a Tiller EC Herbicide application as reduced grassy weed control may occur.
8. DO NOT tank mix Tiller EC Herbicide with other herbicides, surfactants or liquid fertilizers unless specifically recommended on the Tiller EC Herbicide label.
9. Tiller EC Herbicide contains the herbicides 2,4-D and MCPA as two of the active ingredients. Therefore, this product may kill or seriously injure many desirable forms of vegetation. Do not apply directly to flowers, fruits, vegetables, grapes, ornamentals, cotton, or other desirable plants. Do not use when there is hazard from drifting mists. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.) vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity.
10. Tiller EC Herbicide contains the herbicides 2,4-D and MCPA as two of the active ingredients. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.
11. Cool, wet conditions at the time of application may result in temporary yellowing and/or height reduction of the wheat.
12. Tiller EC Herbicide can be applied to the following soft white spring wheat varieties only: Wakanz, Waverly, Sprue, Owens, Twin and Centennial.
13. Tiller EC Herbicide can be used on all winter wheat varieties and Hard red spring wheat varieties except NK 751.

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IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties and limitations of liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and should be followed carefully. However, because of extreme weather conditions and soil conditions, manner of use and other factors beyond AgrEvo USA Company's control, it is impossible for AgrEvo USA Company to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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