

PM 23 62719-48

8-4-98

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Dennis H. Lade, Ph.D.
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

AUG 4 1998

Dear Dr. Lade:

Subject: CURTAIL®

EPA Registration No. 62719-48
Application and Letter Dated June 17, 1998,
Request To Amend Registration by Multiple
Label Revisions Described as "Proposed Changes by
Amendment; and Resubmissions Dated July 20, 1998 and
July 29, 1998, Described as "Proposed Changes by
Amendment"

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

1. Remove all editorial notes, strikeouts and underlining
associated with the revisions of the labeling.
2. You submit one (1) copy of the final printed
labeling before releasing the product for shipment,
under the subject labeling.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration
will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA,
Section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product
constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

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

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure

Wilson:Diskette:Flumetsulam:08CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL							
SURNAME							
DATE							

Curtail*

EPA Reg. No. 62719-48

Registration Notes:

Current label text based on EPA accepted copy dated June 1, 1998:

Proposed Changes by Amendment:

1. Revised KORO statement and signal word in accordance with recent guidance from EPA labeling unit.
2. Revised Environmental Hazards groundwater statement.
3. Directions for Use:
 - a. Added the following statement to General Use Precautions section: "Use directions in Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling may supersede directions or limitations in this labeling." This statement would allow directions/uses on EPA-accepted supplemental labeling, that might otherwise be in conflict with the main label, without amending the main product label.
 - b. Added directions for sprayer cleanout.
 - c. Rotation crop restrictions reorganized into more easily understood table format.
 - d. Added instructions for field bioassay.
 - e. Added mixing instructions and tank mixing precautions per PR-Notice 82-1 and guidance from EPA reviewer.
 - f. Additional weed species added and weeds classified according to life cycle, i.e., annual (a), biennial (b), and perennial (p).
 - g. Added instructions for spot treatment.
 - h. Deleted detailed tank mixing information for other products in barley and wheat section.
 - i. In general, Directions for Use were revised to harmonize with other clopyralid-containing products and edited for clarity and user-friendliness throughout.

Note: This draft version contains final changes requested by EPA reviewer, Eugene Wilson on July 27, 1998.

[Editor's notes: Added text underline and deleted text denoted by ~~strike-through~~.]

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(Base label):

(logo) Dow AgroSciences LLC

Curtail*

For selective control of broadleaf weeds in wheat and barley not underseeded with a legume, fallow cropland, grasses grown for seed, rangeland and permanent grass pastures, conservation reserve program (CRP) acres and non-cropland

Active Ingredients:

clpyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt.....	5.1%
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt†	39.0%
Inert Ingredients	55.9%
Total	100.0%

Acid Equivalents:

3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 3.9% (0.38 lb/gal)
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - 20.9% (2.0 lb/gal)

†Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 978.05 (15th Ed.)

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

AUG 4 1998

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

62719-48

Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Keep Out of Reach of Children

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Causes Eye Damage And Skin Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- For containers of over 1 gallon, but less than 5 gallons: Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (such as probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a Chemical-resistant apron in addition to other required PPE.

4021

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. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Controls Statements

For containers of 5 gallons or more: A mechanical system (such as 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. 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.

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.

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.

First Aid

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If swallowed: Induce vomiting immediately by giving two glasses of water and sticking finger down throat. Call a physician. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Environmental Hazards

Drift or runoff may adversely affect non-target 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 disposing of equipment washwaters.

Clopyralid is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation or drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply clopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow, or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which that would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for additional precautionary information including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Engineering Controls Statements and User Safety Recommendations, and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

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Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer" and "Limitation of Remedies" inside label booklet.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

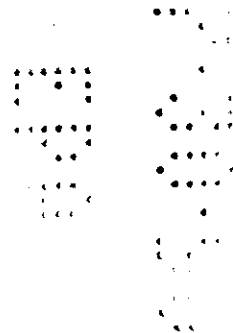
EPA Reg. No. 62719-48

EPA Est. 464-MI-1

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Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 USA

Herbicide

Net Contents XXX



6021

(Label Booklet)

(logo) Dow AgroSciences LLC

Curtail*

For selective control of broadleaf weeds in wheat and barley not underseeded with a legume, fallow cropland, grasses grown for seed, rangeland and permanent grass pastures, conservation reserve program (CRP) acres and non-cropland

Active Ingredients:

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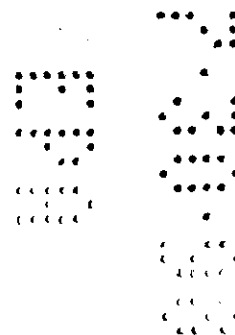
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Herbicide

Net Contents XXX



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(Page 1 through end):

Precautionary Statements**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals****DANGER PELIGRO**

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Causes Eye Damage And Skin Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- For containers of over 1 gallon, but less than 5 gallons: Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (such as probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a Chemical-resistant apron in addition to other required PPE.

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. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Controls Statements

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Environmental Hazards

Drift or runoff may adversely affect non-target 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 disposing of equipment washwaters.

Clopyralid is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation or drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply clopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow, or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which that would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Store above 40 F or warm and agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, 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 (Metal): Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Disposal (Plastic): Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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.

General: Consult federal, state, or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures.

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General Information

Curtail* herbicide is recommended for selective, postemergence control of broadleaf weeds in wheat and barley not underseeded with a legume, fallow cropland (including summer fallow, post-harvest, and set-aside acres) rangeland and permanent grass pastures, land in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and non-cropland.

General Use Precautions

[Editor's note: Sections on sprayer cleanout and field bioassay have been added to General Use Precautions; several items have been moved or reformatted for clarity. Text changes are as shown by edit marks.]

Use directions in Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling may supersede directions or limitations in this labeling.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Do not use in-a-greenhouse greenhouses.

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

Note: Advisory: Many forbs (desirable broadleaf forage plants) are susceptible to Curtail. Do not spray pastures containing desirable forbs, especially legumes, unless injury can be tolerated. However, the stand and growth of established perennial grasses is usually improved after spraying, especially when rainfall is adequate and grazing is deferred.

Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots.

Do not use on bentgrass.

Apply only once per crop cycle, except for grasses grown for seed (see Directions for Use specific use directions). A fallow treatment that precedes or follows a small grains application is also allowed. An application to fallow cropland preceding or following an application to small grains (wheat or barley) is allowed.

~~Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.~~

~~Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.~~

Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas onto to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

~~Straw from treated areas, or manure from animals which have grazed treated areas, cannot be used for composting or mulching on ground where susceptible crops may be grown the following season. To promote herbicide decomposition, plant material should be evenly incorporated or burned. Do not use hay or straw from treated areas for composting or mulching on susceptible broadleaf crops.~~

Residues in Plants or Manure: Do not use plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas for composting or mulching where susceptible plants may be grown the following season. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops. To promote herbicidal decomposition, plant residues should be evenly

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incorporated or burned. Breakdown of clopyralid in crop residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

~~Do not move treated soil and avoid situations where treated soil particles may blow into areas where susceptible crops are grown. Violent windstorms may move soil particles. If this product is on soil particles and they are blown onto susceptible plants, visible symptoms may appear. Serious injury is unlikely. The hazard of movement of this product on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or if rain occurs shortly after application.~~

Advisory (Avoid Movement of Treated Soil): Avoid conditions under which soil from treated areas may be moved or blown to areas containing susceptible plants. Wind-blown dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms, such as epinasty (downward curving or twisting of leaf petioles or stems), when deposited on susceptible plants, however, serious injury is unlikely. To minimize potential movement of clopyralid on wind-blown dust, avoid treatment of powdery dry or light sandy soils until soil is settled by rainfall or irrigation or irrigation shortly after application.

~~Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Apply this product only as specified on this label. [Editor's note: Redundant statements deleted - see Environmental. Hazards and first statement under Directions for Use header.]~~

Pasture/Grazing/Haying Restrictions

Do not graze lactating dairy cattle in treated areas for 14 days after application.

Remove meat animals from freshly treated areas 7 days before slaughter. Withdrawal is not needed if 2 weeks or more have elapsed since application.

Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

Residues of Curtail in treated plant tissues, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

(All States Except Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington)

Do not plant wheat, barley, oats, grasses, and corn within 30 days after an application of Curtail.

Do not plant sugar beets (including beets grown for seed) in the same growing season following an application of Curtail.

Do not plant alfalfa, asparagus, canola, cole crops, grain sorghum, onions, popcorn, cauliflower, sweet corn, and strawberries for 10.5 months after an application of Curtail.

~~Do not plant dry beans, soybeans and sunflowers for 10.5 months after an application of Curtail, or 18 months if soils contain less than 2% organic matter and natural precipitation is less than 15 inches during the 10.5 months following treatment. For these areas see "Special Conditions" below.~~

~~To avoid potential phytotoxicity all other crops including peas, lentils, potatoes, and broadleaf crops grown for seed should not be planted for 18 months after treatment unless the risk of injury is acceptable.~~

Special Conditions: Curtail residues in plant tissues which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops. In areas defined previously as low in organic matter and precipitation, sensitive crops such as dry beans, soybeans, and sunflowers may be injured when planted 12 months after treatment. Unless the risk of injury is acceptable, these crops should not be planted until 18 months after treatment. The potential for injury may be reduced by burning, removal, or incorporation of treated crop residues with a minimum of 2 supplemental Fall irrigations.

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Rotation Crop	Rotation Crop Interval	Comments, Conditions and Limitations
barley, grasses, field corn, grasses, oats, wheat	30 days	Listed crops may be planted 30 days following application of Curtail.
Sugar beets	5 months	Do not plant in the same growing season following application of Curtail
alfalfa, asparagus, canola (rapeseed), cole crops, dry beans ¹ , grain sorghum, mint, onions, popcorn, safflower, soybeans ¹ , sunflowers ¹ , sweet corn, strawberries	10.5 months	Do not plant listed crops for 10.5 months following application of Curtail. ¹ If soils contain less than 2% organic matter and natural precipitation is less than 15 inches during the 10.5 months following application, these (footnoted) crops should not be planted until 18 months after application unless the risk of crop injury is acceptable. The potential for injury may be reduced by burning, removal, or incorporation of treated crop residues followed by a minimum of 2 supplemental fall irrigations.
Lentils, peas, potatoes and broadleaf crops grown for seed	18 months	Do not plant listed crops for 18 months after application unless the risk of crop injury is acceptable. The potential for injury may be reduced by burning, removal, or incorporation of treated crop residues followed by a minimum of 2 supplemental fall irrigations.

(Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington Only)

Do not plant wheat, barley, oats, grasses or field corn within 30 days after an application of Curtail.

Do not plant sugar beets (including beets grown for seed) in the same growing season following an application of Curtail.

Do not plant alfalfa, asparagus, canola (rapeseed), Brassica species grown for seed, cole crops, dry beans, soybeans, grain sorghum, mint, onions, popcorn, safflower, sunflower, sweet corn or strawberries during the first 12 months after an application of Curtail.

For areas receiving 18 inches or more of annual precipitation (not including irrigation): Alfalfa, asparagus, dry beans, canola (rapeseed), Brassica species grown for seed, grain sorghum, mint, onions, popcorn, sweet corn, soybeans, strawberries and sunflowers may be planted 12 months after an application of Curtail. Cole crops, lentils, peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), safflower or broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding Brassica species) may also be planted 12 months after treatment, however, unless risk of injury is acceptable, these crops should not be planted until 18 months after treatment.

For areas receiving less than 18 inches average annual precipitation (not including irrigation): Alfalfa, dry beans, soybeans, sunflowers, lentils, peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed) or broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding Brassica species) should not be planted until 18 months after an application of Curtail. However, crop injury and/or yield loss may occur up to 4 years after application.

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Rotation Crop	Rotation Crop Interval [†]	Comments, Conditions and Limitations
barley, grasses, field corn, oats, wheat	30 days	Listed crops may be planted 30 days following application of Curtail.
sugar beets	5 months	Do not plant in the same growing season following application of Curtail.
alfalfa, asparagus, Brassica species grown for seed, broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding Brassica species) [†] , canola (rapeseed), cole crops [†] , dry beans, grain sorghum, lentils [†] , mint, onions, peas [†] , popcorn, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed) [†] , safflower [†] , soybeans, sunflower, sweet corn, strawberries	12 months	In areas receiving greater than 18 inches of rainfall (not including irrigation), listed crops may be planted 12 months after an application of Curtail. [†] Unless risk of injury is acceptable, these (footnoted) crops should not be planted until 18 months after application.
alfalfa, dry beans, soybeans, sunflowers, lentils, peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed) and broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding Brassica species)	18 months	In areas receiving less than 18 inches of rainfall (not including irrigation): Listed crops should not be planted until 18 months after an application of Curtail. However, crop injury and/or yield loss may occur up to 4 years after application. <u>In such cases, a field bioassay may be useful to determine suitability for planting a given crop.</u>

[†]**Note:** The above restrictions are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Use of Curtail in accordance with the rotational crop restrictions stated, if followed, is not expected to result in crop injury; however, because Curtail is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent on soil moisture, temperature and organic matter, accurate prediction of potential rotational crop injury is impossible. In areas of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample field conditions such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. Field bioassay at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination) chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table above for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

Advisory Statements

Avoiding Injury to Non-target Plants

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Therefore, do not apply Curtail directly to or allow spray drift to come in contact with flowers, grapes, tomatoes, potatoes, beans, lentils, peas, alfalfa, sunflowers, soybeans, safflower, or other desirable broadleaf crops and ornamental plants or soil where these sensitive crops will be planted the same season.

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Avoid Spray Drift: ~~Applications should be made to avoid~~ Avoid spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops during both growing active growth and or dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift ~~since, under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more. Fine droplets can present a drift hazard.~~ A drift control or deposition agent such as Naleo-Trol suitable for agricultural use may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Application: To minimize spray drift, apply Curtail in a total spray volume of 10 or more gallons per acre as a large-droplet, low pressure spray. Refer to spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on gallons per acre spray volume, spray pressure, sprayer speed, nozzle types type and arrangements arrangement of nozzles, nozzle heights height of nozzles above the target canopy, etc., for respective application equipment. ~~Spot treatments should only be applied with a calibrated boom to prevent misapplication.~~ With ground equipment, spray Spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; ~~by applying no more than 20 gallons of spray per acre; by using no more than 30 pounds per square inch (psi) spraying pressure with large droplet-producing nozzle tips; by using larger nozzle tips rather than increasing pressure to increase spray volume; and by spraying when wind velocity is low; and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour.~~ Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. Keep operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressure range for the specific nozzle type used. Low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers. Select nozzles and pressures that provide adequate plant coverage but minimize the production of fine spray particles. Avoid application under completely calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversions.

Aerial Application: With aircraft, drift can be lessened by applying a coarse spray; by using no more than 30 ~~pounds~~ psi spray pressure at the nozzles; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the wing span of the aircraft; and by spraying only when wind velocity is less than 6 mph low.

~~Do not apply~~ **Avoid application by aircraft when an air temperature inversion exists.** Such a condition is characterized by little or no wind and ~~with~~ lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The use of a smoke device on the aircraft or continuous smoke column at or near site of application will indicate air direction and velocity, and whether a temperature inversion is present, ~~which is shown as indicated by horizontal layering of the smoke.~~

Sprayer Clean-Out

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply Curtail should be thoroughly cleaned before re-using to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use at least three times with water. Dispose of all rinse water by application to treatment area or apply to non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 qt of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15-20 min). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.

Mixing and Loading

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

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Mixing Instructions

1. Add 3/4 of the required spray volume to the spray tank and start agitation.
2. Add the required amount of Curtail.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to manufacturer's label.
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Tank Mixing: This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed recommended application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment has been adequately cleaned. (See instructions for Sprayer Clean-Out.)
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Curtail and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, iels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Application Directions

Timing: Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Only weeds which are that have emerged at the time of application will be affected. Wet foliage at the time of application may decrease control if foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. The Curtail treatment will be rainfast within 6-8 hours after application.

Application Rate Ranges: Generally, lower labeled application rates will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive susceptible weed species. ~~For less sensitive species, perennials and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds) the higher labeled rates will be needed.~~ Higher labeled rates will generally be required for more tolerant species, perennials, weeds in dense stands or in advanced stages of growth, or under conditions of plant stress such as drought or extreme temperatures. Weeds in fallow land or other areas where crop competition from crops is not a factor present will generally require higher rates to obtain for control or suppression.

Spray Coverage: Adequate spray coverage and drift control are important. Obtaining a balance between spray coverage and drift control may sometimes be difficult but can be achieved, provided the applicator understands the factors affecting coverage and drift. Factors affecting spray coverage include spray volume, crop canopy and weed density. As crop canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for information on the relationship between gallons per acre, spray pressure, sprayer speed, nozzle type and arrangement, nozzle height above the target canopy, droplet size and drift potential for respective application equipment. Do not apply less than 2 and not more than 40 gallons per acre total spray volume. For best results, apply 5 or more gallons per acre by air and 10 or more gallons per acre by

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ground. ~~Reducing total spray volume may result in decreased coverage and weed control. Use enough total spray volume and a delivery system to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not apply where spray drift may be a problem due to proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants.~~

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough and uniform spray coverage of target weeds. Do not broadcast apply in less than 2 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 or more gallons per acre. In general, spray volume must be increased as crop canopy, height and weed density increase in order to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under "Avoiding Injury to Non-target Plants" in "Advisory Statements" section of this label.

Use of Surfactants: Addition of wetting and/or penetration agents is not usually necessary when using Curtail; however, if a surfactant will be added to the spray solution, use a non-ionic surfactant approved suitable for use in growing crops, ~~such as X-77~~, of at least 80% active ingredient and do not exceed 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.5% v/v). ~~Adding Use of a surfactant to in the spray mixture may increase weed control effectiveness on weeds but may reduce selectivity to the crop safety, particularly under conditions which promote of plant stress.~~

Use With Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions: Curtail is compatible with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solutions; however, if these liquid fertilizer solutions are to be ~~sprayed~~ applied with Curtail, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when the water source changes, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. A compatibility test is performed by ~~pouring~~ mixing the spray components (in the desired order and proportions) into a clear glass jar before mixing in the spray tank. Use of a compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex may help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to compare with jar test agitation. For best results, liquid fertilizer rates should not exceed 50% of the total spray volume. Premix Curtail with water and add to the liquid fertilizer/water mixture while agitating contents of the spray tank. Apply the spray the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation.

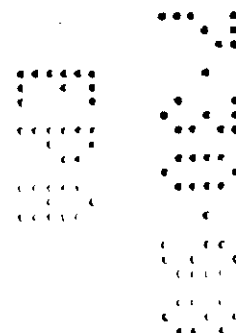
Note-Advisory: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers can cause yellowing or leaf burn of crop foliage.

Spot Treatments: To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications of Curtail if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1,000 sq ft. Mix the amount of Curtail (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in one or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of Curtail required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or ml) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of Curtail per gallon of spray to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate				
1 pt/acre	2 pt/acre	2 2/3 pt/acre	3 pt/acre	4 pt/acre
3/8 fl oz 11 ml	3/4 fl oz (22 ml)	1 fl oz 30 ml	1 1/8 fl oz (33 ml)	1.5 fl oz 44 ml

[†] 1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml



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Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Curtail

Note: The letter in parentheses (-) after the listed weed indicates if life cycle is annual (a), biennial (b), or perennial (p).

alfalfa (from seed only) (p)	locoweed, Lambert (p)
artichoke, Jerusalem (p)	marshelder (a)
buckwheat, wild (a)	mustard, tumble (Jim Hill) (a)
buffalobur (a) [†]	mustard, wild (a)
burdock, common (b)	nightshade, cutleaf (a)
chamomile, false (scentless) (a)	nightshade, hairy (a)
chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel) (a)	pennycress, field (fanweed) (a)
clover, black medic (a)	pigweed, redroot (a)
clover, hop (a)	pineappleweed (a)
clover, sweet (b)	plantain (p)
clover, red (p)	radish, wild (a)
clover, white (p)	ragweed, common (a)
cocklebur, common (a)	ragweed, giant (a)
coffeedweed (a)	salsify, meadow (goatsbeard) (b)
cornflower (bachelor button) (a)	shepherdspurse (a)
dandelion (p)	sicklepod (a)
dock, curly (p)	smartweed, Pennsylvania (a)
flaxweed (a) [†]	sorrel, red (p)
groundsel, common (b)	sowthistle, annual (a)
hawksbeard, narrowleaf (a)	sowthistle, perennial (p) [†]
hawkweed, orange (p)	starthistle, yellow (a)
hawkweed, yellow (p)	sunflower, common (a)
horseweed (a)	teasel, common (b)
jimsonweed (a)	thistle, bull (b)
knapweed, diffuse (b)	tansymustard, pinnate (a) [†]
knapweed, Russian (p) [†]	thistle, Canada (p)
knapweed, spotted (b)	thistle, musk (b)
kochia (2-4 leaf) (a) [†]	thistle, Russian (1-3 leaf) (a)
ladysthumb (a)	velvetleaf (a)
lambsquarters, common (a)	vetch (a)
lettuce, prickly (a)	volunteer beans (a)
locoweed, white (p)	volunteer lentils (a)
	volunteer peas (a)

[†]These weeds may only be suppressed. Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree and duration of weed control and duration of effect will vary with weed size and density, spray application rate and coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after the time of treatment. For perennial weeds, Curtail will control the initial top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control). At higher rates shown on this label, Curtail may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following application; however, plant response may be inconsistent due to inherent variability in shoot regrowth from perennial root systems.

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Approved Uses Crop Uses

Crop Uses

Agricultural Use Requirements for Crops: For the following crop uses, follow PPE and Reentry instructions in the "Agricultural Use Requirements" section of this label.

Barley and Wheat

Timing: Apply Curtail in the spring to actively growing wheat or barley once 4 leaves have unfolded on the main stem and tillering has begun up to the jointing stage (first node of main stem detectable). To control or suppress listed weeds listed above, make application after maximum emergence of the target weeds but before they exceed 3 inches in height or diameter (for rosettes). To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged from the soil, but before up to bud stage. A later timing of application (when the grain crop is between the jointing and boot stages) stage of growth may be used to treat control later-emerging weeds; however, do not apply unless the risk of injury is acceptable. Do not apply after the boot stage.

Note: ~~Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 1 week after treatment. Do not harvest hay from treated grain fields.~~

Rate: Apply 2 to 2 2/3 pints per acre of Curtail ~~per acre~~. The higher rate may be used when the condition of the weeds and/or crop at the time of treatment may prevent optimum control.

Note: Higher rates of Curtail or any application of Curtail following a spring postemergence treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA, may increase the risk of crop injury.

Restrictions:

- Do not permit lactating dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 1 week after treatment.
- Do not harvest hay from treated grain fields.

Tank Mixtures for Wheat and Barley

~~This product may be tank mixed with the following herbicides for control of additional weeds in wheat and barley. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled and geographic and other restrictions. When tank mixing, use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosages should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Curtail may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in wheat, barley, and oats. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" under "Mixing Instructions". When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.~~

Active Ingredient	Product	Formulation	Amount of Product per Acre
bromoxynil†	Buctril	2 lb/gal	3/4 to 1 pt
chlorsulfuron	Glean	75% DF	1/6 to 1/3 at 6Z
dicamba†,††	Banvel	4 lb/gal	1/8 to 1/4 pt
diflufenzoquat	Avenge	2 lb/gal	2 1/2 to 4 pt
diuron	Direx 4L	4 lb/gal	1 to 1 1/2 pt
	Diuron 4L		

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	Diuron 80 WDG	80% DF	1/2 to 1 lb
	Diuron DF	80% WP	
MCPA or 2,4-D††		4 lb/gal	Up to 1/2 pt
metribuzin	Lexene DF	75% DF	2 1/2 to 4 wt oz
	Sencor DF		
metsulfuron-methyl	Ally	60% DF	1/10 wt oz
terbutryn	Igran 80 WP	80% WP	6 to 10 wt oz
tribenuron-methyl and thifensulfuron-methyl	Harmony Extra	75% DF	1/3 to 1/2 wt oz
tribenuron-methyl	Express	75% DF	1/6 to 1/4 wt oz

Precautions:

†Buctril or Banvel tank mixes with Curtail may be useful in broadening the annual weed control spectrum but may reduce control of perennials, such as Canada thistle.

††Note: Do not tank mix Curtail with 2,4-D or dicamba unless the risk of crop injury is acceptable.

Fallow Cropland

Timing: Curtail can may be applied either post-harvest, or in the spring/summer (during fallow period), or to set-aside acres to control or suppress listed weeds listed above (refer to rotation restrictions). Apply to young, emerged weeds under conditions that promote active growth. For best results on tough perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the basal leaves have emerged, but before up to bud stage. Later applications may result in less consistent control. Extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near freezing temperatures) prior to, at, or following the time of application may reduce weed control.

For best results, wait 14 to 20 days after application before cultivating or fertilizing with shank-type applicators to allow for thorough translocation. To avoid potential phytotoxicity, allow at least 30 days after application before seeding to wheat, barley or grasses.

Rate: Apply 2-4 pints per acre of Curtail per acre. Applications of Curtail to fallow cropland made either before or after an application to small grains in a 12 month period are restricted to 2 pints per acre. The lower rate should not be used in fallow cropland unless it is a part of a planned sequential treatment.

Tank Mixtures For Fallow Cropland

To improve control of certain broadleaf weeds, Curtail at 2 pints per acre may be applied with up to 1.5 lb ae-acid equivalent per acre additional 2,4-D. ~~When mixing, read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled and geographic and other restrictions. When tank mixing, use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label doses should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" under "Mixing Instructions". When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.~~

Grasses Grown for Seed

Timing: Apply only to established grasses before the boot stage of growth. Applications in the boot stage and beyond will result in increased potential for injury. Do not apply to bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated. For control of late-emerging Canada thistle, a preharvest treatment may be made after grass seed is fully developed. Treatment of Canada thistle in the bud stage and later may result in less consistent control. Post-harvest fall treatments may be made to actively growing Canada thistle after the majority of basal leaves have emerged.

Rate: Use 2 to 4 pints per acre of Curtail per acre for control of annual weeds and Canada thistle. The potential for crop injury exists due to the 2,4-D component of this product and must be balanced against

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the benefits of improved weed control. Potential for crop injury increases with higher rates. Re-treat as necessary, but do not exceed 4 pints per acre of Curtail per season.

Tank Mixtures for Grasses Grown for Seed

Curtail at 1 3/4 pt/ pints per acre may be tank mixed with Banvel or Buctril to improve the control of certain weeds. Refer to the small grains table for use rates and tank mix guidelines. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" under "Mixing Instructions". When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

Rangeland, Pasture and Non-crop Uses

Use Requirements for Rangeland, Pasture and Non-cropland Areas: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is applied to rangeland, pasture or non-cropland areas.

Rotation to Broadleaf Crops: Do not plant broadleaf crops in treated areas until an adequately sensitive bioassay shows that no detectable clopyralid is present in the soil (see field bioassay instructions).

Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures

Apply 2 to 4 quarts per acre of Curtail per acre when weeds are actively growing. For weeds such as biennial thistles, spotted and diffuse knapweed, yellow starthistle and Canada thistle apply the 2 quart per acre rate on light to moderate infestations under good growing conditions. Use 3 quarts per acre for dense infestations or under poor growing conditions such as drought. For control of Russian knapweed, apply 3-4 quarts per acre at the early bud to mid-flowering stage or on fall regrowth.

Note: Review "Pasture/Haying/Grazing/Restrictions" under "General Use Precautions".

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) For Seeding To Permanent Grasses Only

Do not use Curtail if legumes or bentgrass are a desired cover crop during CRP.

~~Do not plant broadleaf crops in treated areas until an adequately sensitive bioassay shows that no detectable clopyralid is present in the soil (see field bioassay instructions).~~

~~Conditions that of plant stress grasses, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to the grasses at all stages of growth. Do not use in apply to newly seeded areas until grass is established.~~

~~Timing: Curtail can be applied when perennial grasses have become are well established (tillering, with at least 1.5 inches secondary roots, and good vigor) as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots. For control of weeds such as musk thistle, Canada thistle and knapweed (diffuse, spotted and Russian), apply to actively growing weeds after the majority of the basal leaves have emerged, but before up to bud stage. Later applications may result in less consistent control.~~

In fields with heavy weed density which are to be planted to CRP grasses, a pre-seeding application may be made. In general, cropland to be planted to CRP in the spring should be treated during the previous fall and cropland to be planted to CRP in the fall should be treated during the previous spring or summer. A pre-seeding Curtail treatment with Curtail may cause visible injury and reduced seed production in some newly planted grass stands, however, grass stand establishment should be improved because of reduced weed competition. Wait at least 30 days after Curtail treatment with Curtail before seeding grasses.

Rate: Apply 2 to 4 quarts per acre of Curtail per acre. Do not exceed 2 ~~qt~~ quarts per acre for pre-seeding treatment.

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Non-Cropland

Apply 2 - 4 quarts per acre of Curtail ~~per acre~~ when weeds are actively growing. Where Canada thistle or knapweed (spotted or diffuse only) is the primary pest, best results are obtained by applying Curtail when the majority of basal leaves have emerged, ~~but before~~ up to bud stage. Later applications may result in less consistent control.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences LLC 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, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. Dow AgroSciences LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences LLC or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' LLC election, one of the following:

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

Dow AgroSciences LLC shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences LLC is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences LLC be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

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