

PM33 62719-73
Pg. 1 of 7

Specimen Label

Stinger*

Herbicide

Stinger

For Selective Postemergence Control of Broadleaf Weeds in Sugar Beets, Field Corn, Wheat, Barley, and Oats Not Underseeded With a Legume, Christmas Tree Plantations and Nurseries, Grasses Grown for Seed, Fallow Cropland, Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures, Non-Cropland Areas, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acres

Active Ingredient(s):
Clopyralid (3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid) as the monoethanolamine salt 40.9%
Inert Ingredient(s): 59.1%
ACID EQUIVALENT: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 31% - 3 lb/gal
E.P.A. Registration No. 62719-73
E.P.A. Est. 464-MI-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUCION:

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO:

Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUSES EYE INJURY • HARMFUL IF INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN

Avoid Contact With Eyes, Skin Or Clothing
• Avoid Breathing Spray Mist • Wash Thoroughly With Soap And Water After Handling • Remove Contaminated Clothing And Wash Before Reuse

STATEMENTS OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT: If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. If on skin, wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention

Physical or Chemical Hazards

COMBUSTIBLE • Do Not Use or Store Near Heat or Open Flame. Do Not Cut or Weld Container.

Environmental Hazards

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply directly to any body of water or wetlands.

See additional precautionary statements elsewhere on this label.

NOTICE

Read and understand the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions.

Before buying or using this product, read "WARRANTY LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER" elsewhere on this label. If terms are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to seller for full refund of purchase price paid.

Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under WARRANTY LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER.

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

endangering life or property involving this product, call collect 517-636-4400

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Do Not Ship or Store with Food, Feeds, Drugs, or Clothing

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ACCEPTED
JUN 15 1990
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 62719-73

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

STINGER Herbicide is recommended for selective, postemergence control of the following broadleaf weeds in sugar beets, field corn, wheat, barley, and oats not underseeded with a legume, fallow cropland, rangeland and permanent grass pastures, grasses grown for seed, Christmas trees, conservation reserve program (CRP) acres, and non-cropland areas including fence rows, around farm buildings, and equipment pathways.

artichoke, Jerusalem	marshelder
buckwheat, wild	nightshade, Eastern black
buffalobur ¹	nightshade, cutleaf
burdock, common	nightshade, hairy
chamomile, false (scentless)	oxeye daisy
chamomile, mayweed (oogfennel)	pineappleweed
clover, sweet	ragweed, common
clover, red	ragweed, giant
cocklebur, common	salsify, meadow (goatsbeard)
coffeeweed	sicklepod
cornflower (bachelor button)	smartweed, green ¹
dandelion	sorrel, red
dock, curly	sowthistle, annual
groundsel, common	sowthistle, perennial ¹
hawksbeard, narrowleaf	starthistle, yellow
horseweed	sunflower
jimsonweed	thistle, Canada
knawweed, diffuse	thistle, musk
knawweed, Russian ¹	velch
knawweed, spotted	volunteer alfalfa
ladysthumb ¹	volunteer beans
lettuce, prickly	volunteer lentils
locoweed, white	volunteer peas
locoweed, lambert	

¹ 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 of weed control and duration of effect will vary with weed size and density, spray rate and coverage, and growing conditions before, during, and after the time of treatment. For perennial weeds, STINGER Herbicide will control the initial topgrowth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control). At higher use rates shown on this label, STINGER Herbicide 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.

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 emerged at the time of application will be affected. Wet foliage at the time of application may decrease control. The treatment with STINGER Herbicide will be rainfast within 6-8 hours after application.

Rates: Generally, lower labeled application rates will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive 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 rates will be needed. Weeds in fallow or other areas where crop competition is not a factor will generally require higher rates to obtain control or suppression.

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. Use equipment and nozzle types which are designed for herbicide application. 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 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 of Adjuvants: Addition of surfactants, crop oils, or other adjuvants is not usually necessary when using STINGER Herbicide. Adding a surfactant to the spray mixture may increase effectiveness on weeds but may reduce selectivity to the crop, particularly under conditions which promote plant stress. If an adjuvant is added to the spray solution, follow all manufacturer use guidelines.

Tank Mixes: When tank 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. 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.

WEED CONTROL GUIDELINES
Amount of STINGER Per Acre X Use Site²

Weed Species	Growth Stage	Sugar Beet, Christmas Trees	Wheat, Barley, Oats	Grasses For Seed	Fallow, Non-Crop	Range & Pasture, CRP	Field Corn
clover cocklebur sunflower ragweeds jimsonweed volunteer soybean vetch marshelder	Up to 5 leaf	¼ - ½ pt	¼ - ½ pt	¼ - ½ pt	¼ - ½ pt	¼ - ½ pt	¼ - ½ pt
wild buckwheat nightshade sp. buffalobur smartweeds (suppression)	1-3 leaf stage, but before vining 2-4 leaf 2-3 leaf	½ pt					
Canada thistle sowthistle (suppression)	rosette to prebud	½ - ¾ pt	¼ - ½ pt	½ - ¾ pt	½ pt	¾ - 1 pt	½ - ¾ pt
knapweeds, spotted/diffuse knapweeds, Russian (suppression)	up to bud stage	¾ pt	—	¾ - 1 pt.	—	¾ - 1 pt 1 - 1½ pt	— —

¹ This table is intended as a reference only. For complete instructions see the body of the text.

² Use the lower rate for light to moderate infestations and good growing conditions and the higher rate for dense infestations or under poor growing conditions such as drought.

Sugar Beets

STINGER Herbicide is recommended for the control of various annual and perennial broadleaf weeds infesting sugar beets. Apply ¼ to ½ pint of STINGER Herbicide per acre with ground equipment as a broadcast foliar spray. Apply in 10 or more gallons total spray volume per acre when the sugar beets are in the cotyledon to 5 leaf stage of growth and the weeds are young and actively growing. Re-treat as necessary but do not exceed ¾ pint of STINGER Herbicide per acre per season. Do not apply within 105 days before harvest of beet roots and tops. Do not apply to sugar beets grown for seed.

STINGER Herbicide may be applied as a band treatment. Use the formulas below to determine the appropriate rate and volume per treated acre.

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

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

For annual weed control spray ¼ - ½ pt of STINGER Herbicide per acre on weeds up to the 5 leaf growth stage. Wild buckwheat applications should be made at the 1-3 leaf stage, before vining begins.

For the most effective control of perennials such as Canada thistle and sowthistle, apply ½ - ¾ pint of STINGER Herbicide per acre as a broadcast treatment to the entire infested area. Apply when the majority of basal leaves have emerged, but before the bud stage. Cultivation can disrupt translocation to the roots of perennials such as Canada thistle. For best results do not cultivate thistle patches.

To promote herbicide efficacy wait a minimum of 7 days after application before flood or furrow irrigation.

Tank Mixes: To control additional broadleaf weeds and provide consistent control of difficult weeds such as wild buckwheat, tank mix ¼ - ½ pint of STINGER Herbicide per acre with 2-6.5 pints of Betamix or Betanex. For best results, apply ¼ pint of STINGER tank mixed with 2-6.5 pints of Betamix or Betanex followed 1-2 weeks later by a second application of ¼ - ½ pint of STINGER per acre tank mixed with Betamix or Betanex. Note: Do not add additional adjuvants when employing a Betamix or Betanex tank mix with STINGER Herbicide due to increased potential for crop injury. (See tank mix section under Directions for Use.)

STINGER Herbicide may be tank mixed with grass herbicides such as Poast for grassy weed control. Be sure to include crop oil or Dash surfactant to optimize grass weed control. (See tank mix section under Directions for Use.)

Field Corn

STINGER Herbicide is recommended for postemergence control of Canada thistle, Jerusalem artichoke, annual sowthistle, common sunflower, common cocklebur, giant and common ragweed, jimsonweed and other broadleaf weeds infesting field corn. Apply STINGER Herbicide at suggested timing and rates for field corn as indicated below.

Apply STINGER Herbicide to actively growing broadleaf weeds any time after corn emergence through 24 inch tall corn. Apply with ground equipment as a postemergence broadcast or directed spray in 10 or more gallons of spray volume per acre to ensure uniform and thorough spray coverage of the weed foliage. Use only spray nozzles designed for herbicide application. The use of flat fan nozzles provides the best coverage and distribution of chemical on the plant foliage. Use spray pressures (at the boom) which nozzle manufacturers recommend to obtain desired spray volume. Use higher spray pressures and volumes when weed foliage is dense.

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For the most effective control of Canada thistle, apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint of STINGER Herbicide per acre as a broadcast treatment to the entire infested area. Apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged, thistles are at least 4 inches in diameter or height, but before bud stage. Use the higher rate listed for dense patches or when greater residual control is desired. Cultivation can disrupt translocation to the roots of Canada thistle. For best results, do not cultivate prior to application, and wait 14 to 20 days after application before cultivating to allow for thorough translocation.

For control of common cocklebur, giant ragweed, common ragweed, sunflower, other annual weeds and Jerusalem artichoke, apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint of STINGER Herbicide on weeds up to the 5 leaf stage.

Hand-Held Sprayers - Applications should be made on a spray-to-wet basis with spray coverage uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of STINGER Herbicide with water as shown in the following table.

Desired Volume Spray Solution	Amount of STINGER
1 gallon	1/4 fl. ounce
25 gallons	1/2 pint
100 gallons	1 1/2 pints

Restrictions: Re-treat as necessary, but do not apply more than 1/2 pint of STINGER Herbicide per acre per year. Do not apply to field corn greater than 24 inches tall. Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated corn silage as feed within 40 days after last treatment.

Christmas Tree Plantations And Nurseries

Timing: STINGER Herbicide can be safely applied over the top of actively growing: balsam fir, blue spruce, Douglas fir, Fraser fir, grand fir, lodgepole pine, noble fir, ponderosa pine, Scotch pine, and white pine. For the Pacific Northwest: do not apply in the first year of transplanting. Apply only to trees transplanted at least one year. (Some needle curling has been observed on 1st year transplants.) Apply to actively growing weeds. For control of annual weeds apply STINGER Herbicide up to the 5 leaf growth stage (for wild buckwheat application at 3-5 leaf, but before vining, is recommended). For control of weeds such as Canada thistle and knapweeds, apply after the majority of the basal leaves have emerged, but before bud stage. Later application may result in less consistent control.

Rate: Apply 1/4 - 1/2 pint of STINGER Herbicide per acre for control of annual weeds. Apply 1/2 - 3/4 pint of STINGER Herbicide per acre for difficult to control weeds such as Canada thistle and knapweeds. Apply as a broadcast or band application in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre by ground application. Use the formula under "sugar beets", to determine the appropriate rate and volume per treated acre. Apply as often as needed, but do not exceed 1/2 pint per acre. Do not exceed 1/2 pint per acre for blue spruce. Free injury may occur with the addition of a surfactant or crop oil with STINGER Herbicide. Do not use unless previous experience shows injury is tolerable.

Grasses Grown For Seed

Timing: Apply only to established grasses before the boot stage. Applications in the boot stage and beyond can result in increased injury. Do not apply to bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated.

Rate: Use 1/4 to 1/2 pint of STINGER Herbicide per acre for control of annual weeds and Canada thistle. Re-treat as necessary, but do not exceed 1/2 pint of STINGER per acre per season.

Fallow Cropland

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

Rate: Apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint of STINGER Herbicide per acre. Use the higher rate on perennial weeds or when the condition of the weeds at the time of treatment may prevent optimum control.

Tank Mixtures for Fallow Cropland: To improve control of certain broadleaf weeds, STINGER Herbicide may be applied with 0.5-2.0 lb ae per acre 2,4-D.

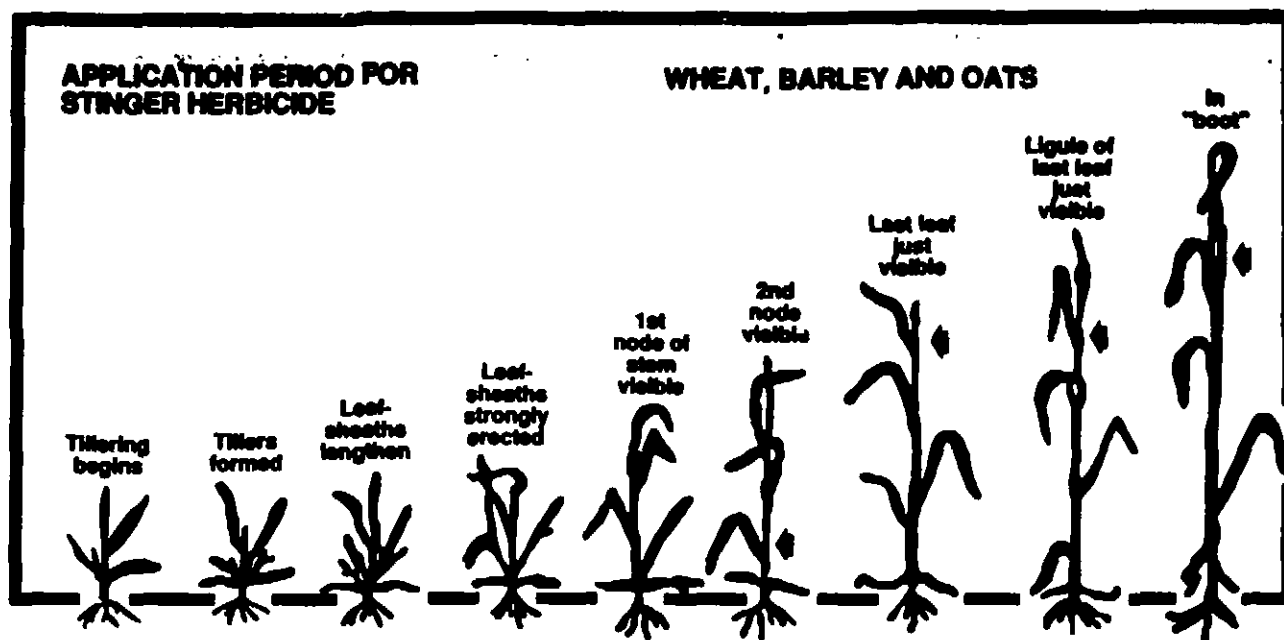
Non-Cropland

For use on non-cropland areas such as fencerows, around farm buildings and equipment pathways. For control of broadleaf weeds, apply 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints of STINGER Herbicide per acre. The lower rate of 1/4 pint per acre provides acceptable control of weeds only under highly favorable growing conditions and when plants are 1-3 inches tall. Apply 1/2 pint per acre when weeds are 3 to 6 inches tall or under dry conditions. Where Canada thistle or knapweeds are the primary pest, best results are obtained by applying 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints of STINGER Herbicide per acre. To improve spectrum of activity or to increase activity against taller weeds, STINGER may be tank mixed with 0.5 to 2.0 lbs. ae per acre of 2, 4-D amine or low volatile ester.

Wheat, Barley And Oats

Apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint of STINGER Herbicide per acre from the 3 leaf stage up to early boot stage of growth. For control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, 1/2 pint of STINGER Herbicide per acre should be used. Russian knapweed will only be suppressed at this rate.

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.



Tank Mixtures for Wheat, Barley and Oats: Tank mix ¼ to ½ pint per acre of STINGER Herbicide with the herbicides listed below for the control of additional weeds.

Active Ingredient	Product	Formulation	Amount of Product Per Acre
bromoxynil	Buctril	2 lb/gal	¼ to 1 pt
	Buctril 4EC Buctril ME4	4 lb/gal	¼ to ½ pt
chlorsulfuron	Glean	75% DF	¼ to ¼ wt oz
	Banvel	4 lb/gal	¼ to ¼ pt
dicamba	Direx 4L	4 lb/gal	¼ to 1¼ pt
	Diuron 4L		
diuron	Diuron 80 WDG	80% DF	½ to 1 lb
	Diuron DF	80% WP	
MCPA or 2,4-D ¹		4 lb/gal	½ to 1 pt
	metribuzin	75% DG	2½ to 4 wt oz
metsulfuron	Ally	60% DF	½ wt oz
	methyl	80% WP	7.5 to 12.5 wt oz
terbutryn	Igran 80WP	75% DF	¼ to ½ wt oz
	thiameturon	Express	75% DF

¹ Tank mix with 2,4-D for application on wheat and barley only.

Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures

Apply ¼ to 1½ pints of STINGER Herbicide per acre when weeds are young and actively growing. Grasses are tolerant, but new grass seedlings may be injured to varying degrees until the grass has become well established.

NOTE: Some forbs are susceptible to STINGER Herbicide. 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 hay or straw from treated areas for composting or mulching on susceptible broadleaf crops.

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

Do not use STINGER Herbicide if legumes or bentgrass are a desired cover during CRP.

Grass grown on CRP acres cannot be grazed or used for hay.

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

After CRP, do not plant broadleaf crops in treated areas until an adequately sensitive bioassay shows that no detectable clopyralid is present in the soil.

Broadcast Applications (Ground): Applications of STINGER Herbicide should be made when perennial grasses have become established (has tillered, developed a good secondary root system and shows good vigor) since most perennial grasses have shown better tolerance to the herbicide at that stage.

For control of actively growing weeds such as musk thistle, Canada thistle, and knapweed (spotted, diffuse and Russian), use ¼ to 1½ pints per acre of STINGER Herbicide after the majority of basal leaves have emerged, but before bud stage. For the control of wild buckwheat, volunteer sunflower and musk thistle rosettes, apply ½ pint per acre of STINGER Herbicide. STINGER Herbicide can also be tank mixed with ¼ to 1 lb/acre of 2,4-D where species present are sensitive to 2,4-D. For best results, use in 10 or more gallons of water per acre by ground. Increasing the rate of application can increase the risk of injury. Application prior to the flowering stage is recommended (still in the bud stage).

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USE PRECAUTIONS

Apply only once per 12 month period, except for sugar beets, field corn and grasses grown for seed. A fallow treatment that precedes or follows a small grain application is also allowed. (See Directions for Use.)

Wheat, barley, oats, grasses, field corn or sugar beets (including beets grown for seed) may be planted at anytime following treatment.

Alfalfa, asparagus, canola, cole crops, mint, onions, safflower, and strawberries may be planted 12 months after treatment. Dry beans, soybeans, and sunflowers may also be planted at 12 months after treatment, except in soils with less than 2% organic matter receiving less than 15 inches of natural precipitation in the 12 month period 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: Residues of STINGER 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.

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Therefore, do not apply STINGER Herbicide directly to or allow spray drift to come in contact with vegetables, 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.

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

Avoid Spray Drift: Applications should be made to avoid spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift since, under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more. A drift control or deposition agent such as Nalco-Trol 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 STINGER Herbicide in a total spray volume of 10 or more gallons per acre as large-droplet, low-pressure spray. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on gallons per acre, spray pressure, sprayer speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights 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 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 spraying pressure with large droplet-producing nozzle tips; 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.

Do not apply by aircraft.

Do Not Transfer Livestock from treated grazing areas onto 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.

Do not move treated soil and avoid situations where treated soil particles may blow into area 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.

Straw from treated areas, or manure from animals that 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. Adequate moisture is also required to promote breakdown of plant residues which contain clopyralid.

Do not use in a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Spray Equipment - Cleaning Instructions

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply STINGER Herbicide should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use at least three times with water, and dispose of rinse water in 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 the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Environmental Hazards

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 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Storage: Store above 28°F or warm to 40°F and agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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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.

WARRANTY LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER

DowElanco 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 therein under normal conditions of use. **THIS IS THE ONLY WARRANTY MADE ON THIS PRODUCT. NO OTHER EXPRESS AND NO IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS MADE OUTSIDE OF THIS LABEL.** Therefore, neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), under abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes, etc.) or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of seller.

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

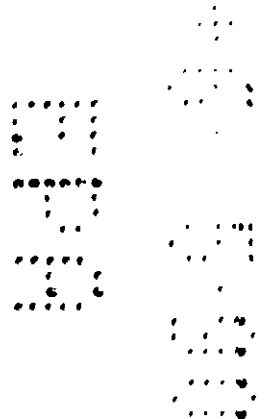
- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

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

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

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