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62719-136

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XL* 2G

Specialty Herbicide

Contains Surflan*

A selective preemergence herbicide for control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds

Active Ingredients:

- benflin: *N*-butyl-*N*-ethyl- α,α,α -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-*p*-toluidine1.0%
- oryzalin: 3,5-dinitro-*N,N*-dipropylsulfanilamide1.0%
- Inert Ingredients98.0%

Contains 1 pound active ingredient per 50 pound bag

EPA Reg. No. 62719-136
 EPA Est. No. 2393-IL-3; 5905-IA-01;
 32761-MO-3; 464-MI-1

Net Weight 50 lb

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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.

Causes Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled, Or Absorbed Through The Skin

Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Use eye protection and protective clothing such as coveralls, a long-sleeved shirt, and impermeable gloves when handling this product. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

First Aid

If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

If in eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

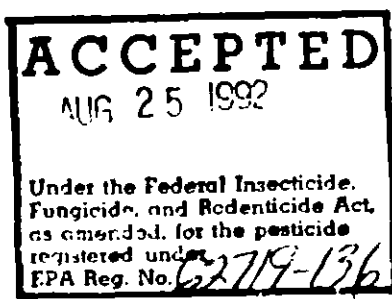
If inhaled: If discomfort occurs, remove individual to fresh air. Get medical attention if breathing difficulty occurs. If not breathing, provide cardiopulmonary resuscitation assistance (mouth-to-mouth) and call a physician.

Environmental Hazards

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 by cleaning equipment or disposal of wastes.

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XL* 2G

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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.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Storage: Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, contain material and dispose as waste.
Field Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Disposal: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

General Information

XL 2G herbicide is a selective preemergence herbicide which is applied to established warm season turfgrasses (excluding greens) and ornamentals for the control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. XL 2G works by controlling weeds as the seeds germinate.

Approved Uses

Warm Season Turfgrasses - Established Lawns and Golf Courses

Use Precautions

Apply XL 2G to the turf prior to the germination of weed grasses since XL 2G will not control established weeds. XL 2G may thin established annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) turfs and fine-leaved fescues at rates above 100 pounds per acre (2 pounds active ingredient). XL 2G should not be applied in the spring to turfgrass planted the previous fall. In bermudagrass areas that have been over-seeded with winter grasses, a spring application of XL 2G may thin the over-seeded grasses. XL 2G should not be used on dichondra. XL 2G should not be applied to newly sprigged areas of bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass or zoysiagrass until these turfs are well established. Do not use on turf type tall fescue in spring and summer following fall seeding.

Weeds Controlled by XL 2G

Summer Annual Grasses

barnyardgrass (watergrass)
crabgrasses
 (large crabgrass)
 (smooth crabgrass)
crowfootgrass
foxtails
 (bottlegrass)
 (bulbgrass)
 (giant foxtail)
 (pigeongrass)
 (roset foxtail)
 (yellow foxtail)
goosegrass
 (silver crabgrass)
johnsongrass
 (from seed only)
ryegrass, annual
sandbar, field

Winter Annual Grasses

bluegrass, annual

Summer Annual Broadleaf Weeds

carpetweed
knockweed, prostrate
purslane, common

Winter Annual Broadleaf Weeds

chickweed, common
henbit

Annual Broadleaf Weeds Partially Controlled by XL 2G

carrot, wild
fleabane, dwarf
groundsel, common

mustard, indian
spurges, prostrate
woodsoorrel, yellow

Rates, Frequency and Timing of Application

Successful preemergence control of the annual weeds listed on this label requires proper timing of application.

Apply XL 2G prior to the germination of annual grass weeds. All summer annual grasses do not germinate at the same time. If application timing does not coincide with the normal germination period of any of the annual grass weeds listed on this label, weed control results may be erratic or poor. In the absence of timely rainfall, irrigation can be used to move XL 2G into the soil surface.

Any cultural practices that disturb the soil, such as aerification or verticiling, should be done prior to application of XL 2G.

Application Directions

XL 2G can be applied in the Spring for summer annual grass and broadleaf weed control, and in the fall for *Poa annua* and winter annual broadleaf weed control.

1. Spring germinating summer annual grasses and broadleaf weeds

For preemergence control, apply 100-150 pounds XL 2G (2-3 pounds active ingredient) per acre in late winter or early spring prior to the onset of conditions favorable for annual grass germination. For control of goosegrass, apply 150 pounds (3 pounds active ingredient) per acre in the late winter or early spring.

2. *Poa annua* (annual bluegrass) and broadleaf winter annuals

For preemergence control, apply 150 pounds (3 pounds active ingredient) per acre in the late summer or early fall prior to the expected germination of annual bluegrass. Do not apply XL 2G on areas where fall overseeding will occur. In areas of heavy infestation of annual bluegrass, its elimination will temporarily result in thin turfgrass areas. Proper fertilization, irrigation and soil incorporated reseedling will encourage existing desirable turfgrasses and newly planted seedling turfgrasses to fill in these thin areas previously occupied by annual bluegrass.

For application to smaller areas, apply the following amounts of XL 2G:

XL 2G Per Acre	XL 2G per 1000 Sq. Ft.
100 lb	2 1/2 lb
150 lb	3 1/2 lb

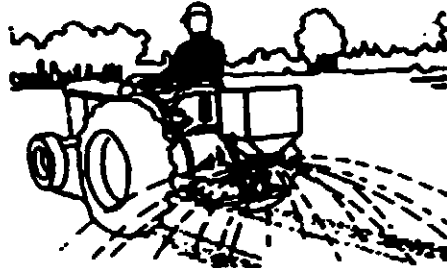
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Helpful Application Techniques for Applying XL 2G

1. When using a drop type spreader, a splash board mounted under the hopper will help dispense granules more evenly. A chain fastened to the side of your spreader will leave a marked or scuffed turf area to follow and help prevent missed areas.



2. When using tractor mounted or pull-type rotary applicators to apply XL 2G, it is suggested that early morning applications be made when the wind is calm and dew is on the ground. When tracks are easy to follow and granules can be spread uniformly.



3. Small area application is easy using a small rotary applicator. To insure proper coverage and avoid missed areas, early morning treatment when wheel tracks are evident in the dew and the wind is calm are ideal.



Application Equipment

Apply XL 2G evenly over the turfgrass area without skips or misses. A uniform application can be made by spreading half the required amount over the area and then applying the remaining half at right angles. Both drop type and rotary type spreaders may be used. Avoid the use of spreaders which would apply the material in narrow, concentrated bands. For best results, use equipment designed to apply granular herbicides and insecticides. Calibrate applicators prior to use according to the manufacturer's directions. Check frequently to be sure equipment is working properly and distributing granules uniformly.

Appropriate Spreader Settings As A Guide For Calibration

(For applying XL 2G in one pass over the turf.)

Note: These settings are provided as suggested starting points in calibrating each individual spreader. Since no two spreaders are alike, these settings are not intended to be used as absolute recommendations by DowElanco or the spreader manufacturer.

Spreader Type	Spreader Setting Necessary to Apply Pounds Formulated Product Per Acre	
	100 lbs/acre	150 lbs/acre
Gandy: Model 10A series, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 20 and 30 ft (based on tractor speed of 5 mph) Model 10T series, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 20 and 30 ft (based on tractor speed of 5 mph) Turf Tender, 24, 30, 42 inch (based on tractor speed of 3 mph) 600 Series, 2, 4 and 5 ft (based on tractor speed of 3 mph)	31 33 25 18	37 40 28 22
Scott: Rotary Model R-8 Drop Spreader	H 1/2 3 7/8	1 1/4 4 5/8
Leeco: Leeco Spreader (Note: set 3rd adjustable hole 1 notch from "open")	D 1/2	F
Cyclone: Models 51, 33, 96, BSSB at 200 ft/min. Model 100 at 200 ft/min. Model 93 (based on tractor speed of 4 mph) Model 99 (based on tractor speed of 4 mph) Model BPI (based on tractor speed of 4 mph)	3 1/4 3 1/4 5 4 3/4 4 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2 6 1/4 5 3/4-6 5 1/4-5 1/2
Spyker: Spyker	3.2	3.6
Lely: Model W and H (based on tractor speed of 4.5 mph)	3	4
Vicon: Model 402 (with seed ring) swath width 20 ft, 5 mph speed	24	28

Re-seeding

Chemicals that effectively control annual weed seeds may also affect new desirable turfgrass seedlings. Re-seeding should be delayed for at least 6 weeks after applying XL 2G. When re-seeding, it is essential that proper cultural practices such as soil cultivation, irrigation and fertilization be followed. For satisfactory re-seeding results after using XL 2G, the amount of seed used should be increased and equipment designed to place seed in contact with the soil (such as the Rogers Acre Seeder) should be employed. When using XL 2G at the highest recommended rate, re-seeding should be delayed 12 to 16 weeks after application.

Ornamentals

XL 2G is a preemergence, surface applied herbicide for the control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds.

Use Precautions

Apply only to established plantings. Rooted liners should be established in containers two weeks prior to treatment or crop injury may occur.

On container grown ornamentals, where weed seed germination continues to extend periods of time, subsequent applications of XL 2G should not be made any sooner than 90 days after application or crop injury may occur.

Do not apply XL 2G in ornamental plantings where the likelihood of runoff onto lawn areas containing dichondra or cool season turfgrass species exist as severe injury or death may occur. Poor weed control may result if directions are not followed. Over application may result in crop injury or excessive soil residue.

Plant only ornamental species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with XL 2G or injury may occur.

See Plant: When establishing unrooted ice-plant on coarse soils in landscape plantings, use only the 200 pound rate of XL 2G or crop injury may occur. After the ice-plant is well established, a second application may be made.

Weeds Controlled by XL 2G

Grasses

Common Name

Darley, little
barnyardgrass
(watergrass)
bluegrass, annual
brachiaria (signalgrass)
crabgrasses
(large crabgrass)
(smooth crabgrass)
crowfootgrass
cupgrass, southwestern
foxtails
(bottlegrass)
(brittlegrass)
(giant foxtail)
(green foxtail)
(pigeongrass)
(robust foxtail)
(yellow foxtail)
goosegrass
(silver crabgrass)
johnsongrass
(seedling only)
jungrasses
lovegrass, little
lovegrass, Mexican
lovegrass, eroud
oats, wild
panicum, browntop
panicum, fall
(spreading panicgrass)
panicum, Texas
bullaigrass
Colorado grass
ryegrass, Italian
sandsur, field
sprangletop, red
widgegrass

Scientific Name

Hordeum pusillum
Echinochloa crus-galli

Poa annua
Braeharia spp.
Digitaria spp.

Dactyloctenium aegyptium
Eriochloa gracile
Setaria spp.

Elysius indica

Sorghum halepense

Echinochloa colonum
Eragrostis pectinacea
Eragrostis maritima
Eragrostis crusgalli
Avena fatua
Panicum haeculatum
Panicum dichotomiflorum

Panicum tanarum

Lolium multiflorum
Conchus inaptus
Lepachloa filiformis
Panicum capillare

Broadleaf Weeds

Common Name

bittercress
carpetweed
chickweed, common
fiddleneck, coast
flarea, redstem
flarea, whitestem
groundsel, common
herbit
h. wood, prostrate
limboquarters
pigweeds
(carelessweed)
(prostrate pigweed)
(redroot)
(rough pigweed)
(spring pigweed)
(tumble pigweed)
puncturevine
purslane, common
pusley, Florida
(Florida purslane)
(Mexican clover)
(pusley)
rocket, London
rockpurslane, desert
shepherdspurse
spurge, prostrate
woodsorrel, yellow

Scientific Name

Cardamine spp.
Mullugo verticillata
Stellaria media
Amaranthus intermedius
Erodium cicutarium
Erodium moschatum
Senecio vulgaris
Lamium amplexicaule
Polygonum aviculare
Chenopodium album
Amaranthus spp.

Tribulus terrestris
Portulaca oleraceae
Richardia scabra

Sisymbrium irio
Calandrinia ciliata
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Euphorbia humistrata
Oenothera

Suppression of the following weeds may be a rate, ranging from poor to excellent, depending upon soil temperature, time of germination, depth of seed in the soil, amount and timing of soil moisture:

annual sowthistle	morningglory
black mustard	prickly lettuce
black nightshade	smartweed
climbing milkweed	spotted spurge
common mallow	teaweed (prickly sida)
common ragweed	velvetleaf
horseweed	volunteer wheat
ladythumb	wild mustard

Soil Preparation

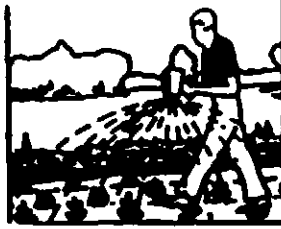
XL 2G will not control established weeds. Areas to be treated should be free of established weeds or controlled with post-emergence herbicides. Weed residues, prunings and trash should be thoroughly mixed into the soil or removed prior to treatment. The soil should be in good 9th and free of clods at the time of application.

Application Equipment

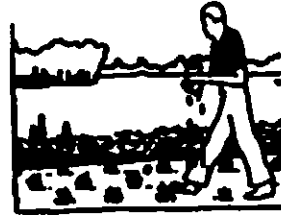
Apply XL 2G evenly over the area. A more uniform application can be made by spreading half the required amount over the area and then applying the remaining half at right angles. Both drop type and rotary type spreaders may be used. Avoid the use of spreaders which would apply the material in narrow, concentrated bands. For best results, use equipment designed to apply granular herbicides and insecticides. Calibrate application equipment prior to use according to the manufacturer's directions. Check frequently to be sure equipment is working properly and distributing granules uniformly.

Helpful Application Techniques for Applying XL 2G

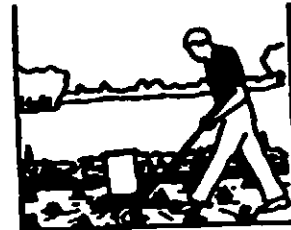
1. The hand held Cyclone or Whirlybird rotary applicators are ideal for applying XL 2G broadcast. The rate of application depends on the gauge setting, the walking speed of the operator and the speed of turning the crank. Walk and turn the crank at a constant rate of speed.



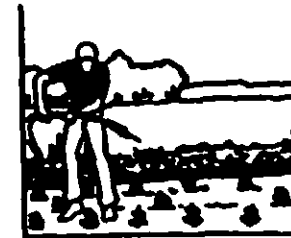
2. For those hard to get at small areas, a small container such as a coffee can with holes punched in the bottom makes an excellent shaker type applicator.



3. On larger areas, such as rows of nursery stock or ornamental beds, the hand propelled rotary applicator does a fine job.



4. Optimum weed control performance will be obtained if XL 2G is watered within a few hours after application.



Activation and Cultivation

XL 2G will remain stable on the soil surface; however, rainfall or irrigation is needed to move XL 2G into the soil. If weeds begin to emerge due to lack of rainfall or irrigation, shallow cultivate (1 to 2 inches) to destroy existing weeds and place XL 2G in the weed germination zone. Shallow cultivation (1 to 2 inches) will not reduce herbicidal effectiveness.

Ornamental Plants

XL 2G is recommended for use on the following species. All species on the following list may be treated when field grown; only those species marked with a dagger (†) may be treated when container grown.

Common Name

abala, glossy
 andromeda, Japanese†
 apple, crabapple
 arbutus, plant
 arbutus, oriental†
 azalea
 bamboo, heavenly
 barberry, Japanese†
 Bird-of-Paradise
 bottlebrush, lamen†
 buttonwood, common†
 buttonwood, lilac-leaf
 brushberry†
 California laurel

Scientific Name

Abies grandiflora
Platanus japonica
Malus spp.
Thuja plicata
Photinia orientalis
Rhododendron spp.
Nandina domestica
Barbarea thunbergii
Staphylea trifolia
Callistemon citrinus
Banksia integrifolia
Syzygium paniculata
Unifolium californica

Common Name

cepalomine
 ceasarigold
 ceasarweed, African
 cherry, Mahaleb
 cherry, sweet
 chrysanthemum, florists

claytonia, Japanese
 cotoneaster, parway†
 cotoneaster, bearberry†
 cotoneaster, brightleaf
 cotoneaster, cranberry†
 cotoneaster, pyrenean
 cotoneaster, rock†
 cotoneaster, rockspray
 corydalis, dwarf
 cryptomeria, Japanese†
 cypress, Italian†
 daisy, trailing African
 asterocactus†
 eucalyptus†
 eucalyptus, mallee
 eucalyptus, red, ironbark
 eucalyptus, narrow-leaved
 euonymus†
 euonymus, evergreen†
 euonymus, winged
 falsecypress, Lawson

lathyrus†
 leucos, blue
 fir, alpine
 fir, balsam
 fir, Fraser
 fir, grand
 fir, Veitch
 fir, white
 fraxinus†
 fraxinus, lanceolate†
 fraxinus, scarlet†
 Forsythia, border
 gardenia
 gazania, treasureflower
 geranium
 gladiolus†
 gladiolus
 goldenrain tree

heavenly bamboo
 hibiscus, Chinese
 holly, Chinese†
 holly, Japanese
 holly, English
 henryocidus, Japanese
 hopsedodush, dummy
 ice plant
 (see precautions)
 ice plant, largeleaf
 (see precautions)
 ice plant, red trailing
 (see precautions)
 ice plant, rosette
 (see precautions)
 impatiens
 ivy, Algerian
 ivy, English
 juncus (podocotyl)†
 juniper†
 laurel, mountain
 laurelberry, Carolina
 laurelberry, English

Scientific Name (cont.)

Gardenia jasminoides
Dimorphotheca spp.
Arctostaphylos calendula
Prunus mahaleb
Prunus avium
Chrysanthemum morifolium
Claytonia japonica
Cotoneaster lacteus
Cotoneaster dumosus
Cotoneaster humilis
Cotoneaster spinulosus
Cotoneaster congestus
Cotoneaster horizontalis
Cotoneaster microphyllus
Baccharis pilularis
Cryptomeria japonica
Cupressus sempervirens
Ostrya europaea
Rhipidolobos gossypifera
Escallonia australis
Eucalyptus cinerea

Eucalyptus sideroxylon

Eucalyptus nicholii

Euonymus fortunei
Euonymus japonica
Euonymus alata
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
Fatsia japonica
Festuca ovina
Abies balsamea
Abies fraseri
Abies grandis
Abies veitchii
Abies concolor
Pyracantha fortuneana
Pyracantha lucida
Pyracantha coccinea
Forsythia intermedia
Gardenia jasminoides
Gazania rigens
Polygonatum hortorum
Gladiolus
Gladiolus hortulanus
Koeleria
 paniculata

Nandina domestica
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Ilex cornuta
Ilex crenata
Ilex aquifolium
Lonicera japonica
Dodonaea viscosa
Mossambrianthum crystallinum
Carpobrotus edulis

Lampranthus spectabilis

Drosera rotundifolia

Impatiens walleriana
Hedera canariensis
Hedera helix
Ceanothus americanus
Juniperus spp.
Kalmia latifolia
Prunus caroliniana
Prunus laurocerasus

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Common Name

leucothoe, coast
 leucothoe, drooping
 lilac, common?
 Lily-of-the-Nile?
 Myrtle, bigblue?
 magnolia, southern
 manzanita, Stanford
 maple
 marigold
 mockorange?
 myoporum, prostrate
 nandina?
 oak
 oleander?
 olive
 Oregongrape
 oemanshus, holy
 paney, gardeny
 pear
 peppertree, California
 periwinkle, bigleaf
 periwinkle, dwarf
 petunia
 phloxia?
 pieris, Japanese?
 pine
 podocarpus, shrubby yew?
 privet, aur?
 privet, glossy?
 privet, golden?
 privet, Japanese?
 raphiolepis, India
 redcedar, eastern
 redcedar, western
 redwood, coast
 rhododendron?
 rose
 Rose-of-Sharon
 (shrubalthea)
 shrimp plant?
 spruce, black
 spruce, Colorado?
 spruce, Englemann
 spruce, Norway
 spruce, white
 St. Johnswort
 starjessmine, Chinese
 stonocrop
 sweetgum, American?
 trumpetvine, violet?
 viburnum, laurustinus?
 viburnum, sandertara
 weigela, Oldfashioned
 wintercreeper?
 xytama, Japanese
 yaupon?
 yew, Japanese
 yewpine?
 yucca, seepree?
 zinnia, common

Scientific Name (cont.)

Leucothoe axillaris
Leucothoe fontanesiana
Syringa vulgaris
Agapanthus africanus
Liriodendron muscari
Magnolia grandiflora
Arctostaphylos stanfordiana
Acer spp.
Tagetes spp.
Philadelphus spp.
Myrtus communis
Nandina domestica
Quercus spp.
Nerium oleander
Olea europaea
Mahonia aquifolium
Osmunda heterophyllus
Viola wittrockiana
Pyrus communis
Schinus molle
Vincetoxicum
Vincetoxicum
Petunia spp.
Photinia fraseri
Floribunda japonica
Pinus spp.
Podocarpus macrophyllus
Ligustrum amurense
Ligustrum lucidum
Ligustrum vicaryi
Ligustrum japonicum
Raphiolepis indica
Juniperus virginiana
Thuja plicata
Sequoia sempervirens
Rhododendron spp.
Rosa spp.
Hibiscus syriacus

Justicia brandegeana
Picea mariana
Picea pungens
Picea engelmannii
Picea abies
Picea glauca
Hypericum spp.
Trachelospermum jasminoides
Sedum brevifolium
Liquidambar styraciflua
Clytostoma Callistegioides
Viburnum tinus
Viburnum cespitosum
Weigela florida
Euonymus fortunei
Xylomyxa congestum
Ilex vomitoria
Taxus cuspidata
Podocarpus macrophyllus
Yucca elata
Zinnia elegans

Broadcast Application Rates

Apply XL 2G prior to the germination of annual weeds. For pre-emergence control, apply 200-300 pounds XL 2G (4-8 pounds active ingredient) per acre. Use the higher application rate when control of weeds is desired for a longer period, 6-8 months. For application to small areas, apply the following amounts of XL 2G.

XL 2G Per Acre	XL 2G per 1000 Sq. Ft.
200 lb	4-1/2 lb
300 lb	7 lb

Ornamental Bulbs

Use Precautions

XL 2G will not control established weeds.

In the spring, do not apply to bulb plants that have emerged to a height greater than three-fourths inch (3/4"). Deep plow prior to planting any crop after this time.

Dosages, Frequency, and Timing of Applications

XL 2G is a pre-emergence herbicide which may be applied for control of annual weeds in ornamental bulbs: Bulbous iris, narcissus, and tulip. Apply XL 2G to the soil surface in the fall two (2) to four (4) weeks after planting and final hilling but prior to the emergence of annual weeds. Apply XL 2G again in late winter or early spring to weed-free soil surfaces.

Broadcast XL 2G at the following dosages:

Soil Texture	Time of Application	Amount per Acre	Amount per 1000 Sq Ft
Coarse	Fall	75 lb	1.75 lb
Medium & Fine	Fall	150 lb	3.5 lb
All	Feb.-March	75 lb	1.75 lb

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Warranty 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, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. DOWELANCO 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. Plant 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 temperature, 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 DowElanco 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 DowElanco's 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.

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

The terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" above and this "Limitation of Remedies" cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of DowElanco or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" or this "Limitation of Remedies" in any manner.

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DowElanco • Indianapolis, IN 46268

LABEL CODE 113-76-002
EPA APPROVAL 03/30/88

DATE CODE 392

Revisions include:

- 1) Changed registration number from 1471-148 to DowElanco 62718-136.
- 2) Changed warranty statement to reflect transfer to DowElanco.