

SPECIMEN LABEL

Agri Star®

CLOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
FLUMETSULAM	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

CABALLERO

HERBICIDE

For use on herbicide resistant and conventional field corn and silage corn

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Flumetsulam: N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,4-triazolo-[1,5a]-pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide 5.53%
Clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt..... 17.60%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 76.87%

TOTAL: 100.00%

Contains 1.53 lb. clopyralid monoethanolamine salt. Clopyralid acid equivalent: – 13.35% (1.16 lb./gal.)
Contains 0.48 lb. flumetsulam per gallon

Not for Sale, Sale Into, Distribution and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-375

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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.)

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For transportation or medical emergencies call CHEMTREC toll free at 1-800-424-9300.

Manufactured for:

ALBAUGH, LLC

1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

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



Albaugh®
Your Alternative™

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful If Absorbed Through Skin. Causes Eye Irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber, Nitrile Rubber, Viton, Barrier Laminate
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

1. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
2. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Flumetsulam and clopyralid are known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this product where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in leaching to ground water. Caution must be exercised when handling this product at mixing and loading 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.

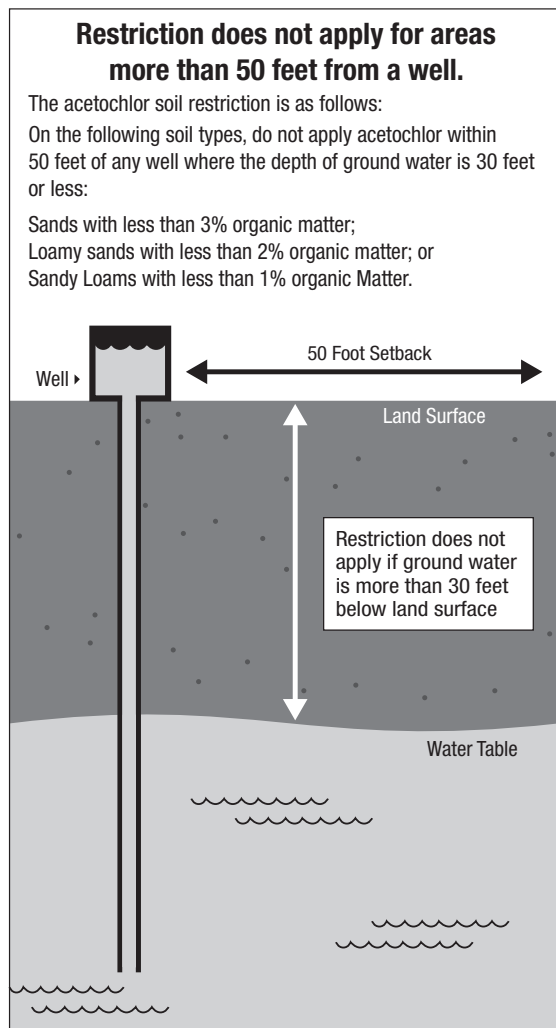
When Tank Mixed with Acetochlor or Metolachlor: Acetochlor and metolachlor demonstrate properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the groundwater is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Acetochlor and metolachlor have properties that may result in surface water contamination via dissolved runoff and runoff erosion. Practices must be followed to minimize the potential for dissolved runoff and/or runoff erosion. Practices must be followed to minimize the potential for dissolved runoff and/or runoff erosion.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTRICTIONS

When tank mixed with Group 15 herbicides including acetochlor or metolachlor on the following soil types, **DO NOT** apply this product within 50 feet of any well where the depth to groundwater is 30 feet or less:

- Sands with less than 3% organic matter;
- Loamy sands with less than 2% organic matter; or
- Sandy loams with less than 1 percent organic matter.

See the following figure for additional clarification.



Chemigation: DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system. **DO NOT** use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.

DO NOT apply this product using aerial application equipment.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells including abandoned wells and drainage wells, sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specified minimum containment capacities **DO NOT** apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Product must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsate.

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 12 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CABALLERO herbicide is designed for use on herbicide resistant (including Roundup Ready® or Liberty Link®) and conventional field corn and silage corn.

When tank mixed with Group 15 herbicides, including acetochlor or metolachlor, it may be used in preplant, preemergence, or early postemergence applications. It will provide early season control of grasses and broadleaf weeds to allow for optimal timing of in-crop applications of sequential postemergence herbicides in conventional corn or glyphosate and glufosinate resistant corn.

It may be applied to the soil surface or incorporated into the top 1-2 inches of soil. It is specified for use alone or in tank mix combinations for control or partial control of weeds, as indicated in **Table 3** of the **Use Rates** section of this label. CABALLERO may provide postemergence activity on susceptible broadleaf weeds up to 2 inches tall that are present at application but will not provide postemergence activity on emerged grass weeds.

If grass and broadleaf weeds are present at the time of application, best results will be achieved by tank mixing a herbicide including glyphosate or glufosinate.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Flumetsulam and clopyralid, the active ingredients in CABALLERO, are Group 2 and Group 4 herbicides, respectively, based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain biotypes naturally resistant to Group 2 or 4 herbicides. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 2 or 4 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide from a different Group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, any herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately control specific weed biotypes that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds. CABALLERO contains two herbicide active ingredients and two modes of action that provide overlapping control for many key weeds and thus can be a very effective component of a weed resistance management strategy.

Some weeds are known to develop resistance to herbicides that have been used repeatedly. While the development of herbicide resistance is well understood, it is not easily predicted. Therefore, herbicides should be used in conjunction with the resistance management strategies in the area.

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

If herbicide resistance should develop in the area, this product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control cannot be attributed to improper application techniques, improper use rates, improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain of weeds may have developed.

Herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species

To reduce the potential for weed resistance:

- Use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action.
- Always apply this product at the specified rates and in accordance with the use directions.
- **DO NOT** use less than specified label rates alone or in tank mixtures.
- **DO NOT** use reduced rates of the tank mix partner.
- For best results, this product must be applied when weeds are small.
- Scout fields carefully to determine the appropriate time for application.
- Scout fields carefully before and after application for performance in control of weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT DIRECTIONS

AERIAL APPLICATIONS:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a coarse spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

GROUND BOOM APPLICATIONS:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a coarse spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a coarse droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.”

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE - An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.

Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS - Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY - When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS - Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND - Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid application to border rows adjacent to susceptible crops including soybeans, field peas, or sunflowers under windy conditions
- Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface must first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
- Uneven application or uneven incorporation of CABALLERO can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Over application may result in crop injury or rotational crop damage from soil residue.
- Use of CABALLERO in soil-applied treatments on soils with less than 1.5% organic matter (O.M.) may result in crop injury.
- Apply as a soil-treatment to fields which have less than 1.5% O.M. only if the risk of crop injury is acceptable.
- **Adverse Weather Conditions**
 - Extended cold, wet conditions (soil temperatures below 50°F and excessive rainfall with wet soil conditions), following application of CABALLERO to herbicide resistant corn, which persist during germination and/or early crop development may result in crop injury. Injury symptoms, which include yellowing of leaves and/or crop stunting, are usually temporary and affected corn plants usually recover without affecting yield.
 - Dry weather following preplant surface or preemergence applications of CABALLERO may reduce effectiveness. If sufficient activating rainfall or overhead irrigation does not occur within 7 to 10 days of application, rotary hoe, harrow, or shallowly cultivate to incorporate the herbicide lightly into the soil. Use a preplant incorporated application when a period of dry weather is predicted after application.
 - Low humidity and high temperatures increase the likelihood of spray drift to sensitive areas. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.
- **Hybrid Seed Production:** Corn inbred lines grown for hybrid seed production may be injured by CABALLERO. Not all seed corn inbred lines have been tested, nor does Albaugh, LLC have access to all seed company data. Inbred lines must be thoroughly tested for crop tolerance before treating large acreage. While growers are not prohibited from using CABALLERO on seed corn, it is not advised.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
- **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates including paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow-covered soils.
- **DO NOT** use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- **DO NOT** use liquid fertilizers as the carrier for applications of CABALLERO after the crop has emerged or crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** exceed a total application rate of 18.7 fl oz / acre of CABALLERO (0.07 lb ai / A flumetsulam; 0.17 lb ai / A clopyralid) per year. The maximum active ingredient per year is 0.07 lbs / acre Flumetsulam and 0.25 lbs / acre Clopyralid (in all states).
- **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications of CABALLERO per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 12 fl oz (0.045 lbs of flumetsulam ai and 0.109 lbs of clopyralid acid ai) CABALLERO per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply CABALLERO to sweet corn or popcorn.
- **Preharvest interval:** An interval of at least 85 days is required between application of CABALLERO and field corn harvested for grain. If field corn is grown for forage or ensilage, application must occur before corn reaches 20 inches in height or V6 growth state (whichever comes first) and an interval of at least 45 days is required between application and harvest.
- **Retreatment Interval:** a minimum of 14 days is required between applications.
- **Avoid all direct or indirect contact with non-target plants. DO NOT** apply near desirable vegetation. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants under conditions of application to minimize potential exposure.
- **Crop Residues from Treated Areas:** Crop residues from 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 must be evenly incorporated or burned. Adequate moisture is also required to promote breakdown of plant residues, which contain clopyralid.
- **DO NOT move treated soil.** Avoid situations where soil particles may blow into areas where susceptible crops are grown. The hazard of movement of this product on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or if rain occurs shortly after application.
- **DO NOT** apply under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing CABALLERO to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
 - Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface must first be wetted by rainfall or irrigation.
 - **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates including paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow-covered ground.
- **DO NOT** apply to soils when saturated with water.
- **DO NOT apply when weather conditions favor drift to non-target sites.** Spray drift of CABALLERO to emerged soybeans or other sensitive crops or soil to which soybeans or other sensitive crops will be planted during the same growing season may cause crop injury.

Precautions for Soil Application (Not Applicable to Postemergence Applications)

- **Corn Planting Depth:** Plant at a minimum depth of at least 1 1/2 inches.
- If any herbicide with ALS (acetolactate synthase) inhibition mode of action was applied the previous year, apply CABALLERO to corn only if the rotational restrictions applicable to corn for the preceding product have been met.

Restrictions for Soil Application (Not Applicable to Postemergence Application)

- **DO NOT** apply to areas where the soil pH is greater than 7.8 as this may result in increased crop injury.
- **DO NOT** apply to a soil containing greater than 5% organic matter if the soil pH is below 5.9, as reduced weed control will result.

Soil Insecticide Advisories for Soil Applications of CABALLERO

- Soil-applied organophosphate insecticides (except terbufos or phorate, see below) must be applied in a T-band or a band and not in-furrow to avoid potential crop injury.
- Soil insecticides from other classes of chemistry may be applied in-furrow, T-banded, or banded.

Soil Insecticide Restrictions for Soil Applications of CABALLERO

- **DO NOT** use terbufos or phorate insecticides.

Soil Insecticide Advisories for Postemergence Applications of CABALLERO

- Postemergence applications of CABALLERO to corn previously treated with T-band, band, or in-furrow applications of other organophosphate insecticides, including chlorpyrifos, tebufospyrimphos, or chlorethoxyfos insecticides, may cause temporary crop injury.

Soil Insecticide Restrictions for Postemergence Applications of CABALLERO

- **DO NOT** apply CABALLERO postemergence if corn was previously treated with terbufos or phorate insecticides, as severe crop injury may result.

Foliar Insecticide Precautions for Postemergence Applications of CABALLERO

- CABALLERO may be tank mixed with non-organophosphate foliar insecticides, provided they are labeled for use with postemergence corn herbicides.

Foliar Insecticide Restrictions for Postemergence Applications of CABALLERO

- **DO NOT** tank mix CABALLERO with foliar postemergence organophosphate insecticides as severe crop injury may result. To avoid crop injury, apply the foliar organophosphate insecticide treatment at least 10 days before or 10 days after the application of CABALLERO.

Sprayer Cleanup

To avoid injury to or exposure of non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to apply CABALLERO after use. Cleaning must occur as soon as possible after application of CABALLERO. Spray equipment must be cleaned after use with CABALLERO by the following procedure:

1. Drain any remaining CABALLERO from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
3. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. For optimum cleaning, a tank cleaner including liquid ammonia (1 gallon per 100 gallons of water) or other commercial tank cleaner is advised in the second rinse if the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn, repeat steps 1 and 2 again and thoroughly wash the spray mixture from the outside of spray tank and the boom.

Rotational Crop Restrictions:

When tank mixing with other herbicides, including acetochlor or metolachlor, follow the most restrictive crop rotation guidelines on the label of each product used. The following rotational crops may be planted as indicated:

Rotational crop (1)	Timing or Interval
Corn	Anytime – 0 months after application
Wheat	4 months after application
Alfalfa (2) Barley, clover (2), dry beans (2, 3), lespedeza (2), oats, pea (4), popcorn, rye soybean (2), vetch (2), wild rice	Spring following application
Sorghum	12 months
Potatoes, sunflower, sweet corn (5), tobacco	18 months
Canola, sugar beets, and all other crops	26 months (6)

Numbers within parenthesis (-) in the table refer to Specific Rotational Crop Requirements below:

- (1) If crop treated with CABALLERO is lost, corn may be replanted immediately. **DO NOT** make a second application of CABALLERO.
- (2) When annual rainfall and/or irrigation is less than 15 inches on soils with less than 2% organic matter, this crop should not be planted until 18 months after treatment.
- (3) Dry beans include: adzuki, kidney, lima (dry), navy, and pinto.
- (4) Pea includes: blackeyed, chick, cow, Crowder, field, pigeon, and Southern.
- (5) Certain sweet corn varieties may be planted 10.5 months following application. Please refer to the separate CABALLERO product bulletin for a list of these varieties.
- (6) Rotation to canola, sugar Beets, and all other crops requires a 26-month rotation interval and a successful field bioassay.

Dry Bulk Fertilizer: CABALLERO may be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer and applied as the fertilizer is spread. Use at least 200 lb. of dry bulk fertilizer per acre. See **Appendix II** for more details including which fertilizers are compatible.

Adding to Spray Tank

The spray tank must be clean, thoroughly rinsed and decontaminated before adding either CABALLERO alone or in tank mix combinations. If water is used as the carrier, use clean water. All return lines to the spray tank must discharge below the liquid level.

Used Alone: If CABALLERO is used alone, add the specified amount to the fluid fertilizer. Provide sufficient agitation to ensure thorough mixing and to maintain a uniform spray mixture during application.

Tank Mixed: If a tank mixture is used, it is advised that a small-scale test of compatibility be done before actual tank mixing.

See **Appendix I** for details on the procedure for such a test.

Water Carrier

Allow time for complete dispersion/mixing before adding another product to the spray mixture. Add products to the tank mixture in the following order:

- Compatibility agent if needed
- To start, add one-half of the required amount of water to the spray tank. Begin agitation.
- Products in water soluble packaging. **Important:** Allow time for complete dispersion.
- Wettable powders or dry flowables (slurry if specified by tank mix product label)
- Liquid flowables
- CABALLERO or other emulsifiable concentrates
- Suspension concentrates
- Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or ammonium sulphate (AMS), if required
- Soluble liquids including glyphosate, paraquat, 2,4-D amine
- Crop oil concentrate (COC) or nonionic surfactant (NIS), if required
- Finish filling spray tank to required spray volume

Liquid Fertilizer Carrier

Allow time for complete dispersion/mixing before adding another product to the spray mixture. Add products to the tank mixture in the following order:

- To start, add one-half of the required amount of liquid fertilizer to the spray tank. Begin agitation.
- Compatibility agent if needed
- Products in water soluble packaging. **Important:** Products in water soluble packaging must be premixed with water (slurried) prior to addition to the spray tank.
- Wettable powders or dry flowables (slurry if specified by tank mix product label)
- Liquid flowables
- CABALLERO or other emulsifiable concentrates

- Suspension concentrates
- Ammonium sulphate (AMS), if tank mixing with glyphosate.
- Soluble liquids including glyphosate, paraquat, 2,4-D amine
- Crop oil concentrate (COC) or nonionic surfactant (NIS), if required
- Finish filling spray tank to required spray volume

Note: For all tank mixtures, maintain agitation during mixing and throughout application to ensure spray mixture remains uniformly suspended.

Application Timing and Methods

For the optimum period of effective weed control during the time most critical to corn production, preplant and preemergence applications of CABALLERO herbicide must occur as close as possible to planting and prior to weed emergence. Postemergence applications may be made from prior to weed emergence up to 1 to 2 inch weeds. If weeds are emerged, apply in tank mix combination with a glyphosate product or a glufosinate product to control emerged weeds in herbicide resistant corn.

Fall and Spring Early Preplant Applications: CABALLERO herbicide may be applied in the fall or early spring at 8 to 12 fluid ounces (0.030 – 0.045 lbs of flumetsulam ai and 0.072 – 0.109 lbs of clopyralid acid ai) per acre, as follows:

- **Fall Applications:** Following soybean harvest, apply to soybean stubble after October 15, when the sustained soil temperature at 4-inch depth is less than 50 degrees F, but before ground freezes. Use on medium and fine textured soils with greater than 2.5% organic matter. Only corn may be planted the following spring. Ground may be tilled before or after application. **DO NOT** exceed 2-inch incorporation depth if tilled after application. If a spring application is also made, the total rate of the fall plus spring applications must not exceed a total application rate of 18.7 fl oz / acre of CABALLERO (0.07 lb ai / A flumetsulam; 0.17 lb ai / A clopyralid) per year. **Spring Early Preplant Applications:** On medium and fine textured soils, CABALLERO may be applied 21 or more days prior to planting. If the application is made less than 21 days prior to planting, please refer to the use rate table below for specific product rates.

Preplant Incorporation: CABALLERO and certain tank mixes may be mechanically incorporated into the top 2 inches of the soil by mechanical means including field cultivators, discs, or spring tooth harrows any time up to 14 days before planting. Improper incorporation, excessive crop residues, or poor soil tilth may result in erratic, streaked, or otherwise unsatisfactory weed control. **DO NOT** mix CABALLERO deeper than 2 inches into the soil and avoid moving or shaping soil after incorporation.

Preemergence Surface: CABALLERO and certain tank mixes may be applied to the soil surface as a broadcast or banded application. Precipitation or sprinkler irrigation of at least 0.25 inch is required to bring CABALLERO into contact with germinating seeds. If rain or sprinkler irrigation does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be improved by using a rotary hoe or similar equipment to incorporate the herbicide. Incorporation equipment must be run at a shallow depth to avoid disturbance of germinating corn seed. Erratic weed control resulting from exposure of untreated soil may occur if surface soil is moved or reshaped after incorporation.

Postplant-Preemergence: CABALLERO may be applied after planting but prior to corn emergence. If rain or sprinkler irrigation does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be improved by using a rotary hoe or similar equipment to shallowly incorporate the herbicide. Incorporation equipment must be run at a shallow depth to prevent disturbance of the germinating corn. Erratic weed control resulting from exposure of untreated soil may occur if surface soil is moved or reshaped during incorporation.

Early Postemergence: CABALLERO may be applied early postemergence to corn up to 11 inches tall. Applications may be made prior to or after weed emergence but if weeds are emerged, apply in tank mix combination with a glyphosate product or a glufosinate product to control emerged weeds in herbicide resistant corn. Read and follow restrictions and directions on tank mix product labels. CABALLERO will provide limited activity on emerged susceptible broadleaf weeds up to 2 inches tall but will not control emerged grass weeds present at application listed in the **Target Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled** section of this label. If grass and broadleaf weeds have emerged, best results will be achieved by tank mixing a glyphosate product or a glufosinate product with CABALLERO. CABALLERO will provide soil residual control of the grass and broadleaf weeds listed in the Target Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled section of this label.

Note: Postemergence applications of CABALLERO tank mixed with glyphosate may be applied only on corn varieties designated as containing the glyphosate resistant gene. Postemergence applications of CABALLERO tank mixed with glufosinate may be applied only on corn varieties designated as containing the glufosinate resistant gene.

Sprinkler Irrigation:

DO NOT apply CABALLERO by sprinkler irrigation. Use a sprinkler system only to incorporate CABALLERO after application. After CABALLERO has been applied, a sprinkler irrigation system set to deliver 0.25 to 0.75 inch of water per acre may be used to incorporate the product. Using more than 0.75 inch of water could result in reduced performance. On sandy soil low in organic matter, use no more than 0.5 inch of water. **DO NOT** use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate CABALLERO.

Cultivation

Cultivation must be delayed as long as possible. If weeds develop, a shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing will result in improved weed control. If CABALLERO was incorporated, cultivate to a depth of less than half the depth of incorporation.

If cultivation is necessary due to soil crusting or compaction, adjust equipment to run shallow and minimize soil movement. This will decrease the possibility of diluting or moving the herbicide from the weed control zone.

Soil Texture and Organic Matter

The use rate of CABALLERO is determined by a combination of two soil properties, textural class and organic matter content, which must be determined prior to application. Different soil types are grouped into three textural classes (coarse, medium, and fine), as outlined in **Table 1**. Soil texture and organic matter content may be determined from soil survey information and/or by laboratory analyses and must be known in order to select the appropriate CABALLERO rate from **Table 2**.

Table 1. Soil Texture Groupings for CABALLERO Use Rate Selection.

Coarse	Medium	Fine
Sand Loamy Sand Sandy Loam	Loam Silt Loam Silt Sandy Clay Loam	Silty Clay Loam Clay Loam Sandy Clay Silty Clay Clay

Use Rates

CABALLERO may be used in conventional, reduced and no-till systems. Optimal weed control will be obtained when applications are made as close as possible to planting but before weeds emerge. However, applications may be made from 30 days prior to planting through 11-inch tall corn. In reduced or no-till systems, it is advised that a burndown herbicide, including glyphosate, glufosinate or paraquat, and/or 2,4-D be tank mixed with CABALLERO, if emerged weeds are present at application. CABALLERO may be used at rates from 6 to 12 fluid ounces (0.023 - 0.045 lbs of flumetsulam ai and 0.054 – 0.109 lbs of clopyralid acid ai) per acre. Apply rates in the higher end of the rate range for soil type (**Table 2**) for longer residual activity.

Apply 8 to 12 fluid ounces (0.030 – 0.045 lbs of flumetsulam ai and 0.072 – 0.109 lbs of clopyralid acid ai) per acre in fall or spring early preplant applications.

Table 2. Use Rates for CABALLERO by Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content

Soil Texture	Soil Organic Matter Content	
	Less than 3%	3% or Greater
Coarse	6 – 8 fl oz ¹	6 – 8 fl oz ¹
Medium	6 – 10 fl oz ²	7 – 12 fl oz ³
Fine	8 – 12 fl oz ⁴	8 - 12 ⁴

¹ (0.023 – 0.030 lbs flumetsulam ai and 0.054 – 0.072 lbs clopyralid acid ai)

² (0.023 – 0.038 lbs flumetsulam ai and 0.054 – 0.091 lbs clopyralid acid ai)

³ (0.026 – 0.045 lbs flumetsulam ai and 0.063 – 0.109 lbs clopyralid acid ai)

⁴ (0.030 – 0.045 lbs flumetsulam ai and 0.072 – 0.109 lbs clopyralid acid ai)

Table 3. Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by CABALLERO at Specified Use Rates.

CABALLERO will provide activity on the following weeds, including glyphosate-, triazine-, and ALS- resistant biotypes, which will allow for optimal timing of an in-crop postemergence application of glyphosate or glufosinate in herbicide resistant corn. Partially controlled weeds will exhibit reduced height, vigor, and/or population density.

Grasses and Sedges	Broadleaves	
Barnyardgrass*	Amaranth, Palmer	Puncturevine
Crabgrass species*	Beggarweed, Florida	Purslane, common
Crowfootgrass*	Buckwheat, wild	Pusley, Florida
Cupgrass, prairie*	Buffalobur	Ragweed, common*
Cupgrass, Southwestern*	Carpetweed*	Ragweed, giant*
Cupgrass, woolly*	Chickweed, common	Sesbania, hemp
Foxtail, bristly*	Clover, red	Shepherd's Purse
Foxtail, giant*	Cocklebur, common	Sicklepod
Foxtail, robust* (purple, white)	Galinsoga*	Sida, prickly
Foxtail, yellow*	Henbit*	Smartweed, ladysthumb
Goosegrass*	Horseweed (marestail)	Smartweed, Pennsylvania

(continued)

Grasses and Sedges	Broadleaves	
Johnsongrass, seedling	Jimsonweed	Sunflower, common
Millet, foxtail*	Kochia	Velvetleaf
Millet, wild proso*	Ladysthumb	Thistle, Canada ⁽¹⁾
Nutsedge, yellow*	Lambsquarters, common	Waterhemp, common*
Panicum, browntop*	Mallow, Venice	Waterhemp, tail*
Panicum, fall*	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Wormwood, biennial
Panicum, Texas*	Morningglory, pitted	
Rice, red*	Morningglory, tail	
Sandbur, field	Mustard, wild	
Shattercane	Nightshade species*	
Signalgrass, broadleaf*	Pigweed, redroot	
Sprangletop, red*	Pigweed, smooth	
Witchgrass*	Poinsettia, wild	

* These weed species require a tank mix containing a Group 15 herbicide, including acetochlor or metolachlor.

⁽¹⁾ Burndown activity of Canada thistle in minimum and no-till corn only.

CABALLERO will provide limited activity on emerged susceptible broadleaf weeds up to 2 inches tall but will not control emerged grass weeds present at application. If grass and broadleaf weeds have emerged, best results will be achieved by tank mixing CABALLERO with a glyphosate or glufosinate product.

CABALLERO will provide soil residual control or suppression of the grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 3**.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

FOR ALL TANK MIXTURES: It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Additional weeds may be controlled with tank mixtures. Tank mix combinations may be used in conventional, reduced, or no-till systems and may be applied by the same methods and at the same application timing as CABALLERO herbicide unless otherwise specified in the tank mix product label.

If emerged grass and broadleaf weeds are present at the time of application, best results will be achieved by tank mixing the appropriate rate of herbicides, including glyphosate, paraquat, and/or 2, 4-D with CABALLERO.

DO NOT apply CABALLERO postemergence in tank mixtures with sodium bentazon, imazethapyr or imazapyr herbicides, as severe crop injury may result.

CABALLERO may be tank mixed with any other herbicide labeled for use on corn provided the compatibility of the tank mix is verified by a jar test and tank mixing with CABALLERO is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. The compatibility of a tank mixture can be determined by mixing the ingredients of the herbicide mixture in their relative proportions in a glass jar as described for fluid fertilizer mixtures in Appendix I by substituting water for fluid fertilizer. Refer to the label of the tank mix product for applicable use directions, precautions and limitations, including additional weeds controlled. **DO NOT** exceed application rates on the respective product labels. **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.

Use of Spray Adjuvants

CABALLERO is a preemergence herbicide for which spray adjuvants have little or no influence on performance. However, several herbicides used in tank mixtures with CABALLERO require use of adjuvants to aid in the control of emerged weeds. Use only those adjuvants specified on the label of the tank mix product and approved for use in growing crops. Surfactants and/or low rate liquid fertilizers (28%, 30%, or 32% UAN) or ammonium sulfate (AMS) adjuvants may be used in tank mixtures with CABALLERO applied preplant or preemergence to the crop. **DO NOT** use liquid fertilizers as the carrier for applications of CABALLERO after the crop has emerged or crop injury may occur.

Appendix 1

Procedure for Testing the Compatibility of CABALLERO and Tank Mixes with Fluid Fertilizers

Since fluid fertilizers vary, the following procedure is suggested for determining whether CABALLERO herbicide may be combined with a specific fluid fertilizer for spray tank application.

Materials Needed:

1. CABALLERO and any tank mix products
2. Fluid fertilizer to be used
3. Adjuvant for fertilizer tank mix: Use any adjuvant cleared for use on growing crops under 40 CFR 180.1001 to improve the compatibility of CABALLERO with fluid fertilizers. The adjuvant that provides the best emulsification depends upon the specific fertilizer under consideration.
4. Two 1 quart, wide mouth glass jars with lid or stopper
5. Measuring spoons (a 25 ml pipette or graduated cylinder provides more accurate measurement)
6. Measuring cup, 8 oz (257 ml)

Procedure:

1. Pour a pint (about 473 ml) of the fluid fertilizer into each of the quart jars.
2. Add CABALLERO and any tank mix combination to the jars. The order of addition is wettable powders first with mixing, followed by flowables with mixing and the ECs last. The rate of wettable powders and dry flowables is 1 1/2 teaspoon per pound of product per acre to be applied. ECs must be added at the rate of 1/2 teaspoon for each pint per acre to be applied. Premixing the wettable powders in 1 oz. of water before adding to the pint of fluid fertilizer will improve the compatibility of the final mixture.
3. Add 1/2 teaspoon (2 ml) adjuvant to one of the jars, label it as “with,” and mix. The rate of 1/2 teaspoon per pint is equal to 3 pints of adjuvant per 100 gallons of fluid fertilizer.
4. Close both jars with lids or stoppers and mix the contents by turning the jars upside down 10 times.
5. Inspect the surface and body of the mixtures:
 - a. Immediately after completing the jar inversions
 - b. After allowing the jars to stand undisturbed for 30 minutes
 - c. And then again after turning the jars upside down 10 times after the 30 minute inspection

Evaluation:

If either mixture remains uniform for 30 minutes, the combination may be used. In case either mixture separate after 30 minutes, but readily remix uniformly with 10 jar inversions, the mixture can be used if adequate agitation is maintained in the tank. If the mixture with adjuvant is satisfactory but the one without adjuvant is not, be sure to use the adjuvant in the spray tank. Add the adjuvant first at a rate of 3 pints per 100 gallons of fluid fertilizer. Foaming may be minimized by using moderate agitation. If non-dispersible oil, sludge, or clumps of solids form in the mixtures, the combination must not be used.

Appendix II**Dry Bulk Fertilizer Impregnation**

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling CABALLERO fertilizer mixtures.

When applying CABALLERO alone or in tank mixes with dry bulk fertilizers, follow all directions for use and precautions on the respective tank mix product labels regarding use rates, soil texture, application methods, and rotational restrictions. Use a minimum of 200 lb. of dry bulk fertilizer per acre.

Approved Dry Fertilizer Ingredients for Use with CABALLERO¹

Fertilizer	N	P	K
Ammonium Phosphate-Sulfate	16	20	0
Ammonium Sulfate	21	0	0
Diammonium Phosphate	18	46	0
Monoammonium Phosphate	11	56	0
Potassium Chloride	0	0	60
Potassium Sulfate	0	0	52
Urea ²	45	0	0

¹**DO NOT** impregnate on fertilizers containing ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate.

²Some ureas may be phytotoxic when high rates are applied to corn. Use only urea rates known to be safe for corn application.

For impregnating pesticides on dry fertilizers, use suitable mixers equipped with suitable spraying equipment. The spray nozzles must be positioned inside the mixer to provide uniform spray coverage of the tumbling fertilizer. CABALLERO must be sprayed uniformly onto the fertilizer using a fine spray pattern. Tank mix components may be applied as separate ingredients with powders and dry flowables added first or they may be mixed in a slurry in the proper ratio and added jointly.

CABALLERO may also be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer in the field while the fertilizer is being spread using a pneumatic applicator equipped to impregnate herbicides.

The following table provides a reference to determine the amount of CABALLERO to be mixed per ton of dry bulk fertilizer for a range of herbicide rates.

Fertilizer Rate Lb./acre	Acres Covered (per ton)	CABALLERO Rate (fluid ounces/acre)					
		6 ¹	7 ²	8 ³	10 ⁴	11 ⁵	12 ⁶
Fluid Ounces Herbicide/Ton Fertilizer							
200	10	60	70	80	100	110	120
300	6.7	40	48.8	53.6	67.2	73.6	80.4
400	5	30	35.2	40	50	55.2	60
500	4	24	28	32	40	44	48
600	3.3	20	23.2	26.4	33.2	36.4	39.6
700	2.9	17.6	20.4	23.2	29.2	32	34.8

¹ (0.023 lbs flumetsulam ai and 0.054 lbs clopyralid acid ai)

² (0.026 lbs flumetsulam ai and 0.063 lbs clopyralid acid ai)

³ (0.030 lbs flumetsulam ai and 0.072 lbs clopyralid acid ai)

⁴ (0.038 lbs flumetsulam ai and 0.091 lbs clopyralid acid ai)

⁵ (0.041 lbs flumetsulam ai and 0.100 lbs clopyralid acid ai)

⁶ (0.045 lbs flumetsulam ai and 0.109 lbs clopyralid acid ai)

If the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is too wet, use of a drying agent is required to provide a dry, free-flowing mixture. For mixtures to be used in spinning-disc applicators, Micro-Cel E calcium silicate powder (Manville, Filtration & Minerals) is advised for use as a drying agent.

Mixtures to be used in pneumatic applicators must use Micro-Cel E or Agsorb 16/30 RVM-MS granular clay (Oil-Dri Corporation). The drying agents must be added separately and uniformly to the prepared pesticide/fertilizer mixture, in a quantity that is sufficient to provide a suitable free-flowing mixture. Less than 2% Micro-Cel E or 5% Agsorb 16/30 RVM-MS by weight is required.

Precaution: To avoid potential for explosion, **DO NOT** impregnate CABALLERO on ammonium sorbate nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate fertilizer or fertilizer blends. **DO NOT** impregnate on a single (0-20-0) or triple (0-46-0) super phosphate. **DO NOT** attempt to impregnate CABALLERO on agricultural limestone as the herbicide will not be adequately absorbed.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. 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.

[Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:]

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

[Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:]

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

[Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:]

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF USE

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Albaugh 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. To the extent permitted by law, Albaugh 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, including unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (including excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Albaugh or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

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To the extent permitted by law, 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 Albaugh' 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.

To the extent permitted by law, Albaugh shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Albaugh is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Albaugh be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Albaugh 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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