

Specimen Label



Granite[®] SC

HERBICIDE

™/®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

For selective postemergence weed control in rice in the state of California

Active Ingredient:

penoxsulam: 2-(2,2-difluoroethoxy)-N-(5,8-dimethoxy[1,2,4] triazolo[1,5c]pyrimidin-2-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide..... 21.7%

Other Ingredients..... 78.3%

Total 100.0%

Contains 2 lb of active ingredient per gallon.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-514

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Harmful If Inhaled

Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

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

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Except when treating rice fields as specified in this product label, 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 washwater 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.

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 any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in cool dry place in original container.

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

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Reuse: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

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.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Reuse: 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 a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, 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.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Reuse: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

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.

General Information

Granite[®] SC herbicide is a postflood, postemergence herbicide for selective control of susceptible grass, broadleaf, and sedge weeds in California rice. Susceptible weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. A spray volume of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) or more and uniform coverage are required for optimum performance. A crop oil concentrate at 2.5% v/v, or a methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate at recommended label use rates, are required with Granite SC. Granite SC is rainfast within 1 hour after application. Granite SC can be applied to rice fields used for crayfish production.

Rice crops grown under adverse environmental conditions, such as extreme cold or heat, may express temporary crop injury when Granite SC is applied including slight height reduction or root stunting. Any crop stress or environmental factors which decrease plant metabolism and growth may reduce weed control efficacy and crop tolerance. Such effects are transient and do not affect yield. Granite SC may be used on all rice varieties; however, it is important to recognize that the degree of crop tolerance may vary depending upon variety and environmental conditions.

General Use Precautions and Restrictions

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 60 days of rice harvest.
- Granite SC may not reliably control known ALS resistant weed biotypes.
- Do not apply Granite SC directly to, or otherwise permit Granite SC spray mists to come into contact with, commercially produced broadleaf crops such as, but not limited to: cotton, green or dry beans, melons, tomatoes, vegetable crops, perennial tree or vine crops as well as commercially grown flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, or other desirable commercially produced broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur. Do not permit spray mists containing Granite SC to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants.
- Do not make more than 1 application or apply more than 2.8 fl oz of Granite SC (0.044 lb ai penoxsulam) per acre during the growing season.
- After an application of Granite SC, begin re-flooding 3 hours after application. For best results, fields should be completely re-flooded 24 to 48 hours after application.
- Do not apply Granite SC to a field treated in the same year with an application of Granite GR.
- Do not overlap or double spray ends of fields.
- Poor weed control may result from an application of Granite SC made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or high pH soils; or prior herbicide applications.
- Do not allow tank mixes of Granite SC to sit overnight.
- Do not tank mix Granite SC with malathion or methyl parathion. Do not make an application of malathion or methyl parathion within 7 days of an application of Granite SC.
- Application of Granite SC to fields which have been leveled within 12 months prior to application may result in serious rice injury in areas that have been cut or filled. This does not apply to normal annual land planning activities.
- Application of Granite SC to rice grown in soils with pH >7.8 or high salt content may result in serious rice injury.
- Do not apply Granite SC where runoff or irrigation water may flow directly onto agricultural land other than rice fields.
- Do not rotate treated land to crops other than rice for 3 months following application.

- Do not use on wild rice.
- Except for crayfish, do not fish or commercially grow fish, shellfish or crustaceans on treated acres during the year of treatment.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Mixing Instructions

Use of Adjuvants

Use of an agriculturally approved crop oil concentrate at a rate of 2.5% (v/v) or methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate at recommended label use rates is required with Granite SC. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on adjuvant labels. Do not use organosilicone surfactants in spray mixtures with Granite SC.

Granite SC - Alone

Fill spray tank to one-half full with water. Start agitation. Add correct quantity of Granite SC and approved adjuvant. Continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

Granite SC - Tank Mixes

Continuous agitation is required for tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks. Do not allow tank mixes of Granite SC to sit overnight.

Granite SC may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Clincher[®] CA herbicide, Grandstand[®] CA herbicide and propanil for postemergence application in rice. When tank mixing, follow label directions, including application rates, use precautions and limitations on each respective label.

Do not tank mix Granite SC with Regiment, Londax or other bensulfuron-containing products. Reduced weed control or increased crop injury may result if Granite SC is applied in tank mix combinations with or immediately following any other herbicides not listed, especially if applied under conditions of plant stress and/or advanced weed growth stages.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: When tank mixing Granite SC with other materials, a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients should be conducted prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately one-half (1/2) hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jells, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Mixing Order: Fill the tank one-third (1/3) full with water. Start the agitation. Different formulation types should be added in the following order: dry flowables (DF), wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), or liquids (L). Allow each product type to completely disperse before adding another. Continue agitation and fill tank to three-fourths (3/4) full, add the correct quantity of Granite SC and mix thoroughly. Finally, add any solution (S) formulations or surfactant, agitate and finish filling. Maintain agitation during filling and during application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the tank is empty, suspended materials may settle to the bottom. It is important to resuspend all of the settled material before continuing application. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Do not allow tank mixes to set overnight.

Carefully follow all mixing instructions for each material added to the tank. Initial dispersion of dry or flowable formulations can be improved by mixing with a small amount of water (slurrying) and pouring the slurry through a 20 to 35 mesh wetting screen in the top of the spray tank. Line screens in the tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. The applicator, crop consultant, and grower are responsible for considering all of these factors when making the decision to apply this product.

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 to minimize exposure.

Buffer Zones

Buffer zones are defined as the minimum distance between the application site and the sensitive crop. The buffer zones listed below must be followed for ground applications of Granite SC.

Sensitive Crop	Ground Buffer Zone Restrictions (ft)
non-target cereal and grass crops such as corn, sugar cane, sudangrass, sorghum, grass grown for seed, millet, and sod farms	50
all other non-target broadleaf crops not listed	200
all other non-target tree and vine crops not listed	200
peaches, nectarines, all melon and all bean crops	660

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be followed.

In general, the best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control.

Endangered Species

If endangered plant species occur in the proximity of the application site, the following mitigation measure is required to avoid adverse effects:

- Leave untreated buffer zones of 85 feet for ground applications or 470 feet for aerial applications.

To determine whether your county has an endangered terrestrial plant species, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm>. Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from extension offices or state pesticide agencies. If the bulletin is not available for your specific area, check with the appropriate local state agency to determine if known populations of terrestrial endangered plants occur in the area to be treated.

Application Instructions

Buffer Zones: Refer to section on Spray Drift Management for specific information on buffer zone requirements to specific sensitive crops.

Environmental Conditions and Herbicidal Activity of Granite SC
Best weed control results are obtained when Granite SC is applied to small, actively growing weeds, when daytime and nighttime temperatures are warm (60°F or more), and soil moisture is adequate to support active weed growth prior to and following application. If weeds are under drought stress, delay applications until more favorable conditions resume. Application when weeds are moisture stressed or taller than the recommended size for control may result in only partial control.

Ground Application

Apply in a spray volume of 10 gpa or more when applying by ground. Use coarse or coarser nozzle spray quality per S-572 ASABE standard; see USDA literature or nozzle manufacturer guidelines. Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for nozzle pressure, spacing and boom height to provide a uniform spray pattern. Follow appropriate Spray Drift Management information where drift potential is a concern. Do not ground apply Granite SC when wind speeds are greater than 10 mph.

Application Timing

For water-seeded and drill-seeded rice, apply Granite SC from the 1 leaf stage up to 60 days before harvest. Within this application window, application timing is dependent upon cultural practices and optimum timing for weed species present. (See Application Rates and Weeds Controlled table.) Do not apply if crop or weeds are under drought stress. A single postflood application is recommended.

Water Management

Fields must be partially drained to expose weeds prior to application. Residual water remaining in the field does not adversely affect weed control so long as weeds are at least 70% exposed. For delayed pin point application, do not allow excessive drying of the soil which may cause the weeds to become drought stressed and may result in unacceptable weed control. For best results, soils should be moist at application and maintain good soil moisture after application by flushing or rainfall until establishment of permanent flood.

Re-Flood Timing

After an application of Granite SC, begin re-flooding 3 hours after application. For best results, fields should be completely re-flooded 24 to 48 hours after application.

Resistance Management

The mode of action of Granite® SC herbicide is the inhibition of the acetolactate synthase (ALS) enzyme. Weed populations may develop biotypes that are resistant to different herbicides with the same mode of action. If herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly

in the same field, resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population and may not be controlled by these products. Other resistance mechanisms, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist and may cause reduced weed control.

This product should be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that may include biological, cultural, and chemical practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based upon appropriate IPM and resistance management strategies and practices that delay or reduce the development of resistant weed biotypes. Such practices include, but are not limited to, field scouting, use of weed free crop seed, proper water management, correct weed pest identification, following rotational practices outlined on pesticide labels, and treating when target weed populations are at the correct stage and economic thresholds for control. Make only 1 application per year of Granite SC. Do not apply Granite SC to a field treated in the same year with an application of Granite GR.

To delay development of herbicide resistance, the following practices are recommended:

- Always use at least 2 fl oz of formulated product per acre and observe all use rate instructions.
- The use of herbicides with the same mode of action should not be used in sequential applications unless tank mixed with an alternative mode of action product.
- ALS herbicides should not be used in consecutive years unless alternated with non-ALS herbicides.
- Herbicides should be used based upon an IPM program.
- Monitor treated areas and control escaped weeds.
- Contact local extension or crop advisor for IPM and resistance management information.

Application Rates and Weeds Controlled

Weeds Controlled ¹ Common name (scientific name)	Application Rates and Stage of Weed Development	
	2.0 to 2.3 fl oz/acre	2.3 to 2.8 fl oz/acre ²
barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>)	up to 5 leaf	up to 2 tiller
watergrass (early and late) (<i>Echinochloa oryzoides</i>)		up to 2 tiller
California arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i> spp <i>Calycina</i>) common waterplantain (<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>) ducksalad (<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>) monochoria (<i>Monochoria</i> spp) ricefield bulrush (<i>Scirpus mucronatus</i>)		up to flower initiation ³
redstem ⁴ (<i>Ammannia</i> spp)		<10" or prior to flowering ³
Weeds Suppressed	2.0 to 2.3 fl oz/acre	2.3 to 2.8 fl oz/acre²
Gregg's arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria longiloba</i>) rice mimic (<i>Echinochloa</i> spp) smallflower umbrellaplant (<i>Cyperus difformis</i>)	up to 3 leaf	up to 5 leaf

¹Granite SC may not reliably control known ALS resistant weed biotypes.

²If Granite SC is applied as a rescue treatment (e.g., heavy weed infestations, headed weeds and/or previously untreated areas), it should be considered an emergency salvage treatment and good control of labeled weeds should not be expected. Poor control and regrowth of treated weeds may occur.

³Best control is achieved with applications of Granite SC prior to weed flowering. Postflood applications should be made when weeds are well emerged above the water surface. Weeds submerged at the time of application will not be controlled.

⁴When applying Granite SC plus propanil, tank mixing Grandstand CA can improve consistency of control.

Note: Do not make more than 1 application or apply more than 2.84 fl oz of Granite SC (0.0444 lb ai penoxsulam) per acre during the growing season.

For tank mixing options and instructions, refer to Mixing Instructions section.

Supplemental Labeling

Aerial Application for Selective Postemergence Weed Control in Rice

(For use only in California)

Directions for Use

Refer to product label for General Use Precautions and Restrictions, Mixing instructions, and all other requirements not covered under this supplemental label.

Aerial Buffer Zones

Sensitive Crop	Aerial Buffer Zone Restrictions
non-target cereal and grass crops such as corn, sugar cane, sudangrass, sorghum, grass grown for seed, millet, and sod farms	50 ft
cotton	1/4 mile
all other non-target broadleaf, tree and vine crops not listed	2 miles

For aerial applications of Granite SC, the applicator should follow all requirements in the supplemental label and guidelines in the Spray Drift Management, Aerial Application Requirement and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory sections, in addition to the mandatory aerial buffers, to minimize potential drift to off-target vegetation. In general, the best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be followed.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator, pest control advisor, and grower are responsible for considering all of these factors when making the decision to apply this product.

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 to minimize exposure.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Endangered Species

If endangered plant species occur in the proximity of the application site, the following mitigation measure is required to avoid adverse effects:

- Leave untreated buffer zones of 85 feet for ground applications or 470 feet for aerial applications.

To determine whether your county has an endangered terrestrial plant species, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm>. Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from extension offices or state pesticide agencies. If the bulletin is not available for your specific area, check with the appropriate local state agency to determine if known populations of terrestrial endangered plants occur in the area to be treated.

Aerial Application Requirements

Avoid direct or indirect contact with non-target plants. Do not apply near desirable vegetation. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications.

- Apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre when applying by air.
- Apply with a minimum wind speed of 3 mph but no greater than 10 mph.
- Apply with medium to coarse droplet size as defined in the ASABE S-572 standard publication entitled "Spray Nozzle Classification by Droplet Spectra." Additional information on droplet guidelines can be obtained from the NAAA, USDA or nozzle manufacturer.
- The distance between the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 70% of the wingspan of fixed wing aircraft or 80% of the helicopter rotor width.
- Spray release height should be at the lowest height consistent with efficient application and safety. Release more than 10 feet above canopy must be avoided.
- Aircraft should be patterned per Operation Safe/PAASS program, or equivalent, for calibration and uniformity to provide adequate coverage.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: For ASABE S-572 Standard compliance, see nozzle manufacturer catalogs, NAAA booklet, or USDA literature or website <http://apmr.usda.gov/> for nozzle and application conditions. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control with the least amount of driftable spray fines.

Controlling Droplet Size: Use of coarser spray per ASABE S-572 rating per USDA or manufacturer's ratings can further reduce drift potential.

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles that will apply a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.
- **Pressure** - Follow the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressure recommendations.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. The use of deflectors is not recommended.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. Consider using low-drift nozzles such as narrow angle flat fan tips. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: Reducing the effective boom length to 70% of the wingspan of fixed-wing aircraft or 80% of the helicopter rotor width may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, height, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Application is not allowed when wind speeds exceed 10 mph due to risk of direct drift to sensitive crops. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift. State and local regulations with regard to minimum and maximum wind speeds during aerial application may be more restrictive.

Temperature and Humidity: Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and high temperature without added precautions. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is greatest when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur into a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog or mist 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.

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. 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

Corteva Agriscience 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. Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions

(such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

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 Corteva Agriscience'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.

Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Corteva Agriscience 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 Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

TMTrademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: CD02-308-022

Replaced Label: CD02-308-021

EPA accepted 02/21/07

Revisions:

1. Added language from Supplemental Label for use in California of Granite SC in aerial application for selective postemergence weed control in rice.