

# RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to ground and surface water concerns. For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the certified applicator's certification.

**GROUP 5 HERBICIDE**

**Agri Star**<sup>®</sup>  
By Albaugh, LLC

# MILO-PRO<sup>®</sup>

## Propazine Flowable Herbicide

For Preemergence Weed Control in Grain Sorghum  
and Container Grown Ornamentals in Greenhouses

## SPECIMEN LABEL

Manufactured for:

**ALBAUGH, LLC**

1525 NE 36th Street  
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

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

### ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2-Chloro-4,6-bis (isopropylamino)-s-triazine ..... 43.0%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS** ..... 57.0%

**TOTAL** ..... 100.0%

Contains 4.0 lbs. of Propazine per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-148

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

### FIRST AID

<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>

### HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

**See inside booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
and complete DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

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## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

# CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing dust, vapors, or spray mist.

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## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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Propazine can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can enter groundwater which may be used as drinking water. Propazine has been found in groundwater. Users are advised not to apply propazine to sand and loamy sand soils where the water table (groundwater) is close to the surface and where these soils are very permeable, i.e., well-drained. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

This product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft. of intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This product must not be applied aerially or by ground within 66 ft. of the points where surface water runoff enters perennial or intermittent streams and rivers or within 200 ft. around natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. If this product is applied to highly erodible land, the 66 ft. buffer or setback from runoff entry points must be planted to crop, seeded with grass or other suitable crop.

This product must not be mixed/loaded, or used within 50 ft. of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft. 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 spill 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 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 sites.

Additional State imposed requirements regarding well-head setbacks and operational area containment must be observed.

One of the following restrictions must be used in applying propazine to tile-outletted fields containing standpipes:

1. Do not apply this product within 66 ft. of standpipes in tile-outletted fields.
2. Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field and immediately incorporate it to a depth of 2–3 inches in the entire tile-outletted field.
3. Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field under a no-till practice only when a high crop residue management practice is practiced. High crop residue management practice is described as a crop management practice where little or no crop residue is removed from the field during and after crop harvest.

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. 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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Runoff and drift from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile rubber or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

### Mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber >14 mils, natural rubber >14 mils, neoprene >14 mils, nitrile rubber >14 mils, or viton >14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing/loading, cleaning up spills, cleaning equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate

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.

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## ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications must use a closed system that meets the requirements for dermal protection listed in the Workers Protection Standard (WPS) for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)] and must:

- wear the personal protective equipment required for mixers and loaders
- wear protective eyewear if the system operates under pressure, and
- be provided and immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown: chemical-resistant footwear.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit in a manner that is consistent with the WPS for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)]. Pilots must wear the PPE required on this labeling for applicators; however, they need not wear chemical-resistant gloves when using an enclosed cockpit. *(continued)*

Flaggers supporting aerial applications must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection.

When handlers use 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 hands 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. Users should 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.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

ANY USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN AN AREA WHERE USE IS PROHIBITED IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW. Before using this product, you must consult the Atrazine Watershed Information Center (AWIC) to determine whether the use of this product is prohibited in your watershed. AWIC can be accessed through [www.atrazine-watershed.info](http://www.atrazine-watershed.info), or 1-866-365-3014. If use of this product is prohibited in your watershed, you may return this product to your point of purchase or contact Albaugh for a refund.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other person 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.

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

## 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 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 intervals. 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 24 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, such as any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

## NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food for feed. Avoid freezing, store above 32°F.

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

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Non-refillable containers (1, 2.5, 30 & 55 gallons):** Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

**(non-refillable <5 gallons): 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.

**(non-refillable >5 gallons): 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. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (cont.)

Pressure rinse as follows (all sizes): 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 for disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle inside 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 container (250 gallon & bulk):** 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 the container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing process two more times.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory](#).

### Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.]

#### **Information on Droplet Size**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity", and "Temperature Inversions").

#### **Controlling Droplet Size**

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **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 airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

#### **Boom Length**

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length 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 target 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**

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

#### **Wind**

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2–10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

#### **Temperature and Humidity**

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

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### Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. 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; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

### 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).

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## USE INFORMATION

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MILO-PRO® is a selective herbicide that controls many annual broadleaf weeds in sorghum and container grown ornamentals. This product may be applied prior to weed emergence.

MILO-PRO® is absorbed through the roots of the target weeds and is not absorbed by foliage. Its effectiveness depends on moisture to move it into the root zone. Incorporation followed by rainfall or irrigation is needed to move it into the weed root zone. If weeds develop, a shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing will generally result in better weed control.

If no rainfall occurs within 14 days after application a light mechanical incorporation (less than 2") should be made.

This product is nonflammable.

Avoid using near adjacent desirable plants or injury may occur. To avoid spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Avoid spray overlap as crop injury may result.

Where the use directions give a range of rates, use the lower rate on coarse-textured soil and soil low in organic matter, use the higher rate on fine-textured soil and soil high in organic matter.

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## APPLICATION PROCEDURES

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### AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply in a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur.

### GROUND APPLICATION

For the most uniform distribution of broadcast applications use flat fan-type nozzles. For band applications, use flat fan even spray nozzles. Screens and strainers should be no finer than 50-mesh. Use a pump with capacity to (1) provide sufficient hydraulic agitation during mixing and application to keep the material in suspension and (2) maintain 30 to 40 psi operating pressure. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. For band treatments, use a proportional volume.

For band applications, calculate amount to be applied per acre as follows:

$$\frac{\text{band width in inches}}{\text{row width in inches}} \times \text{broadcast rate per acre} = \text{amount needed per acre}$$

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## ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

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- Do not rotate to leafy vegetables.
- Do not rotate to root crops or cereals (small grains) at less than a 120-day plantback interval.
- Do not rotate to any crop other than sorghum except:
  1. Texas Gulf Coast and Texas Blacklands, cotton, soybeans or corn may be planted 12 months after treatment. Do not plant other crops for 18 months after treatment.
  2. In West Texas, cotton or corn may be planted 12 months after a broadcast application of 1.2 quarts.
  3. In all other sorghum growing regions, corn may be planted 12 months after treatment. Do not plant other crops for 18 months after treatment.
  4. If replanting is necessary, sorghum may be replanted in soil treated with this product, however, an additional application is prohibited.

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## BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

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Annual morningglory  
Carpetweed  
Groundcherry  
Henbit  
Jimsonweed

Kochia  
Lambsquarter  
Mustards, yellow & tansy  
Nightshade, purple  
Pigweed

Purslane  
Ragweed  
Smartweed  
Velvetleaf

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## MIXING

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Mix this product with water, nitrogen solutions or complete liquid fertilizers and apply as a spray. Pour this product into the tank during or after filling the tank with required amount of water. Sufficient hydraulic jet or mechanical agitation should be provided during mixing and application to keep the material in suspension. All return lines to the tank must discharge below liquid level and agitation should not be so violent as to cause air bubbles to form in the liquid. Wash sprayer thoroughly after use.

Do not apply with mix tank or spray nozzle screens smaller than 50 mesh.

Nitrogen solutions or complete liquid fertilizers may replace all or part of the water as a carrier with this product for preplant and preemergence applications only.

To determine compatibility with liquid fertilizers, pour the product into a small container of liquid fertilizer or nitrogen solution in approximate proportion to be mixed in spray tank. Stir or shake thoroughly. Let stand 5 minutes. If it remains mixed or can be remixed readily, the mixture is compatible and can be used.

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## TANK MIXES

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MILO-PRO® may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use on sorghum except for herbicides containing atrazine to expand the weed spectrum. When tank mixing the most restrictive label restrictions must be followed.

### SORGHUM APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE

SOIL TEXTURE	BROADCAST RATE (QUARTS PER ACRE)
Sand, loamy sand	Do Not Apply
Sandy loam	0.50–0.75
Loam, silt loam, clay loam	0.75–1.20

#### PREPLANT:

Apply this product in the spring after plowing at the rates listed in the above table. If sorghum is planted on a flat soil surface, apply during or after seedbed preparation. If sorghum is planted on beds, apply only after bed formation. Best weed control results are obtained when this product is applied within 4 weeks before planting. Shallow incorporation, not more than 2 inches deep, following application will generally result in better weed control, particularly under dry or minimum moisture conditions. Do not incorporate preplant applications on sandy loam soils.

#### PREEMERGENCE:

Apply the amount shown in the above table at planting time or immediately after planting before weeds and sorghum emerge.

**PRECAUTION (Both Preplant and Preemergence):** Crop or sensitive rotational crop damage may result from applications on highly alkaline soil, eroded areas or areas with limited amount of rainfall.

#### APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS (for all applications to sorghum):

- Heavy rain immediately following application may cause excessive concentrations of herbicide in seed furrow, resulting in possible crop injury. Do not apply to furrow-planted sorghum until furrows are leveled (plowed in). Level deep planter marks or seed furrows before application.
- Following harvest, plow (moldboard or disk-plow) and thoroughly till the soil in fall or spring to minimize possible injury to spring-seeded rotational crops, regardless of rate used.
- Injury may occur if both this herbicide, preplant surface, preplant incorporated or preemergence, and at-planting systemic insecticide applied in-furrow are used.
- Use of high end rates for sandy loam and loam soils may cause crop injury and subsequent yield loss.
- Application to sorghum growing under stress caused by minor element deficiency or to sorghum growing on highly calcareous soil may result in crop injury.
- For postemergence applications, do not apply to sand or loamy sand, or injury may occur.

#### SORGHUM USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than one application per crop growing season.
- Not registered for use in the states of California or Florida
- Do not apply propazine if atrazine has been or will be applied to the same acreage in the same growing season.
- Do not apply within 70 days of harvest for sorghum forage.
- Do not apply within 90 days of harvest for grain sorghum or sorghum stover.
- Do not exceed 1.2 quarts product (equivalent to 1.2 lbs. active ingredient) per acre per growing season.
- Not registered for use on sweet sorghum.

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## GREENHOUSE APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

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### MIXING

Be sure sprayer or applicator is clean and not contaminated with any other material as crop injury or sprayer clogging may occur. Fill spray tank 2/3 to 3/4 full with clean water and start agitation. Pour the product into the partially filled spray tank and fill tank with water. Provide agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform suspension. Apply through flood or drench nozzles only.

To determine compatibility with liquid fertilizers, pour the product into a small container of liquid fertilizer or nitrogen solution in approximate proportion to be mixed in spray tank. Stir or shake thoroughly. Let stand 5 minutes. If it remains mixed or can be remixed readily, the mixture is compatible and can be used.

Apply MILO-PRO® at the following rates on container grown greenhouse ornamentals. Due to variability in crop sensitivity between cultivars, test a few plants for crop sensitivity prior to large-scale application.

SOIL TEXTURE	RATES Tbs/1,000 Square Feet
Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	3/4
Loam, silt, silt loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay loam	1-1/2
Sandy clay, clay loam, silty clay loam, peat-lite mixes	2-1/4

**RESTRICTIONS:** Do not apply more than one time during the planting cycle.

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## WARRANTY STATEMENT

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ALBAUGH warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions, under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of ALBAUGH. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall ALBAUGH be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ALBAUGH MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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