Loveland PRODUCTS

GROUP 4A INSECTICIDE

PREY® 1.6 INSECTICIDE

For control of listed insects infesting various crops.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Imidacloprid, 1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-*N*-nitro-2 imidazolidinimine	**17.4%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	**82.6%**
TOTAL	**100.0%**

Contains 1.6 pounds of imidacloprid per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	• 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 a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. **FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.** **Note to Physician:** No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically.	

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EPA EST. NO. 34704-MS-001

NET CONTENTS 1.0 GAL (3.78 L)

112013 V1D 11G13

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as, barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC) or viton, and shoes plus socks.

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

Engineering Controls Statements:
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

User 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.
- 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

Do not apply directly to water, 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.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops/plants or weeds if bees are foraging. This product is toxic to wildlife and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates.

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

PROTECTION OF POLLINATORS

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS EXIST FOR THIS PRODUCT BECAUSE OF RISK TO BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. FOLLOW APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS FOUND IN THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO PROTECT POLLINATORS.

Look for the bee hazard icon  **in the Directions for Use for each application site for specific use restrictions and instructions to protect bees and other insect pollinators.**

This product can kill bees and other insect pollinators.
Bees and other insect pollinators will forage on plants when they flower, shed pollen, or produce nectar.

Bees and other insect pollinators can be exposed to this pesticide from:
- Direct contact during foliar applications, or contact with residues on plant surfaces after foliar applications.
- Ingestion of residues in nectar and pollen when the pesticide is applied as a seed treatment, soil, tree injection, as well as foliar applications.

When Using This Product Take Steps To:
- Minimize exposure of this product to bees and other insect pollinators when they are foraging on pollinator attractive plants around the application site.
- Minimize drift of this product on to beehives or to off-site pollinator attractive habitat. Drift of this product onto beehives or off-site to pollinator attractive habitat can result in bee kills.

Information on protecting bees and other insect pollinators may be found at the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship website at: http://pesticidestewardship.org/PollinatorProtection/Pages/default.aspx.

Pesticide incidents (for example, bee kills) should immediately be reported to the state/tribal lead agency.
For contact information for your state, go to: www.aapco.org/officials.html. Pesticide incidents should also be reported to the National Pesticide Information Center at: www.npic.orst.edu or directly to EPA at: beekill@epa.gov

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

See individual crops for specific pollinator protection application restrictions. If none exist under the specific crop, for foliar applications, follow these application directions for crops that are contracted to have pollinator services or for food/feed and commercially grown ornamentals that are attractive to pollinators:

FOR CROPS UNDER CONTRACTED POLLINATION SERVICES
Do not apply this product while bees are foraging. Do not apply this product until flowering is complete and all petals have fallen unless the following condition has been met:

If an application must be made when managed bees are at the treatment site, the beekeeper providing the pollination services must be notified no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying.

FOR FOOD/FEED CROPS AND COMMERCIALLY GROWN ORNAMENTALS NOT UNDER CONTRACT FOR POLLINATION SERVICES BUT ARE ATTRACTIVE TO POLLINATORS

Do not apply this product while bees are foraging. Do not apply this product until flowering is complete and all petals have fallen unless one of the following conditions is met:

- The application is made to the target site after sunset
- The application is made to the target site when temperatures are below 55 °F
- The application is made in accordance with a government-initiated public health response
- The application is made in accordance with an active state-administered apiary registry program where beekeepers are notified no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying
- The application is made due to an imminent threat of significant crop loss, and a documented determination consistent with an IPM plan or predetermined economic threshold is met. Every effort should be made to notify beekeepers no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying.

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 any waterproof material such as, barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC) or viton, and
- Shoes plus socks.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS WHEN MIXING AND APPLYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS SUCH AS LAKES; RESERVOIRS; RIVERS; PERMANENT STREAMS; MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS; ESTUARIES AND COMMERCIAL FISH FARM PONDS.

Spray Drift Management

The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Mixing and Loading Requirements

To avoid potential contamination of groundwater, the use of a properly designed and maintained containment pad for mixing and loading of any pesticide into application equipment is recommended. If containment pad is not used, maintain a minimum distance of 25 feet between mixing and loading areas and potential surface to groundwater conduits such as field sumps, uncased well head, sinkholes or field drains.

For Aerial Applications

The spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. The minimum practical boom length should be used, and must not exceed 75% of the wing span or rotor diameter.

Importance of Droplet Size

An important factor influencing drift is droplet size. Small droplets (<150-200 microns) drift to a greater extent than large droplets. Within typical equipment specifications, applications should be made to deliver the largest droplet spectrum that provides sufficient control and coverage. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection.

Wind Speed Restrictions
Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size, canopy and equipment specifications determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Do not apply when winds are greater than 15 mph and avoid gusty and windless conditions. Risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when wind direction is toward the aquatic area.

Restrictions During Temperature Inversions
Do not make aerial or ground applications during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during temperature inversions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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. 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 mixing.

Airblast (Air Assist) Specific Instructions for Tree Crops and Vineyards
Airblast sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees/vines via a radially, or laterally directed air stream. The following specific drift management practices should be followed:
- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy;
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy;
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage;
- Do not allow the spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area (i.e., turn off sprayer when turning at end rows);
- Only spray inward, toward the orchard or vineyard, for applications to the outside rows.

No-Spray Zone Requirements for Foliar Applications
Do not apply by ground within 25 feet, or by air within 150 feet of lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.

Runoff Management
Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip. When used on erodible soils, best management practices for minimizing runoff should be employed. Consult your local Natural Resources Conservation Service for recommendations in your use area.

Endangered Species Notice
Under the Endangered Species Act, it is a Federal Offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of a member of an endangered species. Consult your local county bulletin, County Extension Agent, or Pesticide State Lead Agency for information concerning endangered species in your area.

Resistance Management
Some insects are known to develop resistance to insecticides after repeated use. As with any insecticide, the use of this product must conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area.

Prey 1.6 Insecticide contains a Group 4A Insecticide called imidacloprid. Insect biotypes with acquired or inherent tolerance to group 4A products may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 4A products are used repeatedly as the predominant method for control for targeted species. This may eventually result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Prey 1.6 Insecticide and to other Group 4A products.

The active ingredient in Prey 1.6 Insecticide is a member of neonicotinoid chemical group. Avoid using a block of more than three consecutive applications of Prey 1.6 Insecticide and/or other Group 4A products having the same or similar mode of action. Following a neonicotinoid block of treatments, Loveland Products, Inc. strongly encourages the rotation to a block of applications with effective products of a different mode before using additional applications of neonicotinoid products. Using a block rotation or windowed approach, along with other IPM practices, is considered an effective use strategy for preventing or delaying an insect's pest's ability to develop resistance to this class of chemistry.

Foliar applications of Prey 1.6 Insecticide or other Group 4A products from the neonicotinoid chemical class should not be used on crops previously treated with a long-residual, soil-applied product from the neonicotinoid chemical class.

Other Group 4A, neonicotinoid products used as foliar treatments include; Actara®, Assail®, Calypso®, Centric®, Intruder®, Leverage® and Trimax™ Other 4A Group, neonicotinoid products used as soil treatment include: Admire® and Platinum®.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or product manufacturer for additional Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at *http://irac-online.org/*.

Application Directions
Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a directed or broadcast foliar spray. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary without runoff for optimum insecticidal efficacy. Use adequate spray volumes, properly calibrated application equipment and spray adjuvant if necessary to obtain thorough coverage. Failure to provide adequate coverage and retention of Prey 1.6 Insecticide on leaves and fruit may result in loss of insect control or delay in onset of activity. Prey 1.6 Insecticide may be applied with properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment. Minimum recommended spray volumes unless otherwise specified on crop specific recommended application sections are 10 gallons/Acre by ground application and 5 gallons/Acre through aerial equipment. Prey 1.6 Insecticide may also be applied by overhead chemigation (see additional CHEMIGATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE section below) if allowed in crop specific recommended application section.

Prey 1.6 Insecticide use on crops grown for production of true seed intended for private or commercial planting is generally not recommended but may be allowed under state-specific 24(c) labeling.

Restriction: Regardless of formulation or method of application, apply no more than 0.5 pound active ingredient imidacloprid per acre per year, including seed treatment, soil, and foliar uses, unless specified within a crop-specific application section for a given crop.

Restriction: Do not apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide in enclosed structures such as greenhouses or planthouses.

Mixing Instructions
To prepare the application mixture, add a portion of the required amount of water to the spray tank and with agitation add Prey 1.6 Insecticide. Complete filling tank with balance of water needed. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application. Prey 1.6 Insecticide may also be used with other pesticides and/or fertilizer solutions. Please see Compatibility Note below. When tank mixtures of Prey 1.6 Insecticide and other pesticides are involved, prepare the tank mixture as recommended above and follow suggested Mixing Order below.

Mixing Order
When pesticide mixtures are needed, add wettable powders first, Prey 1.6 Insecticide, or other flowables second, and emulsifiable concentrates last. Ensure good agitation as each component is added. Do not add an additional component until the previous is thoroughly mixed. If a fertilizer solution is added, a fertilizer pesticide compatibility agent may be needed. Maintain constant agitation during both mixing and application to ensure uniformity of spray mixture.

Compatibility Note
Test compatibility of the intended tank mixture before adding Prey 1.6 Insecticide to the spray or mix tank. Add proportionate amounts of each ingredient in the appropriate order, to a pint or quart jar, cap, shake for 5 minutes, and let set for 5 minutes. Poor mixing or formation of precipitates that do not readily re-disperse indicates an incompatible mixture that should not be used. For further information, contact your local Loveland Products, Inc. representative.

CHEMIGATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Refer to DIRECTIONS FOR USE section before proceeding with chemigation application.

Types of Irrigation Systems
Chemigation applications of Prey 1.6 Insecticide may be made to crops through overhead sprinkler chemigation systems if specified in crop-specific recommendations sections. Do not apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through any other type of irrigation system.

Water Volume
Prey 1.6 Insecticide chemigation applications must be made as concentrated as possible. Retention of Prey 1.6 Insecticide on target site of insect infestation is necessary for optimum activity. Chemigation of Prey 1.6 Insecticide in water volumes exceeding 0.10 inches/Acre are not recommended.

Uniform Water Distribution and System Calibration
The irrigation system must provide uniform distribution of treated water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. The system must be calibrated to uniformly apply the rates specified. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Chemigation Monitoring
A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Drift
Do not apply when the wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Required System Safety Devices
The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or normally shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Using Water Public Water Systems
Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and to top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

ROTATIONAL CROPS*

Treated areas may be replanted with any crop specified on an imidacloprid label, or any crop for which a tolerance exists for the active ingredient, as soon as practical following the last application. For crops not listed on an imidacloprid label, or for crops for which no tolerances for the active ingredient have been established, a 12-month plant-back interval must be observed.

IMMEDIATE PLANT-BACK
All crops on this label plus the following crops not on this label: barley, canola, cardoon, Chinese celery, corn (field, sweet and pop), celtuce, cranberry, cucurbits, Florence fennel, leafy petioles, mustard seed, rapeseed, rhubarb, sorghum, sugar beet, Swiss chard, and wheat.

30-DAY PLANT-BACK
Cereals (including buckwheat, millet, oats, rice, rye and triticale), and safflower

12-MONTH PLANT-BACK
All other crops

10-MONTH PLANT-BACK
Onion and bulb vegetables

*Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed.

FIELD CROPS

Apply specified rate per acre as foliar spray as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve insect control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. Prey 1.6 Insecticide may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Prey 1.6 Insecticide may be tank mixed with other insecticides as recommended for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.

PREY® 1.6 INSECTICIDE
EPA REG. NO. 34704-894

COTTON

Pests Controlled	**Rate fluid ounces/Acre**
Aphids Fleahoppers Plant bugs (east of Rocky Mountains)	3.8
Pests Suppressed	
Lygus bug (west of Rocky Mountains) Whiteflies	3.8

Restrictions
Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): **14 days**
Minimum interval between applications: **7 days**
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **22 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.28 lb. AI/A)
Maximum number of Prey 1.6 Insecticide applications per year: **6**
Do not graze treated fields after any application of Prey 1.6 Insecticide.
Applications
Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment.

POTATO

Pests Controlled	**Rate fluid ounces/Acre**
Aphids Colorado potato beetle Flea beetles Leafhoppers Psyllids	3.8

Restrictions
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between applications: **7 days**
Maximum number of Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **15.0 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.19 lb. AI/A)
Applications
Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment.

SOYBEAN[1]

Pests Controlled	**Rate fluid ounces/Acre**
Aphids Bean leaf beetle Cucumber beetles/Rootworm adults Japanese beetle (adults) Leafhoppers Whiteflies	3.75

Restrictions
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **21 days**
Minimum interval between applications: **7 days**
Maximum amount allowed per year: **11.25 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.14 lb. **AI/A**)

1 Not for use in California.

TOBACCO

Pests Controlled	**Rate fluid ounces/Acre**
Aphids	2.0 - 4.0
Flea Beetles Japanese beetle	4.0

Restrictions
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **14 days**
Minimum interval between applications: **7 days**
Maximum number of Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **22.0 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.28 lb. AI/I)
Applications
Apply specified dosages of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment.

VEGETABLE and SMALL FRUIT CROPS

Apply specified rate per acre as foliar spray as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve insect control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. Prey 1.6 Insecticide may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Prey 1.6 Insecticide may be tank mixed with other insecticides as recommended for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.

FRUITING VEGETABLES[1]

Eggplant, Ground cherry, Okra[1], Pepper (including bell, chili, cooking, pimento and sweet), Tomato, Pepinos, Tomatillo

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids Colorado potato beetle Leafhoppers Whiteflies	3.8
Pepper weevil (Pepper only)	6.2

Restrictions
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **0 days**
Minimum interval between applications: **5 days**
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per crop season: **18.8 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.24 lb. AI/A)

Applications
For all pests listed above except pepper weevil, apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment. For pepper weevil, apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray by ground equipment to infested area, timing applications prior to a damaging population becoming established. Good coverage of foliage and fruit is necessary for insect control. Applications of Prey 1.6 Insecticide must be incorporated into a full-season program, where alternations of effective products from multiple classes of chemistry and different modes of action are utilized in a blocked or windowed approach. For additional information, please contact your Loveland Products, Inc. representative, Extension Specialist or crop advisor.

[1] Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.

GLOBE ARTICHOKE

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers	4.0 – 10.0

Restrictions
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between applications: **14 days**
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **40.0 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.50 lb. AI/A)

Applications
Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.

HEAD and STEM BRASSICA VEGETABLES[2]

Broccoli, Broccoli raab (rapini), Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cavalo broccoli, Chinese (gai Lon) broccoli, Chinese (bok choy) cabbage, Chinese (napa) cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy) cabbage, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach, Rape greens, Turnip (tops or leaves)

LEAFY VEGETABLES[2]

Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala), Arugula (roquette), Chervil, Chrysanthemum (edible leaved and garland), Cilantro, Corn salad, Cress (garden), Cress (upland, yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Lettuce (head and leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden and winter), Raddicchio (red chickory), Spinach (including New Zealand and vine (Malabar spinach, Indian spinach), Watercress (commercial production only. Applications must not be made to native cress growing in streams or other bodies of water), Watercress (upland)[1]

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids Flea beetles Whiteflies	3.8

Restrictions
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between applications: **5 days**
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per crop season: **18.8 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.23 lb. AI/A)
Do Not apply to native cress growing in streams or other bodies of water.

Leafy Vegetables[2] cont'd.:

Applications
Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.

[1] Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.
[2] Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.

LEGUMES VEGETABLES[1] (except soybean, dry)
Edible Podded and Succulent Shelled Pea[1] and Bean and Dried Shelled Pea and Bean
Bean (*Lupinus* spp., includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin)
Bean (*Phaseolus* spp., includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean)
Bean (*Vigna* spp., includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, Southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean)
Pea (*Pisum* spp. Includes dwarf pea, edible pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea)
Other Beans and Peas (broad bean (fava), chickpea (garbanzo bean), guar, jackbean, Lablab bean (hyacinth bean, lentil, pigeon pea, soybean (immature seed), sword bean)

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers Whiteflies	3.5

Restrictions
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between applications: **7 days**
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per crop season: **10.5 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.13 lb. AI/A)
Applications
Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.

[1] Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) supplemental labeling.

ROOT, TUBEROUS, and CORM VEGETABLES[1]
Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Beet (garden)[2], Burdock (edible)[2], Canna (edible, Queensland arrowroot), Carrot[2], Cassava (bitter & sweet)[2], Celeriac[2], Chayote (root), Chervil (turnip-rooted)[2], Chickory[2], Chufa, Dasheen (taro)[2], Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Leren, Parsley (turnip-rooted), Parsnip[2], Radish[2], Oriental radish (diakon)[2], Rutabaga[2], Salsify (black)[2], Salsify (oyster plant), Salsify (Spanish), Skirret, Sweetpotato, Tanier (cocoyam)[2], Tumeric, Turnip[2], Yam bean (jicama, manioc pea), Yam (true)[2]

For recommended applications on potato see Field Crops section

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	3.5

Restrictions
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between applications: **5 days**
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per crop season: **3.5 fluid ounces/Acre** on radish; 1**0.5 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.13 lb. AI/A) on other crops
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide applications per crop season: **1** on radish; **3** on other crops
Applications
Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.

[1] Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.
[2] Tops or greens from these crops may be utilized for food or feed.

STRAWBERRY

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids Spittlebugs Whiteflies	3.8

Restrictions
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Maximum interval between applications: **5 days**
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per crop season: **11.3 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.14 lb. AI/A)
Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging.
Applications
Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated or aerial equipment.

TREE, BUSH and VINE CROPS

Apply specified rate per acre as foliar spray as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve insect control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. Prey 1.6 Insecticide may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Prey 1.6 Insecticide may be tank mixed with other insecticides as recommended for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.

BUSHBERRY
Blueberry, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Juneberry, Lingonberry, Salal

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters	3.0 – 4.0
Japanese beetles (adults)	6.0 – 8.0
Thrips Blueberry maggot	8.0

Restrictions
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **3 days**
Minimum Interval between applications: **7 days**
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **40.0 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.5 lb. AI/A)
Maximum number of Prey 1.6 Insecticide applications per year: **5**
Maximum application volume (water): **20.0 GPA** – ground; **5.0 GPA** – aerial.
Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging.
Applications
Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.

CITRUS
Calamondin, Citrus citron, Citrus hybrids (includes chironja, tangelo and tangor), Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Pummelo, Orange (sweet and sour), Tangelo, Satsuma mandarin, and other cultivars and/or hybrids of these

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/100 gallons	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids Black fly Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Leafminers Mealy bugs Scales Whiteflies	3.5 – 5.0 (for dilute applications)	10.0 – 20.0 (depending on tree size, target pest and infestation pressure)
Pests suppressed		
Thrips	3.5 – 5.0	10.0 – 20.0

Restrictions
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **0 day**s
Minimum interval between applications: **10 days**
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **40.0 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.5 lb. AI/A)
Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging.

Citrus cont'd.:

Applications

Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment. Aerial application of Prey 1.6 Insecticide may result in slower activity and reduced control to results from ground application.

Scales – time applications to the crawler stage. Treat each generation.

Where concentrated applications are appropriate, increase the spray solution concentration to apply an equivalent rate per acre to than applied in the diluted application. The 20.0 fluid ounce/Acre rate is based on full sized trees. This rate may be reduced proportionally for smaller trees.

GRAPE

American bunch grape, Muscadine grape and Vinferous grape.

Pests Controlled	**Rate fluid ounces/Acre**
Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Mealybugs	3.0 – 3.8
Grapeleaf skeletonizer[1]	3.8

Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **0 days**

Minimum interval between applications: **14 days**

Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **7.6 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.1 lb. AI/A)

Applications

Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.

[1]Grapeleaf skeletonizer control can be expected from ground applications that provide thorough coverage of foliage. Aerial applications may provide suppression.

HOP

Pests Controlled	**Rate fluid ounces/Acre**
Aphids	8.0

Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **28 days**

Minimum interval between applications: **21 days**

Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **24.0 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.30 lb. AI/A)

Applications

Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.

PECAN[1]

Pests Controlled	**Rate fluid ounces/Acre**
Aphids (use higher listed rate for Black pecan aphid) Phylloxera Spittlebugs	3.5 to 7.0

Restrictions

Do not apply after shuck split.

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**

Minimum interval between applications: **10 days**

Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **28.0 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.35 lb. AI/A)

Applications

Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.

[1]Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.

POME FRUIT

Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear (including Oriental pear), Quince

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/100 gallons	Rate fluid ounces/Acre[1]
Leafhoppers	1.0 – 2.0	4.0 – 8.0
Aphids (except woolly apple aphid) Leafminers San Jose scale	2.0	8.0
FOR PEAR, ONLY Mealybugs Pear psylla	5.0	20.0

Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between applications: **10 days**
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **40.0 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.5 lb. AI/A)
Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging.

Applications

Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment. Aerial application of Prey 1.6 Insecticide may result in slower activity and reduced control to results from ground application.
Leafhoppers – apply low rate for low to moderate populations of white apple leafhoppers and high listed rate for high populations or for other leafhopper species. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide while most leafhoppers are in the nymphal stage.
Leafminer – for first generation leafminer control, make application as soon as pollination is complete and bees are removed from the orchard. Greatest leafminer control will result from the earliest possible application. For second and succeeding generations of leafminer, insect control is obtained from applications made early in the adult flight against eggs and early instar larvae. A second application may be required 10 days later if severe pressure continues or if generations are overlapping. A single application may result in suppression only. Prey 1.6 Insecticide will not control late instar larvae.
Mealybugs – apply maximum gallonage for tree with ground equipment. Ensure good spray coverage of the trunk and scaffolding limbs or other resting sites of mealybugs.
Rosy apple aphid – apply prior to leafrolling caused by rosy apple aphid.
San Jose scale – time applications to the crawler stage. Treat each generation.

[1]The amount of Prey 1.6 Insecticide required per acre will depend on tree size and volume of foliage present. The rate per acre is based on a standard of 400 gallons of dilute spray solution per acre for large trees. To calculate the rate needed on smaller trees, multiply the pest specific rate (e.g., for aphid control, 2 fluid ounces/100 gallons) times the number of 100 gallons of spray solution required to thoroughly wet foliage just prior to the point of runoff, on one acre of the trees being treated. For concentrate sprays, apply the same amount of Prey 1.6 Insecticide per acre as would be applied in a dilute spray based on tree size and foliage volume.

STONE FRUIT

Apricot, Cherry (including sweet and tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (including Chickasaw, Damson and Japanese), Plumcot, Prune (fresh and dried)

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/100 gallons	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids Green June beetle Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Plant bugs Rose chafer San Jose scale	2.0	4.0 – 8.0
Cherry fruit fly (maggot of Eastern and Western)	2.0	8.0
Pests Suppressed Plum curculio Stink bugs	2.0	8.0

Restrictions for Apricot, Nectarine, Peach:

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **0 day**
Minimum interval between applications: **7 days**
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **24.0 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.30 lbs. AI/A)
Minimum application volume (water): **50 GPA** – ground application; **25 GPA** – aerial application
Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging.

Restrictions for Cherries, Plums, Plumcot, Prune:

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 day**

Stone Fruit cont'd.:

Minimum interval between applications: **10 days**
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **40.0 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.50 lbs. AI/A)
Minimum application volume (water): **50 GPA** – ground application; **25 GPA** – aerial application.
Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging.

Applications

Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment. Aerial application of Prey 1.6 Insecticide may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application.

TROPICAL FRUIT

Acerola, Avocado, Black sapote, Canistel, Feijoa, Jaboticaba, Guava, Longan, Lychee, Mamey sapote, Mango, Papaya, Passionfruit, Pulasan, Rambutan, Sapodilla, Spanish lime, Star apple, Starfruit, Wax jambu

Pests Controlled	**Rate fluid ounces/Acre**
Aphids	
Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters	
Thrips	8.0
Whiteflies	
Pests Suppressed	
Scales	8.0

Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between applications: **10 days**
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **40.0 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.50 lb. AI/A)
Maximum number of Prey 1.6 Insecticide applications per year: **5**
Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging.

Applications

Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment. Aerial application of Prey 1.6 Insecticide may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application.

OTHER SITES

Apply specified rate per acre as foliar spray as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve insect control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. Prey 1.6 Insecticide may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Prey 1.6 Insecticide may be tank mixed with other insecticides as recommended for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.

POPLAR/COTTONWOOD[1]

(Includes members of the genus *Populus* grown for pulp or timber)

Pests Controlled	**Rate fluid ounces/Acre**
Aphids	
Leaf beetles	4.0 – 8.0

Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between applications: **10 days**
Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **40.0 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.50 lb. AI/A)
Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging.

Applications

Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment. Aerial application of Prey 1.6 Insecticide may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application.

[1]Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.

CHRISTMAS TREE

Pests Controlled	**Rate fluid ounces/Acre**
Aphids Adelgids Sawflies	4.0 – 8.0

Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**

Minimum interval between applications: **7 days**

Maximum Prey 1.6 Insecticide allowed per year: **40.0 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.50 lb. AI/A)

Applications

Apply specified dosage of Prey 1.6 Insecticide as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area ensuring thorough coverage. Apply Prey 1.6 Insecticide through properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment. Aerial application of Prey 1.6 Insecticide may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application.

Gall-forming adelgids – time applications to coincide with full bud-swell or first bud break of earliest bud-breaking trees. Once galls form spraying will be ineffective.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area. Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking, invert to prevent leakage. If container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully dam up spilled material to prevent runoff. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Absorb spilled material with absorbing type compounds and dispose of as directed for pesticides below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away.

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: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrecycle.org. If not recycled, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

For packages up to 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. **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.

For packages greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 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. **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.

For packages greater than 56 gallons: 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 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 procedure two more times.

For refillable containers: 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 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 procedure two more times.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC – 1-800-424-9300.

PREY® 1.6 INSECTICIDE
EPA REG. NO. 34704-894

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary in any way.

Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

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IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT BUYER OR USER BELIEVES THAT LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. HAS BREACHED A WARRANTY CONTAINED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER OR USER MUST SEND WRITTEN NOTICE OF ITS CLAIM TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC., ATTENTION: LAW DEPARTMENT, P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, CO 80632-1286.

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