Herbicide

Specimen Label

Herbicide

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

For selective control of many broadleaf weeds in forests, grass pastures, rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program acres, ornamental turfgrass (including turfgrass grown for sod or seed), non-cropland and aquatic areas. Also for control of trees by injection.

Active Ingredient:
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt .................................................. 46.3%
Other Ingredients ................................................................. 53.7%
Total .................................................................. 100.0%
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - 38.4% - 3.8 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-3

DANGER

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled Or Absorbed Through The Skin

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selections chart.

All pilots must wear:
• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
• Shoes plus socks

All mixers, loaders, flaggers, other applicators and handlers must wear:
• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
• Chemical-resistant gloves
• Protective eyewear
• Chemical resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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

Engineering Controls

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

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4)-6].

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:
• Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
• Remove clothing/PPE 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.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by 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.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Aquatic Weed Control: Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

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 48 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:
Agricultural Use Requirements (Cont.)
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal
Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide Storage: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. If exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the temperature should be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before using.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
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 rinse into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinseate 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 rinseate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or 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 with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinse into application equipment or rinseate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
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 rinseate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinseate 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 rinseate 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. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information
DMA® 4 IVM herbicide is intended for selective control of many broadleaf weeds in forests, grass pastures, rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program acres, ornamental turfgrass (including turfgrass grown for sod or seed), non-cropland and aquatic areas. Also for control of trees by injection.
Apply DMA 4 IVM as a water or oil-water spray during warm weather when target weeds or woody plants are actively growing. Application under drought conditions will often give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize drift. The lower dosages specified on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. For less susceptible species and under conditions where control is more difficult, use higher specified rates. Deep-rooted perennial weeds, such as Canada thistle, field bindweed and many woody plants, usually require repeated applications for satisfactory control. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment stations or Extension Service Weed Specialists for directions from this label that best fit local conditions.

Use Precautions and Restrictions
Be sure that use of DMA 4 IVM conforms to all application regulations. Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
Excessive amounts of 2,4-D in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.


Spray Drift Management
A spray drift management factor of including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airlift) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size
When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a coarse or coarser spray (ASABE Standard 572), or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spining atomizer nozzles.
When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a medium or finer spray, apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE Standard 572), or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spining atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed
Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Apply this product only if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for migratory or endangered species, or other vulnerable areas) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions
If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants
Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include cotton, okra, flowers, fruit trees, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements
Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment
All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Aerial Application
The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
Rate Conversion Table for Spot Treatment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band width in inches</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Broadcast rate per acre</th>
<th>Band rate per treated acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row width in inches</td>
<td></td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>2/3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 1/2 fl oz</td>
<td>4 1/2 fl oz</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 fl oz</td>
<td>12 fl oz</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 fl oz</td>
<td>32 fl oz</td>
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</table>

^Conversion factors: 1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) mL

Band Application
DMA 4 IVM may be applied as a band treatment. Use the formulas below to determine the appropriate rate and volume per treated acre.

Band width in inches  X
Row width in inches  broadcast rate = Band rate per treated acre

Weeds Controlled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual or Biennial Weeds</th>
<th>Croton, woolly</th>
<th>Flaxweed</th>
<th>Galinsoga</th>
<th>Geranium, Carolina</th>
<th>Hemp, wild</th>
<th>Horseweed (marestail)</th>
<th>Jewelweed</th>
<th>Jimsonweed</th>
<th>Knottweed</th>
<th>Lambquarts, common</th>
<th>Lettuce, prickly</th>
<th>Lettuce, wild</th>
<th>Lupines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beggarticks</td>
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<tr>
<td>bittercress, smallflowered</td>
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<tr>
<td>bittersweet</td>
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<tr>
<td>broomweed, common</td>
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<td>burdock, common</td>
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<td>buttercup, smallflowered</td>
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<td>carpetweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>cinquefoil, common</td>
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<tr>
<td>cinquefoil, rough</td>
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<tr>
<td>cocklebur, common</td>
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<td>coffeeweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>copperleaf, Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>croton, Texas</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sprayer Clean-Out
To avoid injury to desirable plants, thoroughly clean equipment used to apply this product before re-use or applying other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use at least three times with water. Dispose of all rinse water by application to treatment area or apply to non-crop land area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.
6. If equipment is to be used to apply another pesticide or agricultural chemical to a 2,4-D susceptible crop, additional steps may be required to remove all traces of 2,4-D, including cleaning of disassembled parts and replacement of hoses or other fittings that may contain absorbed 2,4-D.

Application Directions
Apply with calibrated air or ground equipment using sufficient spray volume to provide adequate coverage of target weeds or as otherwise directed in specific use directions. For broadcast application, use a spray volume of 3 gallons or more per acre by air and 10 gallons or more per acre for ground equipment. Where states have regulations which specify minimum spray volumes, they must be observed. Increase spray volume as crop canopy, height and weed density increase in order to obtain adequate spray coverage. Do not apply less than 3 gallons total spray volume per acre.

Rate Ranges and Application Timing
The lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Apply DMA 4 IVM during warm weather when weeds are young and actively growing.

Spot Treatments
To prevent misapplication, apply spot treatments with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers using a fixed spray volume per 1000 sq ft as indicated below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications of DMA 4 IVM. Apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based upon the application rate for an area of 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of DMA 4 IVM (fl oz or mL) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 to 3 gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of DMA 4 IVM required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or mL) by the thousands of sq ft to be treated. An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.
### Weeds Controlled (Cont.)

#### Annual or Biennial Weeds
- mallow, little
- mallow, Venice
- marshelder
- morningglory, annual
- morningglory, ivy
- morningglory, woolly
- mouse tail
- mustard (except blue mustard)
- parsnip, wild
- penny cress, field
- pepperweed
- pigweeds (Amaranthus spp.)
- poor joe
- primrose, common
- purslane, common
- pusley, Florida
- radish, wild
- ragweed, common
- ragweed, giant

#### Perennial Weeds
- rape, wild
- rocket, yellow
- salsify, common
- salsify, western
- shepherd’s-purse
- sicklepod
- smartweed (annual species)
- sneezeweed, bitter
- sow thistle, annual
- sow thistle, spiny
- spanish needles
- sunflower
- sweet clover
- tansy mustard
- thistle, bull
- thistle, musk
- thistle, Russian (tumbleweed)
- velvetleaf
- vetches

### Uses

#### Forestry, Rangeland, Established Pasture, and Non-Cropland Areas

### Forestry
- Forest site preparation, forest roadsides, brush control, established conifer release (including Christmas trees and reforestation areas)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Site/ Method of Application</th>
<th>DMA 4 IVM</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>annual weeds</td>
<td>2 - 4 pt/acre</td>
<td>Apply when weeds are small and actively growing, before the bud stage. Apply when biennial and perennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks appear. For difficult to control biennial broadleaf weeds and woody species, use up to 1 gallon of DMA 4 IVM and 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon® 3A herbicide per acre. For conifer release, make application in early spring before budbreak of conifers when weeds are small and actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody plants</td>
<td>4 - 8 pt/acre</td>
<td>Note: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the specified broadcast rate and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. See rate conversion table and instructions for Spot Treatment and use of hand-held sprayers under Application Directions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spot treatment to control broadleaf weeds</td>
<td>1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution (see instructions for Spot Treatment)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conifer release: species such as: balsam fir black spruce jack pine ponderosa pine red pine red spruce white pine white spruce</td>
<td>1 1/2 - 3 qt/acre</td>
<td>To control competing hardwood species such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel, and willow, apply from mid to late summer when growth of conifer trees has hardened off and woody plants are still actively growing. Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient spray volume to ensure complete coverage. Because this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, do not apply if such injury cannot be tolerated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>directed spray: conifer plantations including pine</td>
<td>4 qt/100 gal</td>
<td>Apply when brush or weeds are actively growing by directing the spray so as to avoid contact with conifer foliage and injurious amounts of spray. Apply in oil, oil-water, or water carrier in a spray volume of 10 to 100 gallons per acre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basal spray</td>
<td>8 qt/100 gal or</td>
<td>Thoroughly wet the base and root collar of all stems until the spray begins to accumulate around the root collar at the ground line. Wetting stems with the mixture may also aid in control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surface of cut stumps</td>
<td>2.5 fl oz/gal of water</td>
<td>Apply as soon as possible after cutting trees. Thoroughly soak the entire stump with the 2,4-D mixture including cut surface, bark and exposed roots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frill and girdle</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cut frills (overlapping, V-shaped notches cut downward through the bark in a continuous ring around the base of the tree) using an axe or other suitable tool. Treat freshly cut frills with as much of the 2,4-D mixture as they will hold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree injection</td>
<td>1 - 2 mL per injection site</td>
<td>To control unwanted hardwood trees, such as elm, hickory, oak, and sweetgum, in forests and other non-crop areas, apply by injecting at a rate of 1 mL of undiluted DMA 4 IVM per inch of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) as measured approximately 4 1/2 ft above the ground. However, injection should occur as close to the root collar as possible and the injection bit must penetrate the inner bark. Applications may be made throughout the year, but for best results apply between May 15 and October 15. Do not treat maples during the spring sap flow. For hard to control species, such as ash, maple, and dogwood, use 2 mL of undiluted DMA 4 IVM per injection site or double the number of 1 mL injections. Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Restrictions:
- Do not allow sprays to contact conifer shoot growth (current year’s new growth) or injury may occur.
- Do not apply to nursery seed beds.
- For conifer release, do not use on plantations where pine or larch are among the desired species.
- For broadcast applications, do not apply more than a total of 8.42 pints of DMA 4 IVM (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per 12-month period.
- Limited to one broadcast application, one basal spray or cut surface application, or one injection application per 12-month period.
- For basal spray, cut surface stumps, and frill applications, do not apply more than 16.84 pints of DMA 4 IVM (8 lb of acid equivalent) per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- For grazed areas, the maximum use rate is 4.21 pints of DMA 4 IVM (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- Do not apply within 30 days of a previous application.
- Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.
- Do not apply within 30 days of a previous application.
- For grazed areas, the maximum use rate is 4.21 pints of DMA 4 IVM (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application.

Rangeland and Established Grass Pastures
Included Perennial Grasslands not in Agricultural Production, Such as Conservation Reserve Program Acres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Weeds or Woody Plants</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>annual broadleaf weeds</td>
<td>For best results, apply when weeds are small and actively growing, before the bud stage. Apply when musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks appear. Refer to the Weeds Controlled section for a listing of susceptible weed species and weeds that may be partially controlled and require repeat applications and/or use of higher specified rates, even under ideal conditions of application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biennial and perennial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadleaf weeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spot treatment to control</td>
<td>Note: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the broadcast rate specified for this treatment site and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. See rate conversion table and instructions for Spot Treatment and use of hand-held sprayers under Application Directions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadleaf weeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree injection</td>
<td>To control unwanted hardwood trees, such as elm, hickory, oak, and sweetgum, in forests and other non-crop areas, apply by injecting at a rate of 1 mL of undiluted DMA 4 IVM per inch of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) as measured approximately 4 1/2 ft above the ground. However, injection should occur as close to the root collar as possible and the injection bit must penetrate the inner bark. Applications may be made throughout the year, but for best results apply between May 15 and October 15. Do not treat maples during the spring sap flow. For hard to control species, such as ash, maple, and dogwood, use 2 mL of undiluted DMA 4 IVM per injection site or double the number of 1 mL injections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wild garlic and wild onion</td>
<td>Make three applications (fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring) starting in late fall or early spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadleaf weed control in newly sprigged coastal bermudagrass</td>
<td>Applications may be made either preemergence or postemergence. Follow Specific Use Directions for annual, biennial and perennial broadleaf weed control, above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand shinnery oak</td>
<td>Sand shinnery oak: Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand sagebrush</td>
<td>Sand sagebrush: Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use a 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 3 to 5 gallons per acre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big sagebrush</td>
<td>Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use a 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 3 to 5 gallons per acre. Re-treatment may be needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chamise, manzanita, buckbrush, coastal sage, coyotebrush, and chaparral species.</td>
<td>Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use water or 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Re-treatment may be needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>southern wild rose</td>
<td>Broadcast: Apply in a spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre by aircraft or 10 gallons or more per acre by ground equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadcast application spot treatment</td>
<td>Spot treatment: Apply when foliage is well developed. Thorough coverage is required. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. Two or more treatments may be required. Do not exceed 4 pints per acre per application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basal spray</td>
<td>Thoroughly wet the base and root collar of all stems until the spray begins to accumulate around the root collar at the ground line. Wetting stems with the mixture may also aid in control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surface of cut stumps</td>
<td>Apply as soon as possible after cutting trees. Thoroughly soak the entire stump with the 2,4-D mixture including cut surface, bark and exposed roots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frill and girdle</td>
<td>Cut frills (overlapping, V-shaped notches cut downward through the bark in a continuous ring around the base of the tree) using an axe or other suitable tool. Treat freshly cut frills with as much of the 2,4-D mixture as they will hold.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Precautions:
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.
- For program lands, such as CRP, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.
- Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes.
- Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.
- Do not apply within 30 days of a previous application.
- For grazed areas, the maximum use rate is 4.21 pints of DMA 4 IVM (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application.

Restrictions:
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of hay forage harvest.
- For program lands, such as CRP, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.
- Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
- Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.
- Do not apply within 30 days of a previous application.
- For grazed areas, the maximum use rate is 4.21 pints of DMA 4 IVM (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application.
Turfgrass Grown for Seed or Sod Farms

Non-Cropland Areas
Fence rows, hedgerows, roadsides, drainage ditches, rights-of-way, utility power lines, railroads, airports, and other non-cropland areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Site/Method of Application</th>
<th>DMA 4 IVM (pint/acre)</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>annual broadleaf weeds biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds susceptible woody plants on rights-of-way</td>
<td>2 - 4 4 4 - 8</td>
<td>Apply when annual weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Biennial and perennial weeds should be rosette to bud stage, but not flowering at the time of application. For difficult to control perennial broadleaf weeds and woody species, tank mix up to 1 gallon of DMA 4 IVM plus 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A per acre. For ground application: High volume - apply a total of 100 to 400 gallons per acre; low volume - apply a total of 10 to 100 gallons per acre. For helicopter: Apply a total of 5 to 30 gallons per acre spray volume.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| spot treatment to control broadleaf weeds | 1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution (see instructions for Spot Treatment) | Note: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the broadcast rate specified for this treatment site and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. For best results, add a non-ionic surfactant to improve coverage. See rate conversion table and instructions for Spot Treatment and use of hand-held sprayers under Application Directions. |

| tree injection application | | See instructions for tree injection application in Forestry section. |

| southern wild rose broadcast application spot treatment | up to 4 1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution | Broadcast: Apply in a spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre by aircraft or 10 gallons or more per acre by ground equipment. Apply when foliage is well developed. Thorough coverage is required. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. For best results, add a non-ionic surfactant to improve coverage. Two or more treatments may be required. |

Precautions:
- Bentgrass, St. Augustine, clover, legumes and dichondra may be severely injured or killed by this treatment.
- Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial uses, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

Restrictions:
- Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
- Annual and perennial weeds: Do not apply more than 4.21 pints of DMA 4 IVM (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season. Do not make more than two applications per season. Do not reapply to a treated area within 30 days of a previous application.
- Woody plants: Do not apply more than a total of 8.42 pints of DMA 4 IVM (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season. Do not make more than one application per season.

Turfgrass
Turfgrass Grown for Seed or Sod Farms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Site/ Application Timing</th>
<th>DMA 4 IVM (pint/acre)</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grasses grown for seed (postemergence use)</td>
<td>3/4 - 1</td>
<td>Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established (five-leaf stage or later) and then use a maximum of 1 pint per acre. Cool season grasses are tolerant of higher rates. Do not apply to grass in the early boot through milk stage if seed production is desired. When grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints per acre may be applied for control of hard to kill annual or perennial weeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seedling grass (five-leaf stage or later) well-established grasses</td>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| sod farms (postemergence) | 2 - 4 | Deep-rooted perennials such as bineedle and Canada thistle may require repeat applications. Avoid mowing sod farms for 1 to 2 days before or after application. Delay irrigation until the day following application. |

Precautions:
- Reseeding: Delay reseeding at least 30 days following application. Preferably, with spring application, reseed in the fall and with fall application, reseed in the spring.

Restrictions:
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of cutting forage for hay. Do not apply more than a total of 8.42 pints of DMA 4 IVM (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season. Do not make more than two applications of DMA 4 IVM per use season. Maximum of 2 lb acid equivalent (4.2 pints of DMA 4 IVM) per acre per application. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except as a spot treatment. Do not use on injury-sensitive southern grasses, such as St. Augustinegrass. Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous groundcovers. Legumes may be damaged or killed. Do not reapply to a treated area within 21 days of a previous application.
Ornamental Turfgrass (Excluding Grasses Grown for Seed or Sod Farms)
Includes lawns, golf courses, cemeteries and parks, airfields, roadsides, vacant lots, drainage ditch banks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Site/ Application Timing</th>
<th>DMA 4 IVM (pint/acre)</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ornamental turfgrass (postemergence) seeding grass (five-leaf stage or later)</td>
<td>3/4 - 1</td>
<td>Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well-established grasses biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeat applications. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established (five-leaf stage or later) and then use a maximum of 1 pint per acre. Cool season grasses are tolerant of higher rates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Precautions:
• Reseeding: Delay reseeding at least 30 days following application. Preferably, with spring application, reseed in the fall and with fall application, reseed in the spring.

Restrictions:
• Do not make more than two broadcast applications per year per treatment site (does not include spot treatments).
• Do not apply more than a total of 6.32 pints of DMA 4 IVM (3 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per year.

Aquatic Uses
Control of Weeds and Brush on Banks of Irrigation Canals and Ditches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Plants</th>
<th>DMA 4 IVM (pint/acre)</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>annual biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible wood plants</td>
<td>2 - 4</td>
<td>Apply using low pressure spray (10 to 40 psi) in a spray volume of 20 to 100 gallons per acre using power operated spray equipment. Apply when wind speed is low, 5 mph or less. Apply working upstream to avoid accidental concentration of spray into water. Cross-stream spraying to opposite banks is not permitted and avoid boom spraying over water surface. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than a 2-foot overspray onto water surface with an average of less than 1 foot of overspray to prevent significant water contamination. Apply when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Apply when biennial and perennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks appear. For hard to control weeds, a repeat application after 30 days at the same rate may be needed. For woody species and patches of perennial weeds, mix 1 gallon of DMA 4 IVM per 64 to 150 gallons of total spray. Wet foliage by applying about 3 to 4 gallons of spray per 1000 sq ft (10.5 X 10.5 steps).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions:
• Do not make more than two treatments per season or reapply within 30 days.
• Use 2 gallons or more of spray solution per acre.
• Do not apply more than 4.21 pints (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application or more than a total of 8.42 pints (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season.

Surface Application: Use power operated sprayers with boom or spray gun mounted on boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Special precautions such as use of low pressure, large nozzles and spray thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift to susceptible crops. Follow label directions for use of any drift control agent.

Aerial Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agent mixed in the spray mixture. Apply 1 gallon of DMA 4 IVM per acre using standard boom systems using a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. For Microfoil drift control spray systems, apply DMA 4 IVM in a total spray volume of 12 to 15 gallons per acre.

Restrictions for Surface Applications to Emergent Aquatic Weeds:
• Do not exceed 8.42 pints (4 lb of acid equivalent) per surface acre per application.
• Spot treatments are permitted.
• Limited to two applications per season.
• Minimum of 21 days between applications.

Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments. Other local factors such as water exchange and sediment load can also influence the dissolved oxygen level. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

Water Use:
1. Water for irrigation or sprays:
   A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turfgrass or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.
   B. Due to potential phytotoxicity considerations, the following...
restrictions are applicable: If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for plants grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses; and other plants or crops that are not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of ≥600 ft. was used for the application, or,
ii. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. Wait at least 3 days after application before initial sampling at water intake.

2. Drinking water (potable water):
A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.
B. For floating and emergent weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is ≥600 ft.
C. If no setback distance ≥600 ft. is used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of a water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water. The following is an example of an example of notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

Submerged Aquatic Weeds, Including Eurasian Water Milfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Site</th>
<th>Maximum Application Rate 1</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aquatic weed control in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, rivers and streams that are quiescent or slow moving, including programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>2.84 gallons (10.8 lb of acid equivalent) per acre foot</td>
<td>Application Timing: For best results, apply in spring or early summer when aquatic weeds appear. Check for weed growth in areas heavily infested the previous year. A second application may be needed when weeds show signs of recovery, but no later than mid-August in most areas. Subsurface Application: Apply DMA 4 IVM undiluted directly to the water through a boat mounted distribution system. Shoreline areas should be treated by subsurface injection application by boat to avoid aerial drift. Surface Application: Use power operated boat mounted boom sprayer. If rate is less than 5 gallons per acre, dilute to a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per surface acre. Aerial Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed with sprays to reduce drift. Apply through standard boom systems in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per surface acre. For Microfoil drift control spray systems, apply DMA 4 IVM in a total spray volume of 12 to 15 gallons per acre. Apply to attain a concentration of 2 to 4 ppm (see table below).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Amount to Apply for a Target Subsurface Concentration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface Area</th>
<th>Average Depth (ft)</th>
<th>For typical conditions – 2 ppm (2,4-D a.e./acre)</th>
<th>For typical conditions – 2 ppm (DMA 4 IVM gal/acre)</th>
<th>For difficult conditions – 4 ppm1 (2,4-D a.e./acre)</th>
<th>For difficult conditions – 4 ppm1 (DMA 4 IVM gal/acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 acre</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>2.84</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>5.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>4.26</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>8.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>11.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>14.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1DMA 4 IVM contains 3.8 lb of acid equivalent per gallon of product.

*Examples include spot treatments of pioneer colonies of eurasian water milfoil and certain difficult to control aquatic species.
Restrictions for Aquatic Sites With Submersed Weeds:

- Do not exceed 10.8 lb acid equivalent per acre foot.
- Do not apply within 21 days of previous application. Limited to two applications per season.
- When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.
- Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

Fish breathe oxygen in the water and a water-oxygen ratio must be maintained. Decaying weeds use oxygen, but during the period when applications should be made, the weed mass is fairly sparse and the weed decomposition rate is slow enough that the water-oxygen ratio is not disturbed by treating the entire area at one time. If treatments must be applied later in the season when the weed mass is dense and repeat treatments are needed, apply product in lanes, leaving buffer strips which can then be treated when vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2- to 3-week period following treatment.

Water Use:

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:
   A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turfgrass or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.
   B. Due to potential phytotoxicity and/or residue considerations, the following restrictions are applicable:
      - If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for unlabeled crops, non-crop areas or other plants not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
         i. A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table was used for the application, or,
         ii. A waiting period of 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
         iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. See Table 3 for the waiting period after application but before taking the initial sampling at water intake.
   2. Drinking water (potable water):
      A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.
      B. For submersed weed applications, the drinking water setback distances from functioning potable water intakes are provided in Table 2 Drinking Water Setback Distance (below).
**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 Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought,
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing.

To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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