PRODIAMINE | GROUP 3 | HERBICIDE

ArmorTech®

Kade® 4 FLO

Herbicide

A selective preemergence herbicide for control of grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns and sod nurseries, ornamentals, conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries, established Perennial and Wildflower Plantings, non-crop areas including rights-of way for transportation systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways and equipment yards), facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows, and Christmas tree farms.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Prodiamine	40.7%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	59.3%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains 4 lbs. prodiamine per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUTIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See Booklet for First Aid Instructions and for
Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

EPA Reg. No: 60063-67
EPA Est. No: 37429-GA-001[BT]
37429-GA-002[BO]
Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 GAL

Manufactured for:
United Turf Alliance, LLC
8014 Cumming Highway, Suite 403-282
Canton, GA 30115

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 or convulsing 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 INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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 the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. Emergency Phone Numbers: (800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center (human health), (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills)	

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All Mixers, Loaders, Applicators, and other handlers must wear:

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

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

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.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided with all of the PPE specified above for applicators and other handlers, and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- After handling this product immediately remove PPE, wash yourself thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product has low solubility in water. At the limit of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations substantially above the level of water solubility, it may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT:

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing or reducing agents. Hazardous chemical reactions may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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 such as butyl rubber $>$ 14 mils, or natural rubber $>$ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber $>$ 14 mils or, nitrile rubber $>$ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements of 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, forest or nurseries.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

ArmorTech Kade 4 FLO is a selective preemergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established Turfgrasses (Excluding Golf Course Putting Greens), Lawns, and Sod Nurseries;
- Container, Field Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals;
- Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries;
- Established Perennial and Wildflower Plantings;
- Non-Crop Areas Including Managed Rights-Of-Way For Transportation Systems And Utilities (Including Roadways, Roadsides, Railways, And Equipment Yards);
- Facilities Including Substations, Tank Farms, Pumping Stations, Parking and Storage Areas, Ungrazed Fence Rows; and
- Christmas Tree Farms

This product controls susceptible weeds by preventing growth and development of newly germinated weeds. Weed control is most effective when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation or shallow incorporation (1-2 inches) before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with this product.
- DO NOT blend this product onto dry fertilizer or any other granular material.
- DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system/chemigation unless instructed otherwise in this label.
- DO NOT apply aerially.
- DO NOT apply to golf course putting greens**.**

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that

will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

INTEGRATED WEED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrate this product into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

BOOMLESS GROUND APPLICATIONS

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

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS – OVERHEAD SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

Apply this product only through an overhead sprinkler irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result in non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

To avoid injury to foliage, make sure foliage is sufficiently wet before application or adequate irrigation is applied after application. If sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, injury to leatherleaf ferns and other ornamentals may result.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to public water systems unless pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

If necessary, a person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or someone under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments.

Operating Instructions

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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 manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump or piston pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

8. Prepare a mixture with a minimum of 20 parts of water to 1 part herbicide(s) and inject this mixture into the overhead system. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture per hour will usually provide more accurate calibration of metering equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the herbicide in suspension.
9. Before injecting this product into the system, run the irrigation system long enough to wet the foliage, then inject the suspension mixture in the pesticide supply tank in 1 inch of irrigation water. After the application is complete, continue the irrigation until all residues are washed off the foliage.

Use Precautions for chemigation applications:

- Where sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable weed control may result.
- Where sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, crop injury may result.

MIXING ARMORTECH KADE 4 FLO ALONE

This product must be mixed thoroughly in the spray tank to ensure uniform application. Follow these steps.

- Fill the spray tank 1_4 full with clean water only.
- Start agitation and check to ensure it is working properly.
- For tank mixing instructions, refer to the section "**Mixing Order for Tank Mixtures**".
- Maintain vigorous agitation in the spray tank before and during the application. This will ensure a well-mixed spray suspension. If this product was mixed with fertilizer in the spray tank, the fertilizer may aid resuspension if agitation is disrupted. However, it is recommended that the entire tank be used before stopping agitation.
- A spray colorant may be used with this product to mark areas as they are treated. This will improve application accuracy by minimizing swath skips and overlaps.
- Thoroughly clean the sprayer after use by flushing the system with water containing a detergent.

Refer to the **Pesticide Disposal** section of this label for waste disposal. Do not allow spray suspension to dry in the tank.

TANK MIXING ARMORTECH KADE 4 FLO

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

This product may be tank mixed with certain other EPA-registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes are permitted only in states where the tankmix partner(s) are registered for the application site and the turf and ornamental species listed.

Before tank mixing pesticides, test compatibility by mixing the products. in a small container first. See the Compatibility Test section.

COMPATIBILITY TEST

Before mixing this product with other pesticides in the spray tank, test for compatibility by mixing all components (carrier and pesticide products) in an appropriate container in proportionate quantities. For example, 1 qt. would be 1/100 the volume of a 25 gals./A spray rate. At 1.0 lb./A, the rate of this product would be proportional to 6 ml per quart. Add approximately 1 teaspoon to a quart of water. (See following table.)

Table 1. Amount of Component to Add to One Quart of Spray Carrier (Using Carrier Volume of 25 gallons/acre)

Component Formulations	Rate per Acre	Rate Per 1,000 sq ft	Level Teaspoons
ArmorTech Kade 4 FLO	21.0 fl oz	0.5 fl oz	1.0
Dry Tank-Mix Partners	1.0 lb	0.4 fl oz	1.5
Liquid Tank-Mix Partners	1.0 pt	0.4 fl oz	0.5

If components do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films, or layers, then the mixture is compatible. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes. Incompatibility will usually occur within 5 minutes after mixing. If components are not compatible, use a compatibility agent and rerun the test to determine if the mixture is suitable. If the components are still not compatible, do not tank mix.

MIXING ORDER FOR TANK MIXTURES

When mixing this product with other components (carrier and partner pesticide products), allow products to completely dissolve between steps. Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application of the mixture.

Add the products to the spray tank in the following order:

1. Add products packaged in water-soluble bags first. Agitate the tank mixture. Allow the water-soluble bags to completely dissolve and the products to disperse before adding any other tank-mix partners.
2. Then add water-dispersible granules (WDG or WG formulations) and wettable powders (WP formulations). Add wettable powders to the tank as agitation continues. Allow the product to disperse completely before other products are added.

3. Add spray adjuvants and spray markers. Read the adjuvant's label first and use only those adjuvants approved for application for the approved uses. For applications where an adjuvant will be used, it is recommended to select one that meets the standards of the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) adjuvant certification.
4. Add Prodiamine 4L, other flowable liquids (FL) or suspension concentrates (SC).
5. Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC) last.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product in a minimum of 20 gals./A (0.5 gal./1,000 sq. ft.) of carrier (water and/or fluid fertilizer) using a calibrated, low-pressure sprayer with 50-mesh or coarser screens. A broadcast boom or handheld wand designed for herbicide application will provide the best results. Select nozzle pressure and gallonage to provide complete coverage.

EQUIVALENT MEASUREMENTS FOR ARMORTECH KADE 4 FLO

Rate (fl.oz./A)	Rate (fl.oz./1,000 sq. ft)	Approximate Equivalent - Tablespoons/1,000 sq. ft.
21	0.5	1.0
31	0.7	1.5
42	1.0	2.0
48	1.1	2.25

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS ESTABLISHED TURF

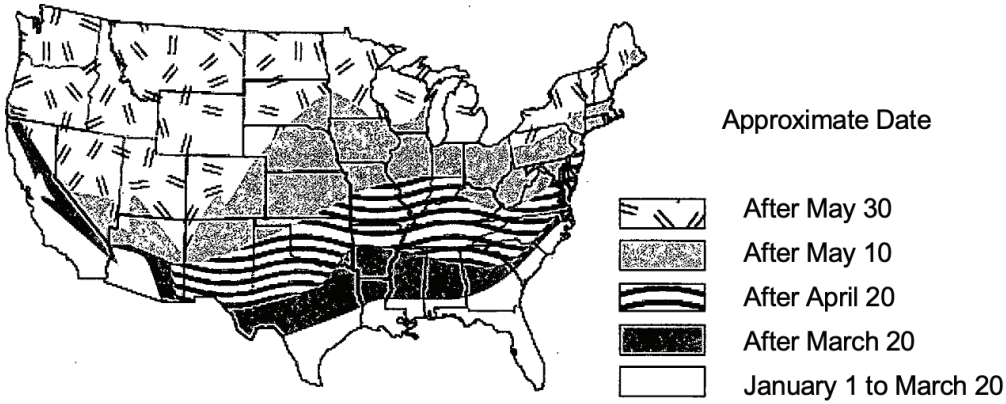
This product is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrasses including:

- Golf courses excluding putting greens
- Lawns
- Sod nurseries

The maximum amount of this product that may be applied per year is given for each turfgrass species in the Annual Use Rates section of this label.

For optimum weed control, this product should be activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

CRABGRASS SEED GERMINATION DATES



Use Restrictions - Turfgrass: Golf Courses, Lawns, and Sod Nurseries

- **DO NOT** apply this product to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (Poa annua) are desirable species.
- **DO NOT** cut (harvest) treated sod before 30 days after application. To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply to newly set sod until the sod has rooted and exposed edges have filled in.
- To avoid turfgrass injury, **DO NOT** apply this product to turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.
- **DO NOT** apply this product to golf course putting greens.
- If you consistently mow creeping bentgrass at a height of less than 0.5 inch, **DO NOT** apply this product.

Use Precautions – Turfgrass: Golf Courses, Lawns, and Sod Nurseries

- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control.

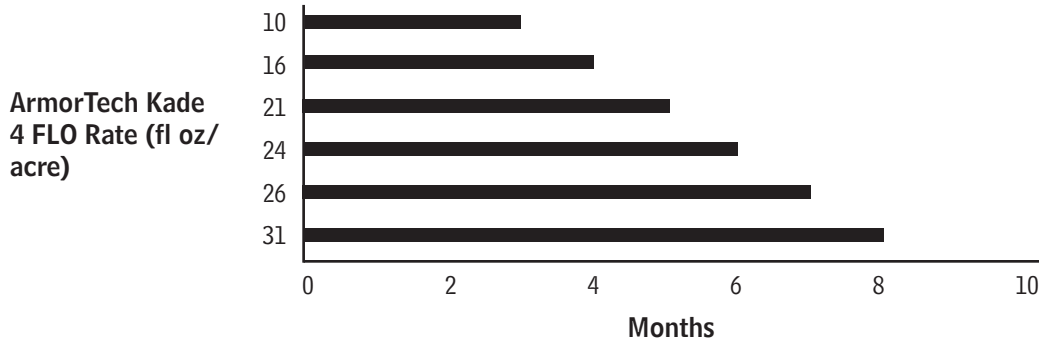
APPLICATION TIMING AND RATE

Apply this product as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications must be made before target weeds germinate because this product will not control weeds that have already emerged.

The amount of this product to apply depends upon:

- The length of residual weed control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control),
- Turf species,
- Maximum amount which can be applied to the turf species per calendar year. (See the next 2 tables.)

Length of Crabgrass Control*



*Length of control varies by region. This table is an average.

ANNUAL USE RATES

This product can be applied to the turfgrass species listed in the following table.

Restriction: DO NOT apply more than the highest rate listed for each species in a calendar year.

Maximum Application Rate of ArmorTech Kade 4 FLO per Calendar Year by Turf Species

Turf Species	Fl Oz Product/Acre[1]	Fl Oz Product/1000 Sq Ft[1]
Bermudagrass[2] Bahiagrass Centipedegrass Kikuyugrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass[3] Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysiagrass	21-48	0.5-1.1
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	10-30	0.23-0.70
Fine Fescue	10-24	0.23-0.55
Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inch or more in height[4])	10-21	0.23-0.48

[1]ArmorTech Kade 4 FLO can be applied more than once a year as long as the total amount applied is not greater than the maximum application rate for each turf species. All applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.
[2] ArmorTech Kade 4 FLO can be used on newly sprigged or plugged bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 17 fl oz/acre (0.39 fl oz/1,000 sq ft). Newly sprigged or plugged bermudagrass stolon rooting can be temporarily inhibited.
[3]Use an initial rate of 16-32 fl oz/acre per application.
[4]To avoid grass injury, do not apply ArmorTech Kade 4 FLO to creeping bentgrass mowed at less than 0.5 inch in height.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Barnyardgrass Bluegrass, Annual (Poa annua)1 Carpetweed Chickweed, Common2 Chickweed, Mouseear (from seed) Crabgrass (Large, Smooth)3 Crowfootgrass Cupgrass, Woolly Foxtails, Annual Goosegrass5	Henbit2 Itchgrass Johnsongrass (from seed) Junglerice Knotweed2 Kochia Lambsquarters, Common Lovegrass Panicum, (Texas, Fall, Browntop) Pigweed	Purslane, Common Pusley, Florida Rescuegrass4 Shepherdspurse2 Signalgrass, Broadleaf Speedwell, Persian Sprangletop Spurge, Prostrate Witchgrass Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed)

[1] 1n those areas where Poa annua is a winter annual, apply this product (see rate table) in August or September to established, non-overseeded turf before Poa annua seeds germinate. These timings are approximate. Consult State Extension Service for more specific timing for your area. Also see the section of this label "Poa annua Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX Only)".
[2] To control this weed, apply this product in late summer, fall, or winter before weeds germinate.
[3] Fall Applications for Spring Crabgrass Control in Cool-Season Grasses: In those areas where the ground freezes in the winter, this product can be applied in the fall at rates of 21-24 fl.oz./A after soil temperatures fall below 50°F, but before the ground freezes. This application will control crabgrass the following spring.
[4] Suppression only.
[5] In many areas a single application of 21-48 fl.oz./A of this product will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, weed control will be most effective by making an initial application of 21-26 fl.oz./A followed by a second application 60-90 days later. Note: Do not exceed the maximum rate for the turf species listed in the Maximum Application Rates Table.

When to Apply ArmorTech Kade 4 FLO after Overseeding Turf

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if ArmorTech Kade 4 FLO is applied before the secondary roots of seedlings are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil. To reduce the potential to injure overseeded turf, wait 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer, before applying ArmorTech Kade 4 FLO.

When to Overseed After Application - All States

ArmorTech Kade 4 FLO will inhibit the development of turfgrass species overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in table for best overseeding/reseeding results.

*Note: See exceptions for "Poa annua Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass" below.

Waiting Interval before Overseeding Perennial Ryegrass Following Application of ArmorTech Kade 4 FLO

Amount of ArmorTech Kade 4 FLO	Interval (Months Before Overseeding)*		
Fl Oz Product/Acre	North	Transition	South
16	4	4	4
21	5	4	4
24	6	5	5
26	–	6	6
31	–	7	7
36	–	–	9
42	–	–	10
48	–	–	12

POA ANNUA CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED BERMUDAGRASS OVERSEEDED WITH PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (AZ, CA, NV, AND TX ONLY)

Use on golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns, and sod nurseries when overseeding with perennial rye grass. (Minimum seeding rate of 350 lbs/acre).

Amount of ArmorTech Kade 4 FLO to Apply to Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Expected Control	Use Instructions
12-21 fl oz/acre*	**First application:** 6-8 weeks **BEFORE** ryegrass overseeding **Second application:** 4-8 weeks **AFTER** overseeding or when perennial ryegrass roots are in the second inch of soil	1 application for 70% or greater control of Poa annua Second application can enhance control	Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur. To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Make no more than 2 applications per year for this use, and do not exceed a total of 27 fl. oz./A per year.
- Do not make a second application if any injury to the ryegrass is observed after the first application.
- Do not make a second application unless the product was first applied before overseeding.

*The amount of ArmorTech Kade 4 FLO to apply depends upon: the length of residual control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control). **Note:** The higher the rate, the greater the potential for seedling mortality.

POA ANNUA CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED BERMUDAGRASS OVERSEEDED WITH PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (AZ, CA, NV, AND TX ONLY)

Use on golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns, and sod nurseries when overseeding with perennial rye grass. (Minimum seeding rate of 350 lbs/acre).

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Expected Control	Use Instructions
12-21 fl oz/acre*	8-10 weeks **before** ryegrass overseeding	70% or greater	To maximize seedling establishment, use lower rate and/or the maximum time interval before overseeding. To maximize Poa annua control, use higher rate and shorter time interval before overseeding.

USE PRECAUTIONS:

- Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur.
- To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
ORNAMENTALS (CONTAINER, FIELD AND LANDSCAPE GROWN, INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREE FARMS), RIGHTS-OF-WAY, GROUNDS OF UTILITIES, AND UNGRAZED FENCE ROWS

This product is registered for preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Container, Field Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals;
- Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries;
- Established Perennial and Wildflower Plantings;
- Non-Crop Areas Including Managed Rights-Of-Way for Transportation Systems And Utilities (Including Roadways, Roadsides, Railways, And Equipment Yards);
- Facilities Including Substations, Tank Farms, Pumping Stations, Parking and Storage Areas, Ungrazed Fence Rows; and
- Christmas Tree Farms

APPLICATION, TIMING, AND INFORMATION

1. This product will not control emerged weeds.
2. May be applied to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as a broadcast or over-the-top spray.
3. Is most effective when applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch.
4. Is most effective when the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.

5. Is activated when the treated area receives at least 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall, or shallow (1 to 2 inches) mechanical incorporation.

PRECAUTIONS

To reduce injury potential:

1. Direct application of this product to rapidly growing tissue or buds may injure· desirable plants. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of this product may injure new growth of desirable plants, however, these effects are temporary. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply this product over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off, unless your experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application.
2. After application immediately apply overhead irrigation to the foliage to wash this product from plant surfaces onto soil (watering the foliage of plants before application may improve the washing process).

APPLICATION RATES FOR ORNAMENTALS AND CHRISTMAS TREES FARMS

Amount to Apply (Broadcast)	When to Apply	Comments/ Instructions
21-48 fl.oz./A or 0.5-1.1 fl.oz./1,000 sq. ft.	In fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	Use the higher rate for longer control. This product may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 48 fl.oz./A per year.

***NOTE:** For band application, calculate amount per acre:

Band width in inches x broadcast rate = amount to apply/acre of field

Row width in inches

APPLICATION SITES AND INSTRUCTIONS

Site	Application Instructions
Newly-Transplanted Container or Field Nursery Stock	• Delay application until soil has settled around transplants. • Water transplants thoroughly before application. • Apply after cuttings form roots and are established. • To avoid inhibition of the tissue union, apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken.

APPLICATION SITES AND INSTRUCTIONS CONT.

Site	Application Instructions
Newly-Transplanted Container or Field Nursery Stock	• Delay application until soil has settled around transplants. • Water transplants thoroughly before application. • Apply after cuttings form roots and are established. • To avoid inhibition of the tissue union, apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken.
Established Container, Field Nursery Stock, or Landscape Plants	• Apply at any time as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed spray.
Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings	• Apply as a broadcast, over-the-top, or as a directed spray. • Delay applications to newly transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants.
In Shadehouses and Uncovered Polyhouses	• After this product is applied, uncovered polyhouses must remain open for at least 7 days and ornamentals must receive 2 irrigations totaling at least 0.5 inch of water before covering.
Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings	• This product may be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section. Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bulbs bloom and weeds emerge. • In wildflowers, a post-emergence herbicide labeled for wildflowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged.

TANK MIXTURES FOR USE ON CONTAINER, FIELD GROWN AND LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

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

This product may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with this product are for use only in states where the tank-mix partner(s), application site and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label directions of the tank-mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions.

Before combining a tank-mix partner in the spray tank, test for compatibility as described on this label.

TANK-MIX PARTNERS FOR ARMORTECH KADE 4 FLO ON ORNAMENTALS

Active Ingredient	Precautions/Instructions
Oxyfluorfen (use on conifers only)	• Mix with oxyfluorfen with this product for post-emergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Isoxaben, Simazine, S-metolachlor	• See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals.
Glyphosate, Glufosinate	• These nonselective tank mix herbicides control many emerged annual broadleaves and grasses. • Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these partner products from contacting the foliage and stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation may be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. • Following instructions on the tank mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES

This product will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines and flowers.

The species listed in the **TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES – ALL STATES** table below are tolerant to prodiamine.

This product may be applied, except in CA, to the species listed in the table entitled **TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES/VARIETIES - ALL STATES EXCEPT CA.**

This product may be applied over the top of the listed species. The species that are not tolerant to prodiamine when grown in containers are indicated.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to this product.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES – ALL STATES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Abies spp.**	Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)	Magnolia spp.**	Magnolia species**
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	Malephora luteola	Ice Plant
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	Malus spp *	Crabapple*
Actinidia chinensis*	Kiwi*	Nandina domestica	Heavenly Bamboo
Agapanthus africanus	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)	Narcissus spp **	Narcissus species**
Arctostaphylos densiflora	Vine Hill Manzanita	Nerium spp	Oleander
Arctotheca calendula	Cape Weed	Olea europaea*	Olive*
Aucuba japonica	Japanese Aucuba	Ophiopogon japonicus**	Mondo Grass**
Berberis gladwynensis	Barberry	Osteospermum fruticosum	Trailing African Daisy
Berberis julianae	Wintergreen Barberry	Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood
Berberis mentorensis	Mentor Barberry	Persea americana*	Avocado*
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	Photinia fraseri	Frasier's Photinia (Redtip)
Berberis verruculosa	Warty Barberry	Picea spp **	Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
Buxus microphylla	Japanese Boxwood	Pieris japonica	Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	Pinus brutia	Calabrian Pine
Calluna vulgaris	Scotch Heather	Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine
Carpobrotus edulis	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)	Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine
Cassia artemisioides	Feathery Cassia	Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine
Ceanothus rigidus	Wild Lilac	Pinus nigra	Austrian Black Pine
Chamaecyparis pisifera	False Cypress	Pinus palustris	Longleaf Pine
Cleyera japonica	Cleyera	Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine
Citrus spp.*	Citrus species*	Pinus strobus	Eastern White Pine
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood	Pinus sylvestris	Scotch Pine
Cornus stolonifera	American Dogwood	Pinus taeda	Loblolly Pine
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas Grass	Pinus thunbergiana	Japanese Black Pine
Cotoneaster apiculatus	Cranberry Cotoneaster	Pinus virginiana	Virginia Pine
Cotoneaster buxifolius	Cotoneaster	Pistacia spp *	Pistachio*
Cotoneaster dammeri	Bearberry Cotoneaster	Pittosporum rhombifolium	Queensland Pittosporum

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cotoneaster microphyllus	Rockspray Cotoneaster	Pittosporum tobira	Japanese Pittosporum
Crataegus spp.	Hawthorne	Podocarpus macrophyllus	Japanese Yew
Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress	Prunus laurocerasus	English Laurel
Delosperma alba	White Trailing Ice Plant	Prunus spp.*	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune*
Dodonaea viscosa	Hop Bush	Pseudotsuga menziesii***	Douglas Fir***
Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry	Pyracantha coccinea	Firethorn, Scarlet
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper	Pyracantha fortuneana	Firethorn
Euonymus japonica	Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus)	Pyracantha koidzumii	Firethorn
Euonymus kiautschovica	Spreading Euonymus	Pyrus spp.	Bradford Pear spp.
Fatsia japonica	Japanese Aralia	Quercus rubra	Oak species
Forsythia intermedia	Border Forsythia	Rhaphiolepis indica	Indian Hawthorne
Forsythia viridissima	Greenstem Forsythia	Rhododendron (including Azalea)	'Coral Bells' 'Formosa' 'Hino-crimson' 'PJM' 'Roseum Elegans'
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine	Rosa banksiae	Lady Bank's Rose
Gladiolus spp.**	Gladiolus species**	Rosmarinus officinalis*	Rosemary*
Hedera helix	English Ivy	Rumohra adiantiformis	Leatherleaf Fern
Hibiscus**	Rose of Sharon**	Santolina virens	Lavender Cotton
Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis**	Chinese Hibiscus**	Sedum album	Stonecrop
Ilex cornuta**	Chinese Holly**	Syzygium paniculatum	Japanese Boxcherry
Ilex crenata	Japanese Holly	Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew
Ilex opaca	American Holly	Taxus media	Yew
Ilex pernyi	Holly	Trachelospermum asiaticum	Star Jasmine
Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon Holly	Tsuga canadensis	Canada Hemlock
Iris spp.**	Iris species**	Tulipa spp.	Tulip species
Jasminum nudiflorum	Winter Jasmine	Viburnum japonicum	Japanese Viburnum
Juniperus chinensis	Chinese Juniper	Viburnum odoratissimum	Sweet Viburnum
Juniperus conferta	Shore Juniper	Viburnum plicatum	Japanese Snowball
Juniperus horizontalis	Creeping Juniper	Viburnum rigidum	Canary Island Viburnum

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Juglans spp.*	Walnut*	Viburnum tinus	Laurustinus
Justicia brandegeana	Shrimp Plant	Viburnum trilobum	Cranberry Bush*
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle	Viburnum wrightii	Leatherleaf Viburnum
Ligustrum amurense	Amur Privet	Vinca major	Vinca
Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese Privet	Vinca minor	Dwarf Periwinkle
Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy Privet (wax-leaf)	Vitis spp.*	Grape*
Liriope muscari	Big Blue Lilyturf	Weigela florida	Old Fashioned Weigela
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	Yucca aloifolia	Spanish Bayonet
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian Honeysuckle	Yucca filamentosa	Yucca, Adam's Needle

*Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.
**Not for use on container grown plants.
***Use on landscape ornamentals only.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES/VARIETIES - ALL STATES EXCEPT CA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Abelia grandiflora	Abelia, Sherwood	Hosta sieboldiana	Hosta, 'Seersucker'
Achillea spp.	Yarrow, King Edward	Houttuynia cordata var. variegata	
Agapanthus orientalis	Agapanthus	Hydrangea macrophylla	Bigleaf Hydrangea
Akebia quintata	Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine	Inula ensifolia	Swordleaf, inula
Allium cernuum	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion	Iris ensata	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong
Anemone hybrida	Japanese Anemone	Iris siberica	Siberian Iris; Cabernet
Aquilegia spp.	Aquilegia, Red and Gold	Juniperus davurica	Parsoni
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood, Silver Mound and Castle	Lagerstromia indica x fauriei	Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora
Aster spp. Aster X frikartii	Aster, Bonny Blue, Purple Dome	Lantana montevidensis	Weeping Lantana
Athyrium filix-femina	Lady Fern	Lavender spp.	Lavender; Munstead
Begonia spp.	Fibrous Begonia, Begonia Grandis	Leontopodium alpinum Ligustrum sinense	Edelweiss Chinese Privet; Variegated
Bergenia cordifolia	Heartleaf Bergenia	Lilium spp.	Lily; Jazz

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Boltonia asteroides	Snowbank	Liriope muscari var. variegata	Liriope, Variegated
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	Liriope spicata	Liriope, Creeping
Buddleia davidii	Butterfly Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red	Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink
Callistemon citrinus	Crimson Bottlebrush	Loropetalum chinense	Burgundy
Campanula carpatica	Tussock Bellflower (White Clips)	Lythrum spp.	Loosestrife; Modern Pink
Campsis X tagliabuana	Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower; Madam Galen	Miscanthus sinensis**	Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder**
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides		Oenothera missourensis	Evening Primrose
Chrysanthemum nipponicum	Nippon Daisy	Osmanthus heterophyllus	Osmanthus (False Holly); Gulf Tide
Coreopsis spp.	Coreopsis (Calliopsis), Early Sunrise and Moonbeam	Paeonia suffruticosa	Tree Peony
Crocosmia spp.	Lucifer	Pennisetum setaceum** Perovskia atriplicifolia	Fountaingrass (Dwarf)**
Delosperma spp.	Cooperi Pink	Physostegia virginiana	Dragonhead, False; Vivid
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur; Blue Elf	Quercus shumardii	Oak; Shumard's Red
Dianthus deltoides	Dianthus; Maiden Pinks 'Zing'	Raphiolepis umbellata	Yedda Hawthorne
Dianthus gratianopolitanus	Cheddar Pink	Rhododendron (including Azalea)	'Delaware Valley White' 'Flame Creeper', 'Girard Crimson' 'George L. Tabor' 'Wakeiebisu' 'White Gumpo'
Echinacea purpurea	Coneflower, Purple; Magnus	Rudbeckia spp.	Black-Eyed Susan; Goldstrum
Forsythia suspensa	Weeping Forsythia	Saxifraga spp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket Flower; 'Goblin'	Scabiosa spp.	Pincushion Flower
Gaura spp.	Bee blossom	Sedum cauticola	Stonecrop; Lidakense
Gentiania dahurica	Dahurian Gentian	Sedum dasyphyllum	Stonecrop
Geranium cinereum	Cranesbill	Sedum spurium	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Gypsophila repens	Baby's Breath	Spiraea bumalda	Spirea; Anthony Waterer
Helianthemum spp.	Sunrose	Syzygium paniculatum	Australian Brushcherry
Hemerocallis spp.	Daylily; Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love	Teucrium spp.	Germander
Heucherella spp.	Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom	Thalictrum dipterocarpum	Meadow Rue
Hibiscus spp.	Mallow; Disco Bell White	Veronica spp.	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border
Hosta plantaginea	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)	Viburnum suspensum	Arrowwood Viburnum

**Not for use on container grown plants.

NEW PLANTINGS, REPLANTING AND ROTATIONAL PLANTINGS

Nursery, landscape, or non-cropped land areas treated with this product should be rotated only to ornamental species listed on this label for 1 year following application unless the following test has shown species safety:

Before planting a species not listed on this label, it is recommended that several test strips of an indicator plant such as wheat, sorghum or corn be sown into the treated area. If the indicator plants germinate and grow normally to a height of 12 inches with normal root development, it is safe to plant.

In areas disturbed by new plantings or replanting of labeled species, it may be necessary to retreat exposed soil to maintain satisfactory weed control, but do not apply more than 48 fl.oz./A per year.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, or foodstuffs. Keep away from heat and flame.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Open dumping is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Rinse spray equipment. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of as described above, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons): Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container or pressure rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and 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 a 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.

Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

Refillable Container (greater than 5 gallons): 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 person refilling. To clean 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

DO NOT USE CONTAINERS FOR THE STORAGE OF FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.
By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES, and LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences can result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of United Turf Alliance, LLC. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, United Turf Alliance, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of United Turf Alliance, LLC is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, United Turf Alliance, LLC disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at United Turf Alliance, LLC's election, the replacement of product.