SULFENTRAZONE	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
CLORANSULAM-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

Preclor™

Herbicide for preplant incorporated, preplant surface, preplant burndown and preemergent use in conventional or genetically modified soybeans to control or suppress labeled broadleaf weeds, grasses, and sedges.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	**By Wt.**
Sulfentrazone:	42.00%
Cloransulam-methyl:	5.30%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	52.70%
TOTAL:	100.00%

This product is a suspension concentrate that contains 4.88 pounds of active ingredient per gallon (4.33 pounds a.i. of sulfentrazone and 0.55 pounds a.i. of cloransulam-methyl per gallon).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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 the poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 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
HOT LINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-424-7452 for emergency medical treatment information.	

SEE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE, WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.

EPA Reg. No. 1381-291 **NET CONTENTS:____GAL (____L)**

EPA Est. No. _____

Manufactured for:
Winfield Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 64589
St. Paul, MN 55164-0589

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Caution: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators, mixers, loaders, and other pesticide handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes and socks

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, enclosed cabs or enclosed cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607 (d-f)] 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 Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(f)].

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands after handling and 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 clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to marine/estuarine invertebrates. **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 may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Non-Target Organism Advisory: 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 area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Groundwater Advisory: Cloransulam-methyl is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. **DO NOT** use on coarse soils classified as sand which have less than 1% organic matter.

Surface Water Advisory: Sulfentrazone can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, sulfentrazone may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several to many months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water,

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areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

DO NOT mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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. These requirements 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.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes and socks

Product Information

This product is an herbicide that can be applied preplant incorporated, preplant surface, preplant burndown and preemergent to conventionally or genetically modified soybeans to control or suppress labeled broadleaf weeds, grasses, and sedges.

The mode of action of this product involves uptake by weed roots and shoots. Preemergence and preplant incorporated applications require rainfall or irrigation to activate the herbicide. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required for activation following application depends on existing soil moisture, organic matter content and soil texture. If adequate moisture (1/2” to 1”) is not received within 7 to 10 days after treatment, a shallow cultivation may be needed to obtain desired weed control. When sufficient moisture is received after dry conditions, this product will provide control of susceptible germinating weeds.

This product is unlikely to damage the crop when used as directed on this label. Poor growing conditions, such as excessive moisture, cool temperatures, and soil compaction or the presence of various pathogens may impact seedling vigor. Under these conditions, the active ingredients in this product, like other soil-applied herbicides, can contribute to crop response. However, these early symptoms are short-lived.

Observe all instructions, crop restrictions, mixing directions, application precautions, replanting directions, rotational crop restrictions and other label information of each product when tank mixing with Preclor.

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Weed Resistance Management

For resistance management purposes, this product contains cloransulam-methyl, a Group 2 herbicide (ALS inhibitor), and sulfentrazone, a Group 14 herbicide (PPO inhibitor). Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 2/Group 14 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 2/Group 14 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 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.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- 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.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
    - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
    - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
    - 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 the movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed. If 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, certified crop advisors, and/or Winfield Solutions, LLC representative for pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your Winfield Solutions, LLC representative.

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Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Ground Application

- Select nozzles and application pressure that deliver medium to coarse or larger spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations and in accordance with the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASAE S-572).
  - Select coarse to very coarse droplet size when used as a preemergent/preplant application.
  - Select medium to very coarse droplet size when used postemergence with a contact burndown herbicide.
  - **DO NOT** apply as spray droplets smaller than medium to coarse (defined by the ASAE standard S-572).
- Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre by ground.
- When mixed with a contact burndown herbicide, ground applicators must use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial Application

- **Aerial application is allowed only when environmental conditions prohibit ground application.**
- When this product is allowed to be applied by air, applicator must use a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre.
- The maximum release height must be 10 feet from the top of the canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- Select nozzles and application pressure that deliver medium to coarse or larger spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations and in accordance with the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S-641).
  - Select coarse to very coarse droplet size when used as a preemergent/preplant application.
  - Select medium to very coarse droplet size when used postemergence with a contact burndown herbicide.
  - **DO NOT** apply as spray droplets smaller than medium to coarse (defined by the ASABE standard S-641).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Reduction Advisories

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

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.

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Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles – Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles.
- Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

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.

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. Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph.

Sensitive Areas

Applications should be made when the wind is blowing away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, and non-target crops).

Runoff or Wind Erosion

DO NOT apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing Preclor to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

- Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, allow the soil surface to be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
- **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow covered ground.
- **DO NOT** apply to soils when saturated with water.
- **DO NOT** use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

Proper Handling Instructions

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to

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facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Mixing Instructions

- This product may be applied on its own or in combination with other herbicides to control or suppress a greater range of weeds.
- Combinations with other products may not have been tested, therefore, carry out a compatibility test before mixing and applying.
- Apply directly after mixing. To prevent settling of the product, maintain agitation throughout mixing process and application.
- **DO NOT** store any freshly mixed or unused spray solution for later use.
- Spray equipment must be clean and free of product residue prior to mixing an application solution of Preclor. Refer to **Cleaning Application Equipment** directions below and to the cleaning directions of the product(s) previously applied.

Tank Mixing

To control or suppress a greater range of weeds, this product can be tank mixed with other herbicides, if application methods and timing are the same, and the particular tank mix is not prohibited on the Preclor label or the tank mix partner label. This product can also be tank mixed with other agricultural pesticides to address various types of agricultural pests. 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. No label rates may be exceeded.

Compatibility Test

1. In a lidded glass jar (~1 quart size), add all mix partners, proportionally.
2. Shake or mix the jar thoroughly to combine the ingredients.
3. Incompatibility is indicated by precipitates (flakes or sludge), gels, balling up or forming oily films or layers. Though signs of incompatibility will typically be seen within 5 minutes of mixing, observe the mixture for approximately 30 minutes.

Preclor Applied Alone

1. Select the appropriate application rate of Preclor from the rate tables on this label.
2. Fill a clean spray tank with 1/2 of the water required for treatment.
3. Begin mixing.
4. Add the appropriate amount of Preclor to spray tank, while continuing mixing.
5. Allow Preclor to mix completely with the water.
6. Finish filling spray tank to the required level, while continuing mixing.

Preclor Applied in Tank Mix Combinations

1. Select the appropriate application rate of Preclor from the rate tables on this label.
2. Fill a clean spray tank with 1/2 of the water required for treatment.
3. Begin mixing.
4. Add different components in the order indicated, while continuing mixing, allowing each component to mix completely prior to adding the next component (if any component requires premixing, follow label instructions regarding premixing prior to adding to mix tank), and adding water, if needed:
    - Dry formulations (wettable powders, dry flowables)
    - Aqueous suspensions, flowables and liquids (including Preclor)
    - Emulsifiable concentrates
5. Finish filling spray tank to the required level, while continuing mixing.

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Preclor Fertilizer Spray Mixtures
Applications of Preclor alone or with recommended tank mixtures in conjunction with fertilizer solutions may be used unless the use directions specifically state otherwise. Test small quantities for compatibility by the following procedure before mixing in full spray tank quantities:

1. Put 1 pint of fertilizer solution in a quart jar.
2. Add the appropriate amount of herbicide based on the table below. If more than one product is to be used, add each separately using the following sequence: Dry formulations (e.g., wettable powders, dry flowables) first, Aqueous suspensions (e.g., flowables and liquids) next, and finally Emulsifiable concentrates).

Herbicide Type	Herbicide Field Use Rate	Amount Herbicide Added Per Pint[1]
wettable powders or dry flowables	0.5 lb.	0.75 teaspoon
	1.0 lb.	1.5 teaspoons
	2.0 lb.	3.0 teaspoons
	3.0 lb.	4.5 teaspoons
emulsifiable concentrates	1.0 pt.	0.5 teaspoon
aqueous suspensions (flowables and liquids)	1.0 qt.	1.0 teaspoon
	2.0 qt.	2.0 teaspoons
	3.0 qt.	3.0 teaspoons
[1]Based on a spray volume of 25 gal per acre. For lower or higher spray volumes, adjust fluid fertilizer quantity accordingly.		

3. Close the jar and shake well.
4. Watch the mixture for several seconds, again after 5 minutes and again after 30 minutes. If herbicide/fertilizer combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily (i.e., does not permanently separate, foam, gel or become lumpy), the mixture is compatible and can be mixed in full volumes and sprayed. If the mixture is compatible, prepare spray by adding fertilizer solution to the tank first, then follow directions below.

Preclor Applied Alone with Liquid Fertilizer
Premix Preclor with water (approx. 2-6 pints of water mixed with 9.1 fl. oz. Preclor) to form a slurry prior to adding to the spray tank containing the liquid fertilizer.
1. Fill the spray tank 1/2 full with fertilizer solution.
2. With agitator operating, add the Preclor/water slurry to the spray tank.
3. Stir until completely dissolved. Then add the slurry to the spray tank through a 20 to 35 mesh screen.
4. Rinse container used for premixing and add rinsate to the spray tank.
5. Complete filling the sprayer tank with fertilizer.
6. Maintain agitation during filling, mixing and application. Use Preclor tank mixtures immediately after mixing. **DO NOT** store tank mixtures.

Preclor Applied in Tank Mix Combinations with Liquid Fertilizer
1. Fill the spray tank 1/2 full with fertilizer solution.
2. With the agitator operating, add a slurry of Preclor and water as described in the preceding paragraph.
3. Next dilute the individual tank mix partners with sufficient water to form a free flowing dispersion, then add to the spray tank of fertilizer.
4. While maintaining agitation, add the other products using the following order:
   - Dry formulations (wettable powders, dry flowables)
   - Aqueous suspensions, flowables and liquids (including Preclor)
   - Emulsifiable concentrates
5. Complete filling the sprayer tank with fertilizer.
6. Maintain agitation during filling, mixing and application. Use Preclor tank mixtures immediately after mixing. **DO NOT** store tank mixtures.

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Application with Dry Bulk Fertilizer (Soil Application Only)
Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with this product. Soil applications of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with Preclor provides weed control equal to the same rates of Preclor applied in liquid carriers. Follow label directions for Preclor regarding rates per acre, special instructions, precautions and limitations for soil application.

Compliance with all federal and state regulations relating to blending pesticide mixtures with dry bulk fertilizer, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company offering the fertilizer and chemical mixture for sale.

Most absorbent dry fertilizers can be used for impregnation with Preclor. Pure ammonium nitrate and/or limestone will not absorb the herbicide and are not suitable for impregnation. Absorbent fertilizer blends containing a mixture of ammonium nitrate and/or limestone as part of the fertilizer mixture may be impregnated.

Various equipment can be used to impregnate this product onto dry fertilizers, including vertical and horizontal mixers. This product must be pre-mixed with water to form a slurry prior to impregnation of dry bulk fertilizer. To ensure proper slurry formation, mix a minimum of 8 fl. oz. or 0.5 pint of water with the amount of Preclor required to treat one acre. Pre-mixing can be accomplished by shaking desired amount of Preclor and water together in a closed container. Once impregnated, fertilizer may be applied with either spinner, airflow, or other suitable equipment. A small amount of a silicon-based defoaming agent may also be needed. Make sure Preclor is completely and uniformly dispersed in water. Add sufficient water to adjust the total volume of the mixture to deliver a spray volume of 0.5 to 1 gallon of fertilizer per ton. Place nozzles used to spray Preclor onto the fertilizer in a manner provides uniform spray coverage. Use constant agitation to keep the spray mixture suspended.

Apply a minimum of 200 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with the appropriate rate of this product per acre to achieve adequate soil coverage for satisfactory weed control. Apply the mixture uniformly to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential for satisfactory weed control and to prevent possible crop injury. Non-uniform application may result in unsatisfactory weed control. In areas where conventional tillage is practiced, a shallow soil incorporation of the mixture may improve weed control.

Herbicide Combinations with Preclor on Dry Bulk Fertilizer
To prepare concentrated tank mixtures of Preclor with emulsifiable concentrate formulations, add the Preclor/water pre-mix to the liquid mixing tank first. If additional water is required, add it next, followed by the emulsifiable concentrate. Take care to avoid over-saturating the dry fertilizer with liquid. For this reason, the volume of water in the mixing tank should be roughly equivalent to the volume of emulsifiable concentrate added to the mixing tank. Once impregnated, fertilizer may be applied with either spinner, airflow, or other suitable equipment.

Depending upon the specific dry fertilizer blend and the emulsifiable concentrate application rates, it may be necessary to increase the fertilizer application rates to avoid over-saturating the dry fertilizer. Add drying agent as needed to prevent over-saturation of fertilizer. Over-saturation can result in a mixture with poor flow properties and increase residues of Preclor left in the blending equipment.

The spray time is no less than 3 to 5 minutes per batch. Avoid spraying mixture on side of the blender. Place nozzles in a manner to minimize spray overlap in the blender and also avoid spraying the mixer walls. For best results, use a suitable in-line (no finer than 100 mesh) screen to avoid spray blockages. Any closed drum, belt, ribbon or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender may be used.

Immediately apply bulk fertilizers impregnated with Preclor. **DO NOT** store the impregnated fertilizer.

Calculate the amount of Preclor to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer using the following formula:

$$\frac{2000}{\text{Pounds of dry fertilizer per acre}} \times \text{Preclor use rate in fl. oz. per acre} = \text{fl. oz. of Preclor to be applied per ton of fertilizer}$$

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Note: Thoroughly clean dry fertilizer blending and application equipment prior to use with other herbicides. It is important to thoroughly clean the blender, herbicide spray tank, and spraying apparatus. Rinse the sides of the blender and the herbicide tank with water. Clean spraying apparatus prior to preparing fertilizer/herbicide mixtures for crops other than soybeans (see the **Cleaning Application Equipmen**t section of this label for the clean out procedure). If the following crop is soybeans, flushing may be accomplished by running one to two loads of dry fertilizer, which must be used only prior to planting soybeans. Inspect the equipment carefully for any spray build-up or deposits from earlier batches and wash or remove as appropriate.

If the following crop is not soybean, at a minimum, two dry flush batches are required. Both flushes should fill at least 50% of the blender's capacity. A third flush may be necessary if the blender batch of Preclor was "wet" due to over-saturating the fertilizer, or if the subsequent application is for a crop known to be highly sensitive to Preclor.

Alternately, an effective cleaning procedure is rinsing the blenders with a bleach or ammonia solution. The resulting rinsate can be mixed with the fertilizer used for flushing, but at no more than 1 gallon of rinsate per ton of fertilizer.

Cleaning Application Equipment

Small quantities of Preclor remaining in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading and/or spray equipment may be released during subsequent applications, potentially causing effects to certain crops and other vegetation. Spray equipment must be cleaned immediately after treatment with this product, and before applications with other products. Winfield Solutions, LLC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

DO NOT drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants. **DO NOT** contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.

Use the following cleaning procedure

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom. Thoroughly rinse the inside of the sprayer tank with clean water to remove sediment and residues. Thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.
2. Fill the tank 1/2 full with clean water, and add appropriate detergent or ammonia (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill the tank to capacity and operate the sprayer for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Convenient and thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved if the cleaning solution is left in the spray tank, hoses, spray booms and spray nozzles overnight or during storage.
4. Before using the sprayer, drain the spray system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray tips and screens separately with the detergent or ammonia solution.
5. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and guidelines.

Crop Rotation and Replanting Restrictions

Refer to the table below for the minimum intervals in months from the time Preclor was last applied until soil treated with Preclor may be replanted with the crops listed. **DO NOT** replant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the rotational crop restrictions on this label. However, when this product is tank mixed with another product(s), refer to all the labels for re-cropping instructions and follow the intervals that are the most restrictive.

Crop	Minimum Rotational Interval	Additional Instructions
Alfalfa	12 months	
Barley	12 months	
Beans, dry shelled, and peas	9 months	
Beans, lima and snap	12 months	
Canola	24 months	
Corn (field, pop, sweet, and seed)	18 or 10 months	Observe the 18 month rotation interval if Preclor was applied in the following

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Crop	Minimum Rotational Interval	Additional Instructions
		conditions: • Applied at 7.4 fl. oz. to 9.1 fl. oz./acre (0.25 lb. a.i. to 0.31 lb. a.i. sulfentrazone and 0.032 lb. a.i. to 0.04 lb. a.i. cloransulam-methyl) • Applied to soils with an organic matter content of 1.5% or less • Applied in soil with a pH of 7 or above **Hybrid seed production:** Corn inbred lines grown for hybrid seed production may be injured in the growing season following an application of this product. Thoroughly test inbred lines for crop tolerance before rotating to production scale acreages. Winfield Solutions, LLC will not accept responsibility for any crop injury on field corn grown for seed following an application of Preclor.
Cotton	18 or 12 months	The 12 month rotation interval may be observed if Preclor was applied in the following conditions: • Applied at 5.8 fl. oz./A (0.197 lb. a.i. sulfentrazone and 0.025 lb. a.i. cloransulam-methyl) or less • Applied in medium or fine soils • Applied in soils with a pH <7.2 • Rainfall or irrigation after application must exceed 15”
Cover Crops	0 months	Cover crops for soil health and erosion control can be planted at any time after an application of Preclor, but **DO NOT** use for food or feed. Residual activity of this product may result in injury to some cover crop species if planted too soon following application. Consult your local University extension service for cover crop sensitivity to Preclor.
Oats	12 months	
Peanuts	12 months	
Peas, succulent	9 months	
Potatoes	18 months	
Rice	10 months	
Rye	12 months	
Sorghum	12 months	
Soybeans	0 months	**Replanting:** If the initial planting of soybeans fails to produce a uniform stand, soybeans may be replanted in fields treated with Preclor alone. **DO NOT** re-treat fields with a second application of Preclor.
Sugar beets	30 months	Prior to planting sugar beets, a 30 month rotation interval must be observed and a successful field bioassay* must be completed.
Sunflowers	30 months	Prior to planting sunflowers, a 30 month rotation interval must be observed, and a

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Crop	Minimum Rotational Interval	Additional Instructions
		successful field bioassay* must be completed.
Tobacco	30 months	Transplanted Tobacco: If no more than 3.5 fl. oz./A (0.12 lb. a.i. sulfentrazone and 0.015 lb. a.i. cloransulam-methyl) of Preclor was applied, a 10 month rotation interval can be observed. Tobacco in Seedbed Nurseries: If no more than 3.5 fl. oz./A (0.12 lb. a.i. sulfentrazone and 0.015 lb. a.i. cloransulam-methyl) of Preclor was applied, tobacco may be replanted after an 18 month rotation interval, if a successful field bioassay* has been completed. If more than 3.5 fl. oz./A (0.12 lb. a.i. sulfentrazone and 0.015 lb. a.i. cloransulam-methyl) of Preclor has been applied, in addition to observing a 30 month rotation interval, a successful field bioassay* must also be completed.
Wheat	4 months	
All other crops not listed	30 months	Prior to planting any other crop, a 30 month rotation interval must be observed and a successful field bioassay* must be completed.

*__Field Bioassay__ – Using typical tillage, seeding practices, and timings for the particular crop, plant several strips of the desired crop variety across the field previously treated with Preclor. Plant the strips perpendicular to the direction in which Preclor was applied. Locate the strips so that different field conditions are encountered, including differences in soil texture, pH, and drainage. If the crop does not show visible symptoms of injury, stand reduction, or yield reduction, the field can be seeded with the test crop. If visible injury or stand reduction occurs, **DO NOT** seed the test crop and repeat the bioassay the next growing season.

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Soybeans – Weed Control Chart

Weeds indicated in the following chart are susceptible to Preclor, when used at labeled rates. 'General' column indicates weeds that are suppressed or controlled with a preplant incorporated, preplant surface or planned sequential application. 'Burndown' column indicates weeds that are controlled or suppressed after a burndown application.

Broadleaf Weeds					
Weed	**General**	**Burndown**	**Weed**	**General**	**Burndown**
Amaranth; Palmer, spiny	x		Morningglory, pitted	o	o
Anoda, spurred	x		Mustard, wild	x	
Beggarweed, Florida	x		Nightshade; Eastern black, hairy, silverleaf	x	
Carpetweed	x		Pigweed; redroot, smooth, tumble	x	
Cocklebur, common	x	x	Poorjoe	x	
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	x		Purslane, common	x	
Croton, tropic	x		Pusley, Florida	x	
Daisy, American	x		Ragweed; common[1], giant[1]	x	x
Dayflower, common	x		Senna, coffee	x	
Galinsoga, hairy	x		Sicklepod		x
Groundcherry; clammy, cutleaf	x		Smartweed, Pennsylvania	x	x
Groundcherry, cutleaf	x		Smellmelon	x	
Horseweed (Marestail)[1]	x	x	Spurge, spotted	x	
Jimsonweed	x	x	Starbur, bristly	x	
Kochia	x		Sunflower, common	x	x
Ladysthumb	x		Teaweed (prickly sida)	x	
Lambsquarters, common	x		Thistle, Russian	x	
Mallow, Venice	x	x	Velvetleaf[2]	x	x
Mexicanweed	x		Waterhemp; common, tall	x	
Morningglory; ivyleaf, entireleaf, palmleaf, purple, red, smallflower, tall	x	x			

x = This product provides control. o = This product provides partial control or suppression.

[1] If ragweed or horseweed is ALS resistant, this product will not provide control.

[2] For velvetleaf control, use 28% nitrogen (UAN) or AMS with NIS or COC.

Grasses					
Weed	**General**	**Burndown**	**Weed**	**General**	**Burndown**
Barnyardgrass	o		Foxtail, green	x	
Broadleaf signalgrass	x		Goosegrass	x	
Crabgrass; large, smooth	x		Johnsongrass, seedling	o	
Crabgrass, southern	o		Orchardgrass	x	
Crowfootgrass	o		Panicum, fall	x	
Foxtail; giant, yellow	o		Panicum, Texas	x	

x = This product provides control. o = This product provides partial control or suppression.

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Sedges						
Weed	**General**	**Burndown**		**Weed**	**General**	**Burndown**
Nutsedge; purple, yellow	x			Sedge, annual	x	
x = This product provides control.						

Soybeans

This product can be applied preplant incorporated, preplant surface, preplant burndown and preemergent to conventional or genetically modified soybeans to control or suppress labeled broadleaf weeds, grasses, and sedges.

Use Precautions

- Back to back application of ALS or ALS containing herbicides can occasionally result in residual herbicide stacking and potential crop injury. The applicator and the grower are responsible and should be aware of previous herbicide use and potential interaction it may have with Preclor application.
- Properly closed seed furrows are necessary when applying at planting time or within 3 days after planting.
- To avoid crop damage, make preemergent applications 3 days or less after planting.
- Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2”), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase the possibility of crop injury.
- Soybean stunting may occur if excessive rainfall occurs after application but before soybeans emerge. Injury is more prevalent under poor drainage or compacted conditions or when soil is saturated for long periods of time. Soybeans outgrow stunting once favorable growing conditions return.
- Maintain spray tank agitation until the spray mixture is applied.
- See the **Spray Drift Reduction Advisories** section of this label for information on reducing spray drift.

Use Restrictions

- This product may **only** be used to control broadleaf weeds, grasses, and sedges in soybeans (conventional and GMO).
- **Preclor Maximum Application Rates**
  - **Soil Organic Mater 3% or Less: DO NOT** apply more than 7.4 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i. sulfentrazone and 0.032 lb. a.i. cloransulam-methyl) of Preclor in a single application or per year.
  - **Soil Organic Matter greater than 3%: DO NOT** apply more than 9.1 fl. oz./A (0.31 lb. a.i. sulfentrazone and 0.040 lb. a.i. cloransulam-methyl) of Preclor in a single application or per year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product if soil type is categorized as sand, and has less than 1% organic matter.
- **Maximum Number of Applications: DO NOT** make more than one soil application of Preclor per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.375 lb. a.i./A of sulfentrazone per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed a total annual application rate of 0.055 lb. a.i./A of cloransulam-methyl from all combined preplant, preemergence, and postemergence treatments.
- **Feeding Restrictions**
  - **DO NOT** feed soybean forage and hay to livestock.
  - **DO NOT** use cover crops planted after an application of this product for food or feed.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 65 days
- **DO NOT** apply via chemigation (or any other type of irrigation method).
- **DO NOT** use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.
- Aerial application is allowed only when environmental conditions prohibit ground application.
- Aerial applicators must be in enclosed cockpits.
- **DO NOT** drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants. **DO NOT** contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.
- Avoid contact with non-soybean plants – allow ample space between application site and desirable vegetation, to decrease likelihood of contact.
- **DO NOT** plant crops in previously treated areas unless in full compliance with the Rotational Restrictions. However, when this product is tank mixed with another product(s), refer to all the labels for re-cropping instructions and follow the intervals that are the most restrictive. See the **Crop Rotation**

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and Replanting Restrictions section of this label for more information.

- **DO NOT** apply this product when wind speed is likely to cause drift outside the target area. See the **Mandatory Spray Drift Management** section of this label for further information on reducing spray drift.
- **DO NOT** handle product in such a way to cause spills or back siphoning in wells. Additionally, see the **Storage and Disposal** section of this label for correct disposal instructions for unused product, spray mixtures or rinsate.
- **DO NOT** apply this product if there are visible signs of cracking due to soybean emergence, or serious crop injury such as but not limited to stand loss may result.

Application Methods

See the **Mandatory Spray Drift Management** and the **Spray Drift Reduction Advisories** sections of this label for restriction and precautions pertaining to spray drift. See the **Runoff and Wind Erosion** section of this label for information on preventing off site-movement due to runoff and wind erosion. See the **Mixing Instructions** section of this label for additional information.

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for applications of this product must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water plus ammonia or detergent before being used to apply other products. See the **Cleaning Application Equipment** section of this label for cleaning instructions.

Continuous agitation during application is required. **DO NOT** allow spray mixtures of Preclor to sit overnight as settling of product and difficulty of re-suspending may occur.

Avoid all direct and/or indirect spray contact with non-target plants. **DO NOT** apply near desirable vegetation. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure.

Ground Application: Use a standard low pressure herbicide boom sprayer equipped with suitable nozzles and screens. Apply uniformly using properly calibrated nozzles (10 to 40 psi) and screens and strainers no finer than 50 mesh. Use 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. **DO NOT** exceed 40 psi spray pressure unless required by the spray nozzle manufacturer. Avoid swath overlaps. Shut off spray booms while turning, slowing or stopping as over application may result.

Aerial Application: Aerial application is allowed only when environmental conditions prohibit ground application. Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage. When this product is allowed by air, the applicator must use a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. Increase the spray volume for fields with dense weed pressure. For aerial applications the maximum release height must be 10 feet from the top of the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.

Soybean – Preplant (Incorporated, Surface) and Preemergent

To control susceptible weeds, this product can be applied alone or as part of a tank mix, to soybeans preplant incorporated, preplant surface or preemergent. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See the **Mixing Instructions** section for more information. Read and understand the precautions and restrictions in the **Soybean Use Precautions** and **Soybean Use Restrictions** sections of this label.

Standard Application Rates

Soil Organic Matter[1]	Rate/Acre fl. oz.[2]	lb. a.i./acre	
		Sulfentrazone	Cloransulam-methyl
3% or less	7.40	0.25	0.032
greater than 3%	9.10	0.31	0.040

[1]**DO NOT** apply this product to soils classified as sand with less than 1% organic matter.
[2]Maximum application rates.

Application Directions

See the **Weed Control** chart for specific weeds controlled or suppressed.

Preplant Incorporated and Preplant Surface: If applying preplant incorporated, incorporate product after application into the top 1-3 inches of soil.

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Preemergence: Apply before planting, at planting, or up to 3 days after soybean planting. Applying this product more than three days after planting may result in crop damage. Properly closed seed furrows are necessary when applying at planting time or before seed germination

Soybean - Reduced Application Rates Preplant and Preemergent

Glyphosate Tolerant Soybeans: This product may be used at the reduced rates in the table below in conjunction with planned follow-up weed control applications with glyphosate based herbicide products labeled for use on glyphosate tolerant soybean varieties. Reduced rates may be used only when no glyphosate resistant biotypes have been identified. If resistance is documented in your area, use rates in the **Standard Application Rates** table above. Follow all application directions for Preclor. This product may have reduced control of certain ALS resistant biotypes including marestail, giant ragweed, common ragweed, and cocklebur.

Reduced Residual Rates for Planned Sequential Application Program in Soybeans: Use rates in the table below in conjunction with an effective planned post herbicide program; Preclor at these reduced rates will provide early season control or suppression to reduce early season weed competition. If resistance with the post herbicide is documented in your area, use rates in the **Standard Application Rates** table above.

Read and understand the precautions and restrictions in the **Soybean Use Precaution** and **Soybean Use Restriction** sections of this label.

Reduced Application Rates

Soil Organic Matter[1]	Rate/Acre fl. oz.	lb. a.i./acre	
		Sulfentrazone	Cloransulam-methyl
3% or less	3.4 – 5.7	0.116 – 0.193	0.015 – 0.025
greater than 3%	4.5 – 6.8	0.153 – 0.231	0.019 – 0.029

[1]**DO NOT** apply this product to soils classified as sand with less than 1% organic matter.

Application Directions

Apply before planting, at planting time or within 3 days after planting. Properly closed seed furrows are necessary when applying at planting. Sequential postemergence treatments may include any product or combination of products labeled for postemergent use on soybeans.

Soybean – Preplant Burndown

This product can be applied alone or as part of a tank mix. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See the **Mixing Instructions** section of this label for more information. Read and understand the precautions and restrictions in the **Soybean Use Precaution** and **Soybean Use Restriction** sections of this label.

Application Rates

Soil Organic Matter[1]	Rate/Acre fl. oz.[2]	lb. a.i./acre	
		Sulfentrazone	Cloransulam-methyl
3% or less	7.40	0.25	0.032
greater than 3%	9.10	0.31	0.040

[1]**DO NOT** apply this product to soils classified as sand with less than 1% organic matter.
[2]Maximum application rates.

Application Directions

See the **Weed Control** chart for specific weeds controlled or suppressed with a burndown application.

Thorough coverage is essential. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons per acre finished spray volume.

Use a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) having at least 80% active ingredient strength at 0.125 to 0.25% v/v (1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) plus ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 2.5% v/v. Crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1.2% v/v plus ammonium sulfate may be used.

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Burndown results may be slowed or reduced when the growth of the weeds is affected by unusual environmental factors just prior to or after application such as especially cool or widely fluctuating day and night air temperatures, drought, heat stress, or waterlogged soils.

To broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled, this product may be tank mixed with other herbicides including herbicide products containing the following active ingredients: containing such as carfentrazone-ethyl products, 2,4-D, glyphosate, paraquat, glufosinate, or metribuzin.

This product can provide increased burndown activity on emerged weeds in no-till applications, but is not intended to replace part or all of an appropriate preplant burndown program. For control of the weeds in the Weed Control chart in no-till/ minimum till fields, this product must be tank mixed or used in combination with a full burndown program.

Saflufenacil Tank Mix: To improve burndown of existing broadleaf weeds prior to planting, Preclor, at up to 4.5 fl. oz. (0.153 lb. a.i. sulfentrazone and 0.019 lb. a.i. cloransulam-methyl) per acre may be tank mixed with the labeled rate of the saflufenacil product. For labeled rates greater than 4.5 fl. oz. of Preclor in combination with the labeled rate of th saflufenacil containing herbicide, wait a minimum of 10 days before planting soybeans. Always add MSO at 1% v/v and AMS at 1 to 2% v/v or UAN at 1.25 to 2.5% v/v to maximize burndown activity with saflufenacil containing products. **DO NOT** use this tank mix on coarse soils with <2% organic matter.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area in a manner to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area. Handle and open container in a manner to prevent spillage. **DO NOT** walk through spilled material. Dispose of pesticide as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

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

Container Handling: Follow the container handling instructions appropriate to the container size and type.

{Note to Reviewer: Depending on the size and type of container, some or all of the following handling instructions may appear on the marketplace label.}

Nonrefillable container equal to or less than 5 gallons: **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable container greater than 5 gallons: **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use of disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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 mix tank. Fill

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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 or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, Call:
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

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If you do not agree with or do not accept any of the directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, **DO NOT** use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

Preclor™ is a trademark of Winfield Solutions, LLC. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

[CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 NOTICE: This product can expose you to chemicals including methylene chloride, styrene, 1,-4 dioxane, acetaldehyde, ethylene oxide, and propylene oxide which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and toluene, methanol, ethylene glycol and ethylene oxide, which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information to: www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.]

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