

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to acute oral toxicity

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

Carzol[®] SP

INSECTICIDE

IN WATER SOLUBLE PACKAGING
For Agricultural Use Only

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Formetanate hydrochloride*

% BY WT.

92.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS

8.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN



DANGER – POISON
PELIGRO - VENENO



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

FIRST AID

If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call 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 by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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 **1-888-478-0798** for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Carzol SP is a carbamate, which acts as a cholinesterase inhibitor. Specific antidote – Atropine. Do not use 2-PAM.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Fatal if swallowed. May be fatal if inhaled. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

NET CONTENTS

For Spanish translation /
Para traducción al Español:



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Produced For:
Gowan Company, LLC
P.O. Box 5569
Yuma, AZ 85366

Gowan[®]

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, Loaders, Applicators, Flaggers and Other Handlers Must Wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks,
- Chemical-resistant gloves and apron for mixers and other handlers exposed to the concentrate
- Applicators using groundboom must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved elastomeric half mask respirator with organic vapor (OV) cartridges and a combination N,R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved gas mask with OV canisters; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with OV cartridges and combination HE filters. N designation for respirator filters does not apply when the application is made with oils.

See Engineering Controls for Additional Requirements.

Applicators Involved in Airblast Applications Must Wear:

- Coveralls worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear
- A minimum of a NIOSH-approved elastomeric half mask respirator with organic vapor (OV) cartridges and a combination R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved gas mask with OV canisters; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with OV cartridges and combination HE filters.

User Safety Requirements: Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. 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 STATEMENTS

Applicators using airblast equipment and flaggers must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection. When handlers use enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-5)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. In addition, applicators must:

- Wear the personal protective equipment required in the PPE section of this labeling for applicators involved in airblast application,
- Either wear the type of respirator specified in the PPE section of this labeling or use an enclosed cab that is declared in writing by the manufacturer or by a government agency to provide at least as much respiratory protection as the type of respirator specified in the PPE section of this labeling,
- Be provided and have immediately available for use in an emergency when they must exit the cab in the treated area: coveralls, chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant footwear, chemical resistant headgear (if overhead exposure). And if using an enclosed cab that provides respiratory protection, a respirator of the type specified in the PPE section of this labeling,
- Take off any PPE that was worn in the treated area before reentering the cab, and store all such PPE in a chemical resistant container, such as a plastic bag, to prevent contamination of the inside of the cab.

Water-soluble packets when used correctly qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(d)]. Mixers and loaders handling this product while it is enclosed in intact water soluble packets may elect to wear reduced PPE of long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, a chemical-resistant apron, and chemical-resistant gloves. When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all 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 break-down.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATION

- Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray applications. Under some conditions, it may also have a potential for runoff into surface water after application.

This product is toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment. Do not apply this product while bees are actively visiting the treatment area. Do not allow animals to graze in treated orchard areas.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide

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:

- 9 days for citrus,
- 5 days for nectarines,
- 4 days for alfalfa grown for seed.

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,
- Shoes plus socks

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For Use as an Insecticide:

For resistance management, Carzol SP contains a Group 1A insecticide. Any insect/mite population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Carzol SP and other Group 1A insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect/mite population if this group of insecticides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed

To delay insecticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Carzol SP or other Group 1A insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues (for the targeted pests) between the individual components of a mixture. In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):
 - Individual insecticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.
 - Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
 - When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
 - Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
 - The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticide activity may offer an insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides are active.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticides use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact a Gowan Company representative.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CARZOL SP is completely soluble in water. Preparation of a premix of slurry before adding to the spray tank is not necessary.

Instructions for Using Water Soluble Packages Directly into Spray tanks:

Water Soluble Packages (WSPs) are designed to dissolve in water. Agitation may be used, if necessary, to help dissolve the WSP. Failure to follow handling and mixing instructions can increase your exposure to the pesticide products in WSPs. WSPs, when used properly, qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard [40 CFR 170.607(d)].

Handling Instructions

Follow these steps when handling pesticide products in WSPs.

1. Mix in spray tank only.
2. Handle WSP(s) in a manner that protects package from breakage and/or unintended release of contents. If package is broken, put on PPE required for clean-up and then continue with mixing instructions.
3. Keep the WSP(s) in outer packaging until just before use.
4. Keep the WSP dry prior to adding to the spray tank.
5. Handle with dry gloves and according to the label instructions for PPE.
6. Keep WSP intact. Do not cut or puncture WSP.
7. Reseal the WSP outer packaging to protect any unused WSP(s).

Mixing Instructions

Follow the steps below when mixing this product, including if tank mixed with other pesticide products. If being tank mixed, the mixing directions 1 through 9 below take precedence over the mixing directions of the other tank mix products. WSPs may, in some cases, be mixed with other pesticide products so long as the directions for use of all mixed products do not conflict. Do not tank mix this product with products that prohibit tank mixing or have conflicting mixing directions.

1. If a basket or strainer is present in the tank hatch, removed prior to adding the WSP to the tank.
2. Fill tank with water to approximately one-third to one-half of the desired final volume of spray.
3. Stop adding water and stop any agitation.
4. Place intact/unopened WSP(s) into the tank.
5. Do not spray water from a hose or fill pipe to break or dissolve the WSP(s).

6. Start mechanical and recirculation agitation from the bottom of tank without using any overhead recirculation, if possible. If overhead recirculation cannot be turned off, close the hatch before starting agitation.
7. Dissolving the WSP(s) may take up to 5 minutes or longer, depending on water temperature, water hardness and intensity of agitation.
8. Stop agitation before tank lid is opened.
9. Open the lid to the tank, exercising caution to avoid contact with dusts or spray mix, to verify that the WSPs have fully dissolved and the contents have been thoroughly mixed into the solution.
10. Do not add other allowed products or complete filling the tank until the bags have fully dissolved and pesticide is thoroughly mixed.
11. Once the WSP have fully dissolved and any other products have been added to the tank, resume filling the tank with water to the desired level, close the tank lid, and resume agitation.
12. Use the spray solution when mixing is complete.
13. Maintain agitation of the diluted pesticide mix during transport and application.
14. It is unlawful to use any registered pesticide, including WSPs, in a manner inconsistent with its label.

Refer to the chart below to determine the proper dosage of CARZOL SP.

DOSAGE CHART FOR CARZOL SP

Desired Rate of CARZOL SP per acre (lbs.)	Desired Rate of CARZOL SP per acre (ozs.)	One 2.5 lb. package of CARZOL SP will treat this many acres at the desired rate
0.5	8	5.0
0.625	10	4.0
1.0	16	2.5
1.25	20	2.0

NOTE: CARZOL SP is not stable in alkaline water. Do not prepare the spray mixture until just before application. Do not prepare more spray mixture than will be used within 4 hours.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than one (1) application of CARZOL SP per season, except as noted below
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system

See additional crop specific use restrictions in the table below.

CROP	PEST	APPLICATION
ORANGES, TANGERINES, TANGELOS and GRAPEFRUIT (Arizona Only)	Thrips	Apply 0.5 to 1.25 lbs. of CARZOL SP per acre as outside coverage spray when thrips appear.
	Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 9 days. • Do not apply more than 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in one crop season. • Do not apply after fruit reach a diameter of one inch. • If unharvested grapefruit and Valencia oranges are present from the previous crop, an application may be made to the new crop. However, a preharvest interval of 30 days must be observed for the unharvested crop. • Note: If soft brown scale is present in the grove, a suitable scallicide should be applied after the CARZOL SP application. • Aerial applications to orchard crops is prohibited. 	
LEMONS (Arizona Only)	Thrips	Apply 0.5 to 1.25 lbs. of CARZOL SP per acre as outside coverage spray when thrips appear.
	Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 9 days. • Do not apply more than 1.25 lbs. of CARZOL SP per acre in one crop season. • Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. • Note: If soft brown scale is present in the grove, a suitable scallicide should be applied after the CARZOL SP application. • Aerial applications to orchard crops is prohibited. 	
ORANGES, LEMONS, TANGERINES AND GRAPEFRUIT (Texas)	Rust Mite	Use 2 to 4 oz. CARZOL SP per 100 gallons of water when mites appear. For full cover dilute spray, apply 500 gallons of water per acre.
	Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 9 days. • Do not apply more than 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in one crop season. • Do not apply after fruit reach a diameter of one inch. • If unharvested grapefruit and Valencia oranges are present from the previous crop, an application may be made to the new crop. However, a preharvest interval of 30 days must be observed for the unharvested crop. • Note: If soft brown scale is present in the grove, a suitable scallicide should be applied after the CARZOL SP application. • Aerial applications to orchard crops is prohibited. 	

ORANGES, LEMONS, LIMES, TANGERINES, TANGELOS and GRAPEFRUIT (California Only)	Thrips	Apply 0.5 to 1.25 lbs. of CARZOL SP per acre as outside coverage spray when thrips appear.
	Restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 9 days. Do not apply more than 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in one crop season. Do not apply after fruit reach a diameter of one inch. If unharvested grapefruit and Valencia oranges are present from the previous crop, an application may be made to the new crop. However, a preharvest interval of 30 days must be observed for the unharvested crop. Note: If soft brown scale is present in the grove, a suitable scallicide should be applied after the CARZOL SP application. Aerial applications to orchard crops is prohibited.
NECTARINES (California, Washington and Oregon only)	Thrips	Use 4 oz. CARZOL SP per 100 gallons of water when thrips infest blossoms through petal fall. For full cover dilute spray, apply 400 gallons of water per acre depending on the size of the trees. For concentrate, apply 1 to 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in at least 50 gallons of water. Apply at night or while bees are not working in blooms.
	European Red Mite, McDaniel Mite, Twospotted Mite	Use 4 oz. CARZOL SP per 100 gallons of water when mites appear. For full cover dilute spray, apply 400 to 500 gallons of water per acre depending on the size of the trees. For concentrate spray, apply 1 to 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in at least 50 gallons of water.
	Restrictions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 5 days. Do not apply more than 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in one crop season. Do not apply this product after petal fall. Aerial applications to orchard crops is prohibited.
ALFALFA (seed crop only in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Nevada. Use pre-bloom only on alfalfa in all listed areas except California and Idaho. Post-bloom applications allowed in California and Idaho.)	Lygus Bugs	Use ½ to 1 lb. CARZOL SP per acre. Apply when lygus bugs reach damaging numbers.
	Conspense Stink Bugs	Use 1 lb. CARZOL SP per acre for knockdown of a heavy nymphal population. A lygus control program will control stink bugs. When applied by air use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. When applied by ground use a minimum of 20 gallons per acre.
	Twospotted Mite	Use ½ to 1 lb. CARZOL SP per acre. Apply when mites appear. When applied by air use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray per acre. When applied by ground use a minimum of 20 gallons per acre.
	Restrictions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 days. Hand harvesting prohibited. Use this product only on pure stands of alfalfa to be harvested for seed. Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops. Do not spray while bees are visiting the treatment area. Do not allow livestock to graze treated fields. Do not use treated crops for livestock feed. Crop residues are not to be fed to livestock or baled for such use. Fields treated with CARZOL SP must be cleared after harvest by burning or by disking into the soil. CARZOL SP does not control aphids. If aphids appear, add an aphicide to the spray. Do not apply more than 1 lb. CARZOL SP per acre in one crop season. The pre-harvest interval is 21 days. Idaho only: Treated seed is not to be used for sprouting. All seed treated with Carzol SP is to be tagged at processing plants "NOT FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION". It shall be the grower's responsibility to notify the processing plants of any seed crop treated with Carzol SP. Follow the listed rotational crop intervals after the last application of Carzol SP to alfalfa: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 30 days for leafy vegetables 120 days for root crops 12 months for small grains and all other crops (except leafy vegetables and root crops)

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

- The distance of the outer-most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
- Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- Do not apply when gusts or sustained winds exceed 15 mph.

Where States have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

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

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

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

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

Controlling Droplet Size:

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher-rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the wind is blowing away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizers, food or feed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: 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 by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of empty outer pouch in trash as long as WSP is unbroken.

DO NOT REUSE EMPTY CONTAINERS.

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE), CALL CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300.

For other product information, contact GOWAN COMPANY or see Material Safety Data Sheet.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

Important: Read the entire Directions for Use and Notice of Conditions of Sale and Warranty and Liability Limitations before using this product. If terms are not acceptable return the unopened container for a full refund.

Our recommendations for use of this product are based on tests believed to be reliable. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, inadequate performance, or other unintended consequences may result due to soil or weather conditions, off target movement, presence of other materials, method of use or application contrary to label instructions, and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Gowan Company. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer and User.

Gowan Company warrants that this product conforms to the specifications on the label and is reasonably fit for the intended purpose referred to on the label when used in strict conformance with Direction for Use, subject to the above stated risk limitations. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GOWAN COMPANY MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY

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