UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PM 23 2935-515

1997

APR 14 1997

Joanne Striebach
Wilbur-Ellis Co.
191 West Shaw Ave., Suite 107
Fresno, CA 93704

Dear Ms. Striebach:

SUBJECT: Label Amendment
2,4-D Amine 6#
EPA Registration No. 2935-515
Your Application Dated September 23, 1996

The labeling referred to above, submitted in accordance with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended is acceptable with the following provisions:

1. Under the "Statement of Practical Treatment":

   a. In the "Eye Statement" revise to read, **"Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention."**

   b. In the "Skin Statement", second sentence, remove the phrase **"if irritation persists"**, so that the sentence reads, **"Get medical attention."**

   c. Revise the "Oral Statement" to read: **"Call a doctor or get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, eggwhites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol."**

   In addition, delete the sentence, **"This product contains petroleum distillates."** According to the latest basic Confidential Statement of Formula (dated August 24, 1981) this product does not contain petroleum distillates. If the formulation has changed please submit a revised basic CSF along with draft labelings.

CONCURRENCES								
SYMBOL ►	7505C							
SURNAME ►	DMorgan							
DATE ►	Apr 14, 1997							

EPA Form 1320-1 (12-70) OFFICIAL FILE COPY

2. Under the "Directions for Use", move the following statement to the "Use Directions" area on the labeling, under the "Note" area: **"Apply this product only as specified on this label. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock."**

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit one (1) final printed copy for the above mentioned label before releasing the product for shipment.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

2,4-D AMINE 6#

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 66.81%
INERT INGREDIENTS 33.19%

*Equivalent to 55.49% of the 2.4 isomer of 2,4-D or not less than 5.75 pounds of the 2,4 isomer of 2,4-D per gallon

Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6 D01-6 D05

EPA Reg. No. 2935-515 EPA Est. No. 36480-KS-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER – PELIGRO

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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER

Corrosive, causes eye and skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid inhalation of vapors or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower. If this container is over one gallon and less than five gallons, then persons engaged in open pouring of this product must also wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron. If this container is five gallons or more in capacity, then a mechanical system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a nonrefillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.

NON-WPS TURF USES: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – in general, only agricultural plant uses are covered by the WPS – must wear; long pants, long-sleeved shirt, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves. Commercial mixers/loaders must also wear these clothes, except when the product is to be applied to golf courses. After using this product, remove clothing and launder separately before reuse, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water. The maximum number of broadcast applications to turf per treatment site is 2 per year.

NON-WPS INDUSTRIAL/AQUATIC USES: When mixing, loading or applying this product or repairing or cleaning equipment used with this product, wear face shield, goggles or safety glasses and chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. It is recommended that safety glasses include front, brow and temple protection. For aerial applicators in an enclosed cockpit and applicators applying this product from a tractor that has a completely enclosed cab, eye protection is not required. Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water as soon as possible after mixing, loading or applying this product. After work, remove all clothing and shower using soap and water. Do not reuse clothing worn during the previous day's mixing and loading or application of this product without cleaning first. Clothing must be kept and washed separately from other household laundry. There isn't any restriction on the annual maximum number of broadcast applications for Industrial/ Aquatic uses.

WPS USES: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – in general, agricultural plant uses are covered – must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber or Viton; shoes plus socks and protective eye wear. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering control statements: If this container is over one gallon and less than five gallons, mixers and loaders who do not use a chemical system (probe and pump) to transfer contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE. If this container is five gallons or more in capacity, a mechanical system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a nonrefillable pesticide container are employed, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used 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. When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Flush Eyes with Water for 15 Minutes and Get Medical Attention.
IF ON SKIN: Wash thoroughly with plenty of soap and water. Get medical Attention if irritation persists.
IF SWALLOWED: Get medical attention immediately. This product contains petroleum distillates. DO NOT induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to 2,4-D susceptible plants such as cotton, tomatoes, flowers, okra, grapes, fruit trees and ornamentals. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to drift onto them. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Use coarse sprays and/or low spray pressure to minimize drift. Do not apply with hollow cone type insecticide or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets. Spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible by spraying when wind velocity is low, by decreasing the pounds of pressure of the nozzle tips and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Do not apply when temperature air inversion exists. If questions exist pertaining to the existence of an inversion, consult with local weather services before making an application. Do not use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides. Clean and rinse spray equipment using soap or detergent and water or suitable chemical cleaner and rinse thoroughly before reuse for other spraying. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation waters. However, treated water may be used for watering turf grasses immediately after application. Do not use in or near a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination. When using on Pastures and rangeland Grasses there is a (1) 7-day pre-grazing interval for dairy cattle; (2) 30-day pre-harvest interval for grass cut for hay; and (3) 3-day pre-slaughter interval for meat animals.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Always use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Containers should be opened in well-ventilated areas. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed, labeled container for proper disposal. 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 Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or other procedures approved by State and Local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke,

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.
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.

WEED LIST

Beggar-ticks
Bitterweed
Broomweed
Bull thistle
Burdock
Carpetweed
Cinquefoil
Cockle
Cocklebur
Coffeeweed
Croton
Devil's claw
Fleabane (Daisy)
Filaree
Galinsoga
Goatsbeard
Goosefoot
Jewelweed
Jimsonweed
Kochia
Knotweed
Lambsquarters
Lettuce (wild)
Mallow
Marshelder
Marijuana
Morningglory (annual)
Mustard
Parsnip
Pennycress
Peppergrass
Pigweed
Prickley lettuce
Primrose
Puncturevine
Radish (wild)
Ragweed (common)
Russian thistle
Shepard's purse
Smartweed
Sneezeweed
Sowthistle (common)
Spanish Needles
Sunflower
Tumbleweed
Velvet leaf
Vervains
Vetch
Wild carrot
Witchweed
Wormwood
Yellow starthistle

PERENNIAL WEEDS

Artichoke
Aster
Austrian field cress
Bindweed
Black-eyed Susan
Blue lettuce
Bull thistle
Canada thistle
Catnip
Chicory
Clover (many types)
Dandelion
Docks
Dogbane
Goldenrod
Ground ivy
Gumweed
Healall
Hoary cress
Horsetail
Ironweed
Loco weed
Musk thistle
Nettles
Orange hawkweed
Plantains
Poverty weed
Ragweed
Rushes
Sowthistle
Stinging nettles
Strawberry (wild)
Tall buttercup
Tan weed
Toad flax
Vervains
Wild garlic
Wild onion
Wild parsnip
Wild sweet potato
Yellow rocket

Also Certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants such as:

Big sagebrush
Buckbrush
Chamise
Coastal sage
Elderberry
Hazel
Locust
Manzanita
Poison oak
Rabbit brush
Sand sagebrush
Sand shinnery oak
Sumac
Tules (bulrush)
Sand sagebrush
Willow

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

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.

Apply this product only as specified on this label. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D.
Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

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.

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 Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils and Viton ≥ 14 mils; shoes plus socks; and protective eye wear. No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants. There isn't any restriction on the annual maximum number of applications for Sod Farms.

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses. For Turf use, do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried. No reentry restrictions for Industrial/Aquatic uses, nor non-crop uses of pastures, rangelands and forests. There aren't any restrictions on the annual maximum number of applications for brush control, no reentry restriction for nonagricultural brush control uses.

USE DIRECTIONS

Generally, the lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive specimens and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Apply during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. If only bands or rows are treated, leaving middles unsprayed, the dosage per crop acre is reduced proportionately. Do not apply where drift may be a problem due to proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

Ground Application: Apply at least 20 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Air Application: Apply 3 to 5 gallons of spray solution per acre.

To Prepare the Spray, mix only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add the herbicide with agitation and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation. **NOTE:** Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

To convert local recommendations into terms of 2,4-D Amine 6# use the following table:

2,4-D Acid	1 lb.	¾ lb.	½ lb.	⅜ lb.	¼ lb.	⅛ lb. ⅛ lb.
2,4-D Amine 6#	1-⅓ pts.	1 pt.	⅔ pt.	½ pt.	⅓ pt.	¼ pt. ⅕ pt.

FOR EMERGENCY WEED CONTROL IN WHEAT: Perennial broadleaf weeds – Apply 2 pints per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage, but do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 2-pint (1.5 pound acid equivalent) per acre application of any 2,4-D product can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDER-SEEDED WITH LEGUME (Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat): See Table for recommended use rates: Spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage or from early boot through the milk stage. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, pre-harvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well.

NOTE: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: (Field, Sweetcorn or Popcorn). See Table for recommended use rates. **Preemergence** – Apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soil. **Emergence** – Apply just as corn plants are breaking ground. **Post-emergence** – Apply to emerged corn. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such situations, use the low rate of 1/3 pt. per acre.

After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness. **NOTE:** Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILO): See Table for recommended use rates. Treat only after the sorghum is 6 inches high and preferably before it is 15 inches high. Do not treat during the boot, tasseling or early dough stages. Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzles as low as possible. If crop is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply under these conditions, use no more than 2/3 pint per acre.

NOTE: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN SUGARCANE: See Table for recommended use rates. Apply as preemergence or post-emergence spray in accordance with State recommendations. Always read the label directions and precautions for the use of these products before using.

AMOUNT OF HERBICIDE TO USE IN CROPS
By Air or Ground Application

NOTE: Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Read complete directions and precautions before using.

CROP	DOSAGE PER ACRE	
	Normal Rates (usually safe to crops)	Higher rates for special situations[2] (more likely to injure crop)
TALL GRAINS		
Spring post-emergence		
wheat, barley, rye	2/3 to 7/8 pints	1-1/2 to 2 pints
oats	1/3 to 2/3 pints	1 to 1-1/3 pints
Pre-harvest (dough stage)		
wheat, barley, oats	2/3 to 1-1/3 pints	1-1/3 to 2 pints
CORN		
Preemergence [1]	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints	
Emergence [1]	2/3 pints	1 pint
Post-emergence		
up to 8 inches tall	1/3 to 2/3 pints	
8 inches to tasseling		
(use only directed spray)[3]	2/3 pints	1 to 1-2/3 pints
Pre-harvest	2/3 to 1-1/3 pints	
SORGHUM (Milo)		
Post-emergency		
6 to 8 inches tall	2/3 to 2/3 pints	
8 to 15 inches tall		
(use only directed spray)	2/3 pints	1 to 1-1/3 pints
RICE	2/3 to 1-2/3 pints	1-1/3 to 2 pints
SUGARCANE	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints	

1. Corn and sorghum varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D; some are easily injured. Before spraying, get information on 2,4-D tolerance of specific varieties and spray only those known to be resistant to 2,4-D injury. If plants are more than 8 inches tall, use directed spray and keep spray off corn and sorghum foliage.

2. These higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions, especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

3. Apply after the hard dough or denting stage by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvet leaf and vines that interfere with harvesting. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS:
For late season control of young Smartweeds, Cocklebur, Annual Morningglory and other annual broadleaf weeds less than 1 inch high. Field should be as clean as possible and corn 20 to 30 inches tall. Apply 2/3 pint with 80 to 120 lbs. Nitrogen per acre. The spray MUST be prepared by first adding the required amount of liquid nitrogen solution to spray tank. Next dilute 2/3 pint 2,4-D Amine 6# with 2 quarts of clean water for each acre to be treated with one tankful. Start the tank agitator and SLOWLY add the diluted 2,4-D solution. Spray immediately, maintaining continuous agitation until spray tank is empty. Direct the spray to lower 3 to 4 inches of corn stalk.

Use spray equipment designated to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying, remove any remaining solution and rinse spray rig thoroughly with water. Mix only one tank at a time. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

WEED CONTROL ON FOLLOW LAND: Use 1/2 to 1 qt. per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 3 quarts per acre on established perennial species, such as Canada thistle and field bindweed. Apply to weeds actively growing. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

WEED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES AND RANGELANDS: Use at 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pts. per acre. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Do not use on Bentgrass, alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: On rangelands, roadsides and fence rows, use 2/3 gallon plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland, apply a maximum of 6 quarts per acre per application. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 2/3 to 2-1/3 pints per acre in spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five-leaf stage using 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth.

NOTE: Do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated. Do not graze dairy animals or cut forage for hay within 7 days after application.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES AND PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROAD SIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS: Use 1 to 3 quarts per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Usually 2 quarts per acre will provide adequate weed control. Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except for spot treating or on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of lawns should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall, with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle require repeated applications.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/3 pint to 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

FORESTRY - TREE INJECTION: Make injections as near the root collar as possible using one injection per inch of trunk's dbh (4-1/2 feet). For resistant species such as hickory, injections should overlap. For best results, injections should be made during the growing season - May 15 to October 1st.

For dilute injection – Mix 1/2 gal. in 19 gallons of water. For concentrate injection – Use 1 to 2 ml. of concentrate per injection. The injection bit must penetrate the inner bark.

PINE RELEASE: To control hardwoods, such as Oak, Hickory, Maple, Pecan, Elm, Sumac and Hawthorn in Southern pine stands, use herbicide undiluted in a concentrate-Tree injector calibrated to apply 0.50 ml. per injection. Space injections 2" apart, edge to edge completely around the tree and close to the base. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark. On hard-to-kill species such as Hickory, Dogwood, Red Maple, Blue Beech and Ash, make injections 1" to 1-1/2" apart, edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of year.

FOREST CONIFER RELEASE: Use 1 to 2 quarts in 8 to 25 gallons of water. After northern conifers such as jack pine, red pine, black spruce and white spruce harden off

6047

In late summer, the spray may be applied by air to control competing hardwood species such as alder, birch, aspen, etc. This treatment may cause occasional conifer injury. Consult your State Extension Forester for recommendations to fit local conditions.

WEEDS AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCH BANKS (SEVENTEEN WESTERN STATES): Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply ⅔ to 1-⅓ qts. per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons per acre. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder-to-control weeds a repeat spray after 3 to 4 weeks using the same rates may be needed for maximum results. Apply no more than two treatments per season.

For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix ⅔ gallon in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about one gallon of solution per square rod.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS – Apply with low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment mounted on a truck tractor or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is fairly calm, 5 mph or less. Do not use on small canals (less than 10 cfs) where water will be used for drinking purposes.

Boom spraying onto water surface must be held to a minimum and no cross-stream spraying to opposite banks should be permitted. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than two-foot over-spray onto water with an average of less than one-foot over-spray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

Do not allow dairy animals to graze in treated areas for at least 7 days after spraying. Water within treated banks should not be fished.

WATERHYACINTH CONTROL: In still water (lakes, ponds and marshes).
Aerial application – Use 3-⅓ pints in 5 to 15 gallons of water to cover surface acre.
Boat application – Use 3-⅓ pints in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Uniform coverage is essential. Avoid submerging plants after treatment.

Consult your State Game and Fish Department or Weed control Agency prior to application of this product for aquatic weed control.

Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, treat ⅓ to ½ of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas.

NOTICE: The statements made on this label are believed to be true and accurate, but because of conditions of use which are beyond our control, WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY does not make, nor does it authorize any agent or representative to make, any warranty, guaranty or representation, expressed or implied, concerning this material or the use thereof, except in conformity with the statements on the label. Neither WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY nor the seller shall be held responsible in any manner for any personal injury or property damage or loss resulting to the buyer or to the other person from handling, storage or use of this material, not in accordance with directions. The buyer assumes all risk and liability resulting from improper handling, storage or use and accepts and uses this material on these conditions.

NET CONTENTS:

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY,
CALL CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

Manufactured for:

WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY
P.O. Box 16458
Fresno, California 93755

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
APR 14 1997

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
2935-515